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THE YEAR BOOK

CONTAINING THE

REPORT

OF THE

TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

National Council of Women of Canada

Federated to the International Council of Women in 1897

HELD IN MONTREAL, P.Q.

MAY 1ST, TO MAY 9TH, 1913

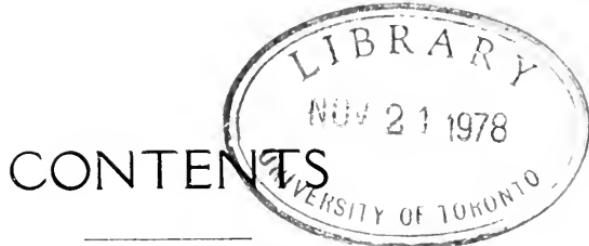
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National Council of Women of Canada

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LADY TAYLOR.....	Hamilton
MRS. BOOMER.....	London
MRS. MOODY.....	Hamilton

The fee for Life Patrons of the I. C. W. is \$200.

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MISS RIDDELL	Toronto
--------------------	---------

The fee for Quinquennial Patrons of the I. C. W. is \$25 for the five years, or \$5 a year.

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‡MRS. JOHN McDougall.....	Montreal
SIR WILLIAM C. MACDONALD.....	Montreal
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MRS. BOOMER	London
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*The fee for Life Patrons of the National Council of Women
of Canada is \$100.*

†Died 1898. ‡Died 1901. *Died 1910. §Died 1911. •

PAST AND PRESENT LIFE MEMBERS.

1898.	The Countess of Aberdeen.....	Aberdeen
"	*Mrs. Frank Gibbs.....	West Algoma
"	Mrs. Coad.....	Toronto
"	Mrs. Tilley.....	London
"	Lady Pentland.....	Scotland
1899.	Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, D.C.L.....	Toronto
"	Mrs. Fraser.....	Kingston
"	†Mrs. Ewing.....	Hamilton
"	§Lady Ritchie.....	Ottawa
"	*Mrs. Edward Griffin.....	Ottawa
"	Mrs. English.....	London
"	Mrs. Boomer.....	London
1900.	Lady Taylor.....	Hamilton
"	Mrs. G. Bryce.....	Winnipeg
"	†Miss F. E. Murray.....	St. John
"	Mrs. Thomson.....	St. John
"	Mrs. Grant Macdonald.....	Toronto
"	Mrs. George Dickson.....	Toronto
"	Miss Machar.....	Kingston
"	‡Lady Daly	Halifax
"	Mrs. C. Archibald.....	Halifax
"	xLady Thompson	Toronto
"	Miss Carty.....	Toronto
"	Lady Gibson	Hamilton
"	Mrs. Lyle.....	Hamilton
"	*Mrs. A. T. Wood.....	Hamilton
"	Mrs. Robson.....	Victoria
"	Mrs. Baker.....	Victoria
"	§Mrs. Becher	Vancouver
"	Madame Martin.....	Vancouver
"	Mrs. Smellie.....	West Algoma
"	Mrs. Saunby.....	West Algoma
"	Mrs. Coxworthy Yarker.....	London
"	Mrs. Gahan	London
"	Mrs. Marshall.....	London
"	Mrs. Tilton.....	Ottawa
"	Mrs. Larmonth	Ottawa

*Died 1903.

†Died 1901.

‡Died 1908.

§Died 1911.

xDied 1913.

1901.	Mrs. Godfrey Parker.....	Toronto
..	*Mrs. Culver.....	Winnipeg
..	Mrs. McLagan.....	Vancouver
..	Mrs. McLean.....	Vancouver
..	Miss Perrin.....	Victoria
..	Mrs. Ballard.....	Hamilton
..	Mrs. Sanford.....	Hamilton
..	Miss Harris.....	Hamilton
..	Mrs. Oberndorffer.....	Kingston
..	Miss Teresa F. Wilson.....	England
..	Mrs. Raynolds	Toronto
..	Mrs. George Robinson.....	London
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..	Mrs. A. J. Hill.....	New Westminster
..	Mrs. Learmont.....	Montreal
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..	Mrs. T. W. Watkins.....	Hamilton
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..	Mrs. F. T. Frost.....	Smith's Falls
..	*Lady Edgar.....	Toronto
..	Mrs. Moodie.....	Hamilton
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1908.	Mrs. C. P. Stocking.....	Waubaushene
..	Mrs. Broad.....	New Westminster
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..	Mrs. J. E. Parker.....	Hamilton
..	Mrs. D. McLellan.....	St. John
..	Mrs. Bonny.....	Toronto
..	Mrs. Leggatt.....	Hamilton
..	Mrs. Kirchhoffer.....	Brandon
..	*Mrs. Skinner	Kingston
..	Mrs. Perry	West Algoma
..	Mrs. Beaver.....	West Algoma

*Died 1904.

†Died 1910.

‡Died 1912.

1910.	Miss Ridout.....	Toronto
"	Mrs. Terrington.....	Toronto
"	Mrs. Brereton.....	Toronto
"	Mrs. Andrew Wilson.....	Toronto
1911.	Mrs. Deacon	West Algoma
"	Miss McKellar.....	West Algoma
"	Mrs. Slipper.....	West Algoma
"	Mrs. McLagan	Hamilton
1912.	Miss Riddell	Toronto
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"	Mrs. R. M. Graham.....	London
"	Mrs. A. deB. Tremaine.....	Halifax
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*The fee for Life Members of the National Council of
Women of Canada is \$25.*

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* *The fee for Annual Patrons of the National Council of Women of Canada is \$10, paid annually.*

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Mrs. L. Pelletier	Fort William
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The fee for Associate Members of the National Council of Canada is \$5 annually.

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Mrs. McKillop.....	Renfrew, Ont.
Mrs. A. G. Roberts.....	Walkerville, Ont.
Mrs. Boyd.....	Chapleau, Ont.
Mrs. W. T. Crawford.....	Sudbury, Ont.
Mrs. Stocking.....	Waubanshene, Ont.
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Dr. A. Backus	Aylmer, Ont.

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Mrs. Anderson	New Westminster
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Mrs. A. McAuley.....	Ingersoll
Mrs. D. H. McAndrew.....	Renfrew
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Mrs. R. W. McEwen.....	Chapleau
Mrs. D. Baikie.....	Sudbury
Mrs. F. D. Beveridge.....	Harretha Heights, Calgary
Mrs. T. F. Towers.....	231 College Ave., Sarnia
Mis. Hazen Ritchie.....	Peterboro
Dr. J. Smillie.....	1074 Dovercourt Road.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Convener—The Treasurer, Mrs. Watt, 104 St. Paul St., Brantford, Ont. Members of the Committee, the Treasurers of the Local Councils and of the Nationally Organized Societies in affiliation, with the following exceptions:

Toronto Local Council.....	Mrs. C. G. Stone, 43 Nanton Ave.
Victoria Local Council.....	Mrs. Van Sant, Gorge Road
New Westminster Local Council.....	Mrs. W. A. Patchell, 45 Columbia St. E.

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Mrs. J. Orr Callaghan.....	James St. South, Hamilton
Miss Jeffrey.....	87 Osborne St., Montreal
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Mrs. Waller.....	Huron College, St. George St., London
Mrs. McFarlane.....	251 Colony St., Winnipeg
Miss Muckleston.....	15 Union St. West, Kingston
Mrs. Bullock.....	183 Germain St., St. John
Mrs. McEdward.....	Syndicate Ave., Fort William
Miss Crease.....	"Pentrelew," Fort St., Victoria

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Mrs. McIntosh.....	New Westminster
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Mrs. E. E. Sharpe.....	Lindsay
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Mrs. M. D. Spence.....	No. 5 Marlborough Apts., Calgary
Miss Rabson.....	324 N. Brock St., Sarnia
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Miss McDonough.....	266 Oxford St., London
Mrs. Perry.....	745 Wolseley Ave., Winnipeg
Miss Machar.....	Sydenham St., Kingston
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Dr. Helen Ryan	651 Battery St., Victoria
Dr. Belle Wilson	2303 Main St., Vancouver
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Mrs. Little	524 Twelfth St., Brandon, Man.
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Mrs. Boomer	513 Dundas St., London
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Mrs. Sexton	Spring Garden Road, Halifax
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Mrs. Jenkins	1315 Fernwood Road, Victoria
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Miss Edith Little	524 Twelfth St., Brandon, Man.
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Mrs. Cautley	523 6th St., Edmonton
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Mrs. John McVittie	Sudbury
Mrs. S. Houlton	348 15th Ave. West, Calgary
Mrs. Hannah Kerr	2nd Con., Sarnia Township
Mrs. W. S. Duncan	Jordan Harbour, Ont.

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Mrs. Disher.....	263 Cooper St., Ottawa
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Mrs. Rathon.....	Yates St., Victoria
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PUBLICATION.

Convenor—The President.

The Corresponding and Recording Secretaries.

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Convenor—The President.

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PRESS—Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, D.C.L., 44 Dewson St., Toronto.

PEACE AND ARBITRATION—Mrs. Courtice, 59 Beech Avenue, Balmy Beach, Toronto.

LAWS CONCERNING THE LEGAL POSITION OF WOMEN—Mrs. O. C. Edwards, Macleod, Alberta.

SUFFRAGE AND RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP—Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen, 461 Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

EQUAL MORAL STANDARD AND TRAFFIC IN WOMEN—Mrs. Edgar Burton, 161 Madison Avenue, Toronto.

HEALTH—Mrs. Smillie, 4493 Sherbrooke St., Westmount, P.Q.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION—Miss FitzGibbon, 52 St. Albans Street, Toronto.

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WITH THEIR AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Toronto Local Council

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 3RD, 1893.

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Corresponding Secretary.....	Mrs. Irvine, 27 Chicora Ave.
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President, Miss Laund, Sussex Apartments.

Alumnae Association of University College,

President, Miss Lawlor, 435 Jarvis St.

Alumnae Association of Victoria College,

President, Mrs. J. R. Starr, 436 Markham St.

Beaches Progressive Club,

President, Mrs. Campbell, 62 Balsam Ave.

Bishop Strachan School Association,

President, Mrs. G. Tyrell, 591 Sherbourne St.

Canadian Business Women's Club,

President, Miss Hunter, 186 Howland Ave.

Canadian Household Economic Association,

President, Mrs. L. A. Gurnett.

Catholic Young Ladies' Literary Society,

President, Miss Hart, 40 Shannon St.

Culture Club,

President, Mrs. G. F. Allen, 2 Munro Park Ave.

Georgina House Association,

President, Mrs. Mellwraith, 30 Prince Arthur Ave.

Graduate Nurses' Association of Ontario.

President, Miss Bella Crosby, 41 Rose Ave.

Haven and Prison Gate Mission,
President, Mrs. J. McDonald Oxley, 176 Beverley St.

Infants' Home and Infirmary,
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Public School Nurses,
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President, Mrs. Rutter, "Woodford."

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President, Miss Hattie Austin, 65 Oriole Rd.

Runnymead Travel Club,
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Social Service Society,
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Toronto Froebel Society,
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Toronto Humane Society,
Representative of President, Mrs. Wood, "La Plaza."

Toronto Horticultural Society,
Representative of President, Mrs. Brereton, 25 Admiral Rd.

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President, Mrs. Carman, 42 Murray St.

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Representative of President, Mrs. Joseph E. McDougall, Sussex Court Apartments.

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 Representative, Mrs. Torrington, 12 Pembroke St.

Women Teachers' Association,

Women's Welcome Hostel,
 President, Mrs. J. K. Kerr, "Rathnally,"

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ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 17TH, 1893.

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Infants' Home and Home for the Friendless,

Representative, Mrs. Robert Hobson, 56 Charlton Ave.

Boys' Home,

Representative, Mrs. McLagan, 360 Main St. East.

Girls' Home,

President, Mrs. Lucas, Duke St.

Children's Aid Society,

Representative, Mrs. J. B. Turner.

Young Women's Christian Association,

President, Mrs. Callaghan, 224 James St.

Central Women's Christian Temperance Union,

President, Mrs. T. H. Pratt, 6 East Ave. North.

Hamilton Women's Christian Temperance Union,

President, Mrs. Wolfkill, 259 Bay St.

Hebrew Women's Society,

Representative, Mrs. Minkin, 111 Catharine St. South.

Aberdeen Association,

President, Miss Harvey, 40 Robinson St.

Women's Art Association,

Representative, Mrs. Symington, Burlington.

Women's Wentworth Historical Society,

Representative, Mrs. J. S. Hendrie, James St. South.

Saltfleet Women's Institute,

President, Mrs. Hamilton Lee, Stoney Creek.

Trades and Labor,

Representative, Miss Schwartz, Walnut St. South.

Victorian Order of Nurses,
 Representative, Mrs. W. Wood, "Elmwood," James St. South.

Hamilton Teachers' Association,
 Representative, Miss Bennetto, 122 East Ave. South.

House Committee, Victorian Order of Nurses,
 President, Mrs. John Crerar, "Merksworth," McNab St. South.

Wentworth Historical Society,
 Representative, Mrs. Sutherland, St. Mark's Rectory.

Burlington's Women's Institute,
 Representative, Mrs. Emmerson, Burlington.

Hamilton Women Teachers' Association,
 President, Miss Somerville, 208 Jackson St. West.

Women's Auxiliary, Hamilton Health Association,
 Representative, Mrs. Southam, 163 Jackson St. West.

St. Elizabeth's Chapter, I.O.D.E.,
 President, Mrs. W. R. Davis, Stanley Ave.

Paardeburg Chapter, I.O.D.E.,
 President, Mrs. Atkinson, Hess St. South.

St. Hilda's Chapter, I.O.D.E.,
 President, Mrs. Kennedy, 93 Wellington St. South.

Woman's Exchange,
 President, Mrs. A. B. Osborne, 42 Charlton Ave. East.

Caxton Chapter, I.O.D.E.,
 Representative, Mrs. Z. A. Hall, 39 Sherman Ave.

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 President, Mrs. Griffin, Main St. East.

Yeomans W.C.T.U.,
 Mrs. Wickett, 362 Cannon St. East.

Nurses' Association,
 President, Miss Coleman, 171 James St. South.

Alma College Daughters,
 President, Mrs. Petrie, 322 Queen St. South.

Women's Canadian Club,
 Mrs. John Crerar, "Harksworth," McNab St. South.

Winona Women's Institute,
 President, Mrs. E. D. Smith, Winona.

Sanford Women's Institute,
 President, Mrs. William Killen, Port Carling.

Montreal Local Council

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 30TH, 1893.

OFFICERS.

President.....Dr. Grace Ritchie England, 126 Bishop St.
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs. Warwick Chipman, 45 Lincoln Ave.; Mrs. John Savage, Dorval, Que.; Mrs. E. A. Maenutt, 4345 Westmount Ave.; Mrs. N. C. Smillie, 100 Crescent St.
 Past Presidents.....Lady Drummond, 448 Sherbrooke St. W.; Mrs. Cox, London, Eng.; Mrs. Bovey, London, Eng.; Miss C. M. Derick, M.A., 85 Crescent St.

Hon. Vice-Presidents.....Mme. Thibeaudeau; Mrs. J. B. Learmont, 30 McGregor St.; Miss Phillips, "The Sherbrooke," Sherbrooke St. W.; Mrs. W. G. Macnaughton, 819 Lorne Cres.; Mrs. Robert Reid, 388 Sherbrooke St. W.; Mrs. Radford, 95 Union Ave.; Mrs. A. D. Durnford, 9 Simpson St.

Hon. Treasurer.....Mrs. A. K. Fisk, 231 Milton St.
Hon. Corresponding Secretary...Mrs. Walter Lyman, B.A., 80 Victoria St.
Hon. Rec. Secretary...Miss Eleanor Tatley, B.A., 297 Prince Arthur St. W.
Hon. Assistant Secretary.....Mrs. John Liddell, 43 Lorne Ave.

LIFE PATRONS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL—Lady Drummond, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Sir William Van Horne, Sir William Macdonald, Miss Derick.

LIFE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL—Mrs. J. B. Learmont, Mrs. Jas. Fairie.

ANNUAL PATRONS OF LOCAL COUNCIL—Mrs. James Ross, Mrs. J. B. Learmont, Miss McLennan, Mrs. R. B. Angus, Mrs. Robert Reid, Lady Drummond, Mrs. W. W. Ogilvie, Mrs. Colin D. Morgan, Mrs. H. C. Scott, Lady Van Horne, Mrs. Francis McLellan, H. B. Ames, Esq.; Mrs. Trewholme, Mrs. Thom, Mrs. Macfarlane, Mrs. A. G. Ross, Mrs. John Turnbull, Miss Kerry, Mrs. J. G. Savage, the Misses Brown, Mrs. R. M. Liddell, Mrs. Durnford, Miss Derick, Mrs. C. P. Hill, Mrs. E. Munson Hill, Mrs. C. Byrd, Mrs. G. Hyde, Miss Lighthall, Mrs. A. T. Bazin, Mrs. G. McDougall, Dr. Ritchie England, Mrs. Allister Mitchell, Mrs. C. E. Smith, Mrs. W. R. MacInnes, Mrs. E. Garth-Bulmer, Mrs. E. H. Botterell, Mrs. James Webb, Mrs. Roswell Fisher, Mrs. H. B. Walker, Mrs. George Lyman, Mrs. J. Fair, Mrs. D. G. Friedman, Mrs. C. A. Workman, Mrs. Lansing Lewis.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF LOCAL COUNCIL—Miss Galt, Mrs. Radford, Mrs. Leo, Mrs. Ives, Mrs. H. McLaren, Mrs. M. J. Morris, Mrs. D. Scott, Mrs. G. A. Kohl, Mrs. Oliver Smith, Mrs. W. O. Ryde, Mrs. Seringer, Miss Eglaugh, Mrs. E. Loud, Mrs. Wellington Dixon, Miss Holmstrom, Dr. Hansford, Mrs. J. A. Dale, Mrs. Bain, Mrs. Douglas McIntosh, Mrs. Papadopoulos, Mrs. Sparling, Mrs. Barelay Stephens, Mrs. G. W. Sadler, Mrs. J. T. Donald, Mrs. A. D. Angus, Mrs. Homer Carr, Mrs. George Browne, Mrs. Alex. Gray, Miss Graham, Lady Johnson, Mrs. C. W. H. Coles, Miss H. Fortier, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Ferris, Mrs. A. B. Clarkson, Mrs. A. M. Nairn, Mrs. A. W. McDougald, Mrs. R. E. Welsh, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. N. B. Mathews, Mrs. McGibbon, Mrs. John Scott, Mrs. Parke, Miss P. Howard, Miss M. Ross, Miss Dow, Mrs. W. Godbee Brown, Miss Edna Shepherd, Mrs. Vansittart Dickinson, Miss Ethel Fisher, Mrs. W. F. Ritchie, Dr. Helen Macdonald, Mrs. C. H. Stephens, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. N. S. Maxwell, Mrs. Harold, Mrs. F. W. Stewart, Mrs. D. P. Anderson, Mrs. Alex. Burnett, Miss Ada James, Mrs. Auchmuty, Miss Agnes James, Mrs. A. J. Heath, Mrs. M. H. Parsons, Miss R. Miller, Mrs. Simister, Miss M. Savage, Mrs. Herbert Grier, Mrs. G. A. Brown, Mrs. J. F. Stevenson, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Dunne, Mrs. Westbrooke, Miss Fisher, Miss McMillan, Miss Yarker, Miss Martin, Miss M. Martin, Miss Cramp, Mrs. Rhys-Roberts, Mrs. Richardson Richards, Miss Edgar, Mrs. F. G. Finley, Miss Willis, Mrs. Campbell Lane, Mrs. David Gurd, Mrs. Alex. Mackay, Mrs. Lang, Mrs. J. J. Lonsou, Mrs. J. D. Allen, Mrs. White, Mrs. A. R. Moore, Mrs. C. W. Lindsay, Mrs. J. B. Briggs, Mrs. John Black, Mrs. W. J. Giles, Mrs. P. M. deGruchy, Mrs. H. N. Johnston, Mrs. C. F. Dale, Miss May Armitage, Mrs. John B. Reid, Miss Stuart, Mrs. J. C. Walsh, Mrs. Isidore Crepeau, Miss May Nichols, Mrs. James Lees, Mrs. A. A. Ayer, Miss Mackenzie, Mrs. P. S. Doyle, Mrs. J. Norman Smith, Mrs. Dodwell,

Mrs. Seath, Miss Webster, Mrs. Fred Hague, Miss Esther Botting, Mrs. J. C. Allan, Miss H. D. Rhind, Miss H. Collard, Mrs. P. J. Gordon, Mrs. Layton, Mrs. J. Rawson Gardiner, Mrs. Jas. Johnston, Miss Trotter, Mrs. Henry Vaughan, Miss Kohl, Miss Hendrie, Miss Brittam, Miss R. Norris.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM SOCIETIES NOT AFFILIATED.

La Fédération Nationale,

Mme. Beique, 540 Sherbrooke St. W.; Mme. Gérin-Lajoie, 33 Sherbrooke St. W.

City Improvement League,

Mrs. Macdonald McCarthy, 45 Crescent St.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Aberdeen Association,

President, Miss Eadie, 222 Peel St.

Alumnae Association of General Hospital Training School for Nurses,

President, Miss Ethel Brown, 26 Melbourne Ave., Westmount.

Alumnae Association of Royal Victoria Training School for Nurses,

President, Miss Grant, 109 Union Ave.

Alumnae Association of McGill University,

President, Miss Cameron, Royal Victoria College.

Canadian Handicrafts Guild

President, Mr. A. D. Durnford, 9 Simpson St.

Canadian Nurses' Association,

President, Miss Phillips, 45 Argyle Ave.

Daughters of the Empire,

President, Mrs. Hemsley, 52 Rosemount Ave., Westmount.

Day Nursery Industrial School,

President, Mrs. J. B. Learmont, 30 McGregor St.

Emmanuel Church Missionary Society,

President, Mrs. Duff, 49 Crescent St.

Fairmount W.C.T.U.,

President, Mrs. Reeve, 84 de l'Epée Ave., Outremont.

Girls' Friendly Society,

President, Mrs. Warwick Chipman.

Goodwill Holiday House,

President, Miss P. Howard, 860 Tupper St.

Hervey Institute,

President, Mrs. Henderson.

Protestant Industrial Rooms,

President, Mrs. John Turnbull, 327 Peel St.

King's Daughters,

President, Miss Gomery, 80 Maisonneuve Ave., Côte St. Paul.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Boys' Sunshine Club of Westmount,

President, Miss M. Macdonald, 4876 Sherbrooke St., Westmount.

Ladies' Benevolent Society,

President, Mrs. A. Mitchell, "The Linton," Sherbrooke St. W.

Ladies' Branch of the Antiquarian Society,

President, Mrs. Murtele, 336 Sherbrooke St. West.

Ladies' Committee of the Royal Edward Institute,

President, Mrs. Macdonald McCarthy, 45 Crescent St.

Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society,
President, Mrs. C. A. Workman, 333 Kensington Ave., Westmount.

Melville Church Hospital Social Service,
President, Rev. Mr. Lochhead, 3 St. George's Place, Westmount.

Montreal Foundling and Baby Hospital,
President, Mrs. Leonowens, 70 McTavish St.

Montreal Froebel Society,
President, Miss Ritchie, 53 Sussex Ave.

Montreal Women's Club,
President, Mrs. N. C. Smillie, 100 Crescent St.

Murray Bay Convalescent Home,
President, Mrs. Birkett, 252 Mountain St.

Needlework Guild, Montreal Branch,
President, Mrs. J. B. Learmont, 30 McGregor St.

Parks and Playgrounds Association,
President, Mrs. Moyse, 324 Sherbrooke St. W.

Protestant Infants' Home,
President, Mrs. S. Carsley, 79 "The Linton," Sherbrooke St.

Protestant Orphan Asylum,
President, Mrs. E. B. Greenshields, 349 Peel St.

St. Margaret's Home,
President, Mrs. Sutherland Taylor, 79 Shuter St.

St. Paul's Dorcas and Ladies' Aid,
President, Mrs. Peter White, 70 Catheart St.

The Young People's Social Club,
President, Mrs. Ralldford, 95 Union Ave.

Victorian Order of Nurses,
President, Mrs. J. B. Learmont, 30 McGregor St.

Victorian Sunshine Society of Canada,
President, Mrs. Duncan McCormick, Lafayette Apartments, Western Ave.

Women's Alliance, Church of the Messiah,
President, Mrs. H. W. Weller, 79 Arlington Ave., Westmount.

Women's Art Society,
President, Mrs. Macnaughton, 529 Lorne Crescent.

Women's Guild of St. Andrew's Church,
President, Mrs. Colin Morgan, 287 University St.

Women's Hospital,
President, Mrs. W. Burnett, 332 Mackay St.

Women's National Immigration Society,
President, Mrs. Jas. Gillespie, 307 Stanley St.

Young Women's Christian Association,
President, Mrs. James Macfarlane, 127 Crescent St.

Brehmer Rest,
President, Mrs. Mager, 47 Rosemount Ave., Westmount.

Mizpah W.C.T.U.,
President, Mrs. Tracey Ludington, 90 Laval Ave.

The Sheltering Home,
President, Mrs. F. Wilson Fairman, The Cavendish Apartments,

The Industrial Daughters of Zion,
 President, Mrs. Felix Harris, 1555 Esplanade Ave.
 Young People's Social Club,
 President, Mrs. Radford, 95 Union Ave.

Ottawa Local Council

ORGANIZED JANUARY 16TH, 1894.

OFFICERS.

Hon. President.....Mrs. Larmonth
 Hon. Vice-President.....Mrs. R. L. Borden
 President.....Mrs. Shortt, 5 Marlborough Ave.
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs. Tilton, 37 Gloucester St.; Mrs. J. Thorburn, 211 Daly Ave.; Mrs. E. H. Bronson, 75 Concession St.; Mrs. Peter Whelen, 260 Somerset St.; Mrs. C. S. Scott, 354 Laurier Ave. West; Mrs. McLe Stewart, 383 Frank St.; Mrs. Greene, Ivanhoe Chambers, Waverley St.; Mde. Gendron, HuH. P.O.
 Corresponding Secretary.....Mrs. G. M. Bayly, 166 Waverly St.
 Recording Secretary.....Mrs. W. C. Gullock, 113 Cooper St.
 Treasurer.....Mrs. Doney, 4 Cooper St.

LIFE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL—Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Larmonth, Mrs. Bronson, Lady Laurier, Mrs. Whelen.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Aberdeen Mutual Benefit Association,
 Representative, Miss Tuoy, Printing Bureau.
 Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society of Ottawa,
 President, Mrs. Rosenthal, 388 Elgin St.
 Women's Home Missionary Society, St. Andrew's Church,
 President, Mrs. J. Lorne McDougall, 280 Parkdale Ave.
 Ladies' Aid Society, St. Andrew's Church,
 President, Mrs. W. G. Perley, 275 MacLaren St.
 King's Daughters,
 President, Mrs. Biggar, 145 Gloucester St.
 Orphans' Home,
 Representative, Mrs. Watson, Gilmour St.
 County of Carleton Protestant Hospital,
 President, Mrs. Perkins, 92 MacLaren St.
 Historical Society,
 President, Mrs. T. Ahearn, "Buena Vista," Laurier Ave. West.
 Home for Aged,
 President, Mrs. McLeod Stewart, 383 Frank St.
 Home for Friendless,
 President, Mrs. Ells, 204 O'Connor St.
 Victorian Order of Nurses,
 President, Mrs. Geo. E. Foster, 431 Gilmeur St.
 Central Women's Christian Temperance Union,
 President, Mrs. H. S. Campbell, Roseberry Ave.

Froebel Union,
Miss M. Scott, Oakland Ave.

Ladies' Auxiliary Y.M.C.A. Board,
Mrs. J. S. Eagleson, 356 Cooper St.

Women's Canadian Club,
Mrs. P. D. Ross, Laurier Ave. E.

Children's Flower Guild,
Representative, Miss Sydney Whyte, 67 Cartier St.

Traveller's Aid and Hostel,
Mrs. Shortt, 5 Marlborough Ave.

Perley Home for Incurables,
President, Mrs. Slater, "Broadview," Aylmer Rd.

Young Women's Christian Association,
Mrs. Blackburn, Sussex St.

Women's Association, St. George's Church,
President, Mrs. F. White, 368 Besserer St.

Humane Society,
Representative, Mrs. E. C. Whitney, Mrs. Hueckell.

Women's Association of Unitarian Church,
President, Mrs. Wright, 345 Waverley St.

Women's University Club,
President, Mrs. Sykes, Fairmont Ave.

Aberdeen Association,
Mrs. Rivers Bulkely.

Morning Music Club,
President, Mrs. D. Harris, 263 McLaren St.

"The Frances Williard" W.C.T.U.,
Mrs. Wylie, 176 Carling Ave.

Ladies' Aid, Dominion Methodist Church,
President, Mrs. Peter Whelen, 260 Somerset St.

Maternity Hospital,
President, Mrs. Erskine Bronson, 75 Bronson Ave.

Ottawa Equal Suffrage Society,
President, Mrs. J. C. Cox, 281 Laurier Ave. East.

Water Street Hospital,
Mrs. Chas. O'Connor, 154 Bay St.

Children's Aid Society,
Miss Cassaday, 513 Lyon St.

Mothers' Union of Ottawa,
Mrs. Woolcombe, Ashbury College.

County Carleton W. C. T. U.,
President, Mrs. Wylie, 190 Carling Ave.

Ottawa South W. C. T. U.,
Mrs. W. B. Bartram, 916 Echo Drive.

Westboro W. C. T. U.,
President, Mrs. G. Rochester, Westboro.

Women's Art Association,
Mrs. H. K. Egan, Cartier St.

Ottawa Ladies' College Alumnae,
President, Mrs. H. H. Brennan, 210 Somerset St.

Jewish Ladies' Aid Society,
Mrs. Max Margosches, 2 Coplan Court.

Women Teachers' Association,
Miss Chambers, Elgin St. School.

McLeod St. Methodist Ladies' Aid,
Mrs. Kenney, 81 Fifth Ave.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS—Mrs. Aeland, 438 Queen St.; Mrs. Hopewell, 258 Elgin St.; Mrs. Leggo, Mrs. Hawken, Miss Marty, Miss McManus, Mrs. W. Smith.

London Local Council

ORGANIZED JANUARY 16TH, 1894.

OFFICERS.

President.....	Mrs. Boomer, 513 Dundas St.
Hon. Presidents.....	Mrs. Moorhouse, 249 Queen's Ave.; Mrs. Geo. Marshall, 230 Central Ave.; Mrs. Hodgins, the Barracks.
1st Vice-President.....	Mrs. J. Allister Murray, 648 Waterloo St.
2nd Vice-President.....	Mrs. S. Stevely, 520 Dundas St.
3rd Vice-President.....	Mrs. Belton, 375 Wellington St.
Corresponding Secretary.....	Mrs. Yarker, Wortley Rd.
Treasurer.....	Mrs. R. M. Graham, 14 Kensington St.
Recording Secretary.....	Miss Moore, 45 Elmwood Ave.

LIFE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL—Mesdames Boomer, Tilley, English, Yarker, Geo. Robinson and J. Marshall.

LIFE MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL—Mesdames Geo. Robinson, Yarker, English, Marshall and Gahan.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Mothers' Union, Memorial Church,
President, Mrs. Boomer, 513 Dundas St.

Children's Aid Society,
First Vice-President, Mrs. Yarker, "Elmhurst."

Protestant Orphans' Home,
President, Mrs. Becher, "Thornwood," St. George St.

Convalescent Home,
President, Mrs. Boomer, 513 Dundas St.

Women's Christian Association,
President, Mrs. George Marshall, 230 Central Ave.

Young Women's Christian Association,
President, Mrs. A. T. Edwards, 183 Oxford St.

Ladies' Auxiliary to Y.M.C.A.,
President, Mrs. Wood, 297 Wolfe St.

*Women Teachers' Guild,
President, Miss Munro, 388 Adelaide St.

*Froebel Society amalgamated with Teachers' Guild.

Aberdeen Society,
President, Mrs. Hale, 718 Waterloo St.

Victorian Order Nurses,
President, Mrs. Hodgins, The Barracks.

King's Daughters,
President, Mrs. F. Lawson, Cheapside St.

Daughters of the Empire,
Regent, Mrs. Hodgins, the Barracks.

Women's Canadian Club,
President, Mrs. F. P. Betts, 536 Queen's Ave.

Alma Daughters,
Mrs. A. A. Campbell, Wellington and St. James St.

The Ladies' Sanatorium Aid,
Mrs. James Steveley, 567 Dundas St.

Daughters of the Empire of St. Thomas,
Regent, Mrs. Burns, 2 Prince Albert St.

Winnipeg Local Council

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 12TH, 1894.

OFFICERS.

Hon. President.....Mrs. D. C. Cameron, Government House
 President.....Mrs. Jno. H. R. Bond, 167 Donald St.
 1st Vice-President.....Mrs. Stephen Knight, Roslyn Rd.
 2nd Vice-President.....Mrs. A. W. Moody, 156 Donald St.
 3rd Vice-President.....Mrs. P. C. Hagarty, Fort Garry Court
 4th Vice-President.....Mrs. J. E. Botterell, 254 Wellington Cres.
 Recording Secretary.....Mrs. H. P. H. Galloway, 661 Broadway
 Corresponding Secretary.....Mrs. Elisha Lee, 530 River Ave.
 Treasurer.....Mrs. W. H. Thompson, 328 Assiniboine Ave.

LIFE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL—Lady Taylor, Mrs. Bryce, Mrs. Godfrey Parker.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Children's Home,
President, Mrs. Wm. Clark, 261 Colony St.

Hospital Aid Society,
President, Mrs. E. M. Wood, Roslyn Rd.

Central W.C.T.U.,
Mrs. Kelly, Camden Place.

St. Mary's Aid,
President, Mrs. F. W. Russell, 176 Donald St.

Girls' Home of Welcome,
President, Mrs. Wm. Clark, 261 Colony St.

Humane Society,
President Ladies' Committee, Mrs. C. P. Walker, Dagmar St.

Y.W.C.A.,
President, Mrs. E. Brown, 547 River Ave.

Mothers' Home or Day Nursery,
President, Mrs. Thos. Deacon, 251 Furby St.

Anti-Tuberculosis Society,
President, Miss Stafford, Amulet Apartments.

All Saints' Ladies' Aid,
Mrs. Elisha Lee, 530 River Ave.

Nurses' Alumnae Association,
Miss Hood, 369 Langside St.

Grace Church Ladies' Aid,
President, Mrs. Bettes, Wellington Crescent.

Press Club,
Mrs. H. B. Sharman, River Ave.

Children's Hospital,
President, Mrs. G. H. Walker, 118 Scott St.

Western Art Association,
President, Mrs. Alan Ewart, Ruskin Row.

King Edward Settlement House,
President, Mrs. Agnew, 117 Gerard St.

Old Folks' Home,
President, Mrs. E. Thomson, 65 Hargrave St.

Knox Church Ladies' Aid,
President, Mrs. Little, 410 Devon Court, Broadway.

Victorian Order of Nurses,
President, Mrs. D. C. Cameron, Government House.

St. Joseph's Orphanage,
President, Mrs. N. Bawlf, Kennedy St.

Deaconess' Aid Society,
President, Mrs. J. A. M. Aikin, Armstrong Point.

Provincial Nurses' Association,
Miss Cotter, 16 Nova Villa, Sherbrooke St.

Children's Aid Society,
Vice-President, Mrs. Godstine, 123 Mayfair Ave.

Women's University Club,
President, Dr. Mary Crawford, Suite 11, Waldron Block.

Kingston Local Council

ORGANIZED APRIL 26TH, 1894,

OFFICERS.

Hon. President.....	Mrs. Hugh Fraser
President.....	Mrs. Crowe, Royal Military College
Hon. Vice-Presidents.....	Lady Cartwright, Mrs. H. Calvin
Vice-President.....	Mrs. W. F. Nickle, Earl St.
Vice-President.....	Mrs. Oberndorffer, Queen Street
Vice-President.....	Mrs. A. Kirkpatrick, Johnson St.
Vice-President.....	Mrs. Steacy, Johnston Street
Vice-President.....	Mrs. Willis Cochrane, Frontenac St.
Corresponding Secretary.....	Miss Machar, Sydenham St.
Recording Secretary.....	Miss Ronan, Bagot St.
Treasurer.....	Mrs. Jordan, Barrie St.

LIFE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL—Mrs. Fraser, Miss Macchar, Mrs. Oberndorffer.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS—Mrs. J. B. Cochrane, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. J. Cochrane, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Gill, Mrs. J. A. Minnes, Mrs. M. MacGillivray.

PATRON OF LOCAL COUNCIL—Mrs. Calvin.

FEDERATED SOCIETIES.

Orphans' Home,

Senior Directress, Mrs. W. Skinner.

Poor Relief,

President, Miss Muckleston, Union St.

Sodality of the Children of Mary,

President, Miss Brophy, Wellington St.

Infants' Home,

President, Mrs. Maenee, Union St.

Ladies' Musical Union,

President, Miss H. Macsie, Earl St.

Young Women's Christian Association,

President, Mrs. McClelland, Alfred St.

King's Daughters,

President, Miss G. Strange, King St.

Hotel Dieu Auxiliary,

President, Mrs. Swift, King St.

Kingston Hospital Auxiliary,

President, Mrs. Connell, West St.

Soldiers' Wives' League,

Mrs. Benson, King St.

Nurses' Alumnae,

President, Mrs. J. B. Crothers, Barrie St.

Victorian Order of Nurses,

President, Mrs. Smith.

Daughters of the Empire,

Mrs. J. B. Crothers, Gooderham St.

Association of Women Teachers,

Miss Connor, Kingston.

Home for the Aged,

Chairman Ladies' Committee, Mrs. Jordan.

Saint John Local Council

ORGANIZED AUGUST 14TH, 1894.

OFFICERS.

Hon. President, Lady Tilley, Carleton House

Hon. Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Dever, Chipman Hill; Mrs. Skinner, 223 King St. East

Past Presidents, Mrs. Robert Thomson, 2 Mecklenburg St.; Mrs. J. V. Ellis, Princess St.; Mrs. D. McLellan, Clifton House.

President, Mrs. T. H. Bullock, 183 Germain St.

Vice-Presidents.....Miss Grace Leavitt, 62 Sewell St.; Mrs. J. F. Bullock, Germain St.; Mrs. Stewart Skinner, Charlotte St.; Mrs. D. P. Chisholm, Sydney St.; Mrs. H. A. Powell, Orange St.

Corresponding Secretary.....Mrs. C. McN. Steeves, 154 King St. East
Recording Secretary.....Miss Nellie B. Keith, 55 Wright St.
Treasurer.....Miss Alice E. Estey, 15 Peter St.

LIFE PATRON OF NATIONAL COUNCIL—Mrs. Robert Thomson.

LIFE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL—Mrs. Robt. Thomson, Miss Grace Leavitt, Miss D. McLellan.

LIFE MEMBERS OF LOCAL COUNCIL—Mrs. Robt. Thomson, Mrs. J. V. Ellis, Miss M. Skinner, Mrs. William Alwood (died Aug., 1904), Miss Mabel Peters, Mrs. J. H. Frink, Mrs. L. Archibald.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Y.M.C.A.,

Representative of President, Mrs. W. P. Bonnell, 40 Queen St.

King's Daughters' Guild,

Mrs. O. L. Barbour, 306 Rockland Rd.

St. John W.C.T.U.,

Mrs. R. Morton Smith, Orange St.

St. John County W.C.T.U.,

Representative of President, Miss Jane Lockhart, 36 Meeklenburg.

St. John North W.C.T.U.,

Mrs. Jas. McAvity, 43 Harrison St.

Protestant Orphan Asylum,

Mrs. David McLellan, Clifton House.

Natural History Society,

Mrs. George F. Mathew, 27 Dorchester St.

Educational and Humane Association,

Mrs. Thomas Walker, 156 Princess St.

Seaman's Mission,

Mrs. Archibald, 19 Dufferin Row West.

Association Charites,

Representative of President, Miss Grace Robertson, King St. East.

Girls' High School Alumnae,

Miss Lawson, 474 Lower St. West.

St. Vincent's Alumnae,

Miss Gorman, St. James St.

Wednesday Evening Club,

Representative of President, Mrs. James Esty, Horsefield, St.

Victoria Order of Nurses,

Mrs. J. V. Ellis, 219 Princess St.

Church of England Institute,

Mrs. L. P. D. Tilley, 29 Wellington Row.

Ladies' Society, St. Stephen's Church,

Mrs. Thomas Graham, 89 Hazen St.

Needlework Guild,

Lady Tilley, Germain St.

Woman's Canadian Club,

Mrs. E. A. Smith, 47 Carleton St.

Alexandria Temple of Honour,
Mrs. W. F. Roberts, 4 Douglas Ave.

St. John Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis,
Representative of President, Mrs. H. A. McKeown, Mt. Pleasant Ave.

St. Monica's (Catholic Ladies) Benefit Society,
Mrs. Waren C. Winslow, Windsor Hall.

University Women's Club,
Mrs. Gronlund, Princess St.

Playgrounds Association,
Mrs. Warlock, 30 Wellington Row.

Daughters of Israel Society,
Mrs. Louis Green, 13 King Square.

Free Kindergarten,
Mrs. F. E. Holmes, St. James St.

Halifax Local Council

ORGANIZED AUGUST 24TH, 1894.

OFFICERS.

Hon. President.....Mrs. McGregor, Government House
 President.....Mrs. Dennis, 45 Cobourg St.
 Past Presidents.....Mrs. J. C. Mackintosh, Willow Park; Mrs.
 Chas. Archibald, 32 Inglis St.
 1st Vice-President.....Mrs. P. J. McManus, Quinpool Rd.
 2nd Vice-President.....Mrs. Mäder, Morris St.
 3rd Vice-President.....Mrs. L. M. Murray, South St.
 4th Vice-President.....Mrs. G. M. Campbell, Brunswick St.
 Treasurer.....Mrs. Sterns, Dartmouth
 Corresponding Secretary.....Miss E. A. Ritchie, "Winwick"
 Recording Secretary.....Miss M. Brown, 36 Kent St.

LIFE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL—Mrs. C. Archibald, Mrs. Dennis, Miss Brown, Mrs. A. deB. Tremaine.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Infants' Home,
President, Mrs. Mäder, Victoria Rd.

Aberdeen Association,
Miss E. Ritchie, "Winwick."

Ladies' Aid, West Baptist Church,
Mrs. Dykeman.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union,
Mrs. F. Woodbury, Pleasant St.

St. Paul's Girls' Friendly,
Mrs. Armitage, 90 Spring Garden Rd.

Women's Christian Temperance Union, Dartmouth,
Mrs. Beck Lydiard, Dartmouth.

Ladies' Musical Club,
Miss MacIntosh, Tower Rd.

Children of Mary,
 Mrs. J. O'Mullin, Pleasant St.

Women's Work Exchange,
 Mrs. Flynn, Morris St.

Victoria School of Art and Design,
 Miss E. A. Ritchie, "Winwick."

Victorian Order of Nurses,
 Mrs. William Dennis, 45 Cobourg Rd.

Women's Club, Church of the Redeemer,
 Mrs. Pennoyer, College St.

St. George's Girls' Friendly,
 Miss Johns, Brenton St.

Ladies' College Alumnae Association,
 Mrs. L. Murray, South St.

Ladies' Aid Missionary Society, First Baptist Church,
 Mrs. Cohoe, Lucknow St.

Woman's Auxiliary, Y.M.C.A.,
 Mrs. Mylius, Brenton St.

St. Matthew's Auxiliary, W.F.M.S.,
 Mrs. Baxter, Franeklyn St.

Fort Massey Auxiliary, W.F.M.S.,
 Mrs. Faleoner, Tower Rd.

St. Paul's W. A.,
 Mrs. Blackadar, Pleasant St.

Young Men's Christian Association,
 Mrs. G. M. Campbell, Brunswick St.

Protestant Orphans' Home,
 Mrs. D. MacPherson, South Park St.

Infirmary Aid,
 Mrs. James Ross, Pleasant St.

Princess Louise Chapter, Daughters of the Empire,
 President, Mrs. G. McG. Mitchell, South Park St.

Dartmouth S. P. C.
 President,.....

Floral Y's.,
 Mrs. Albert Johnson, Brunswick St.

Anti-Tuberculosis League,
 Mrs. Mader, Morris St.

Order of Scottish Women,
 Miss Hunt, "Elmwood."

League of Service of St. Andrew,
 Mrs. Johnson Tobin St.

Roberts Women's Christian Temperance Union, Richmond,
 Miss Hamilton, Duffus St.

Woman's Auxiliary, Church of England Institute,
 Mrs. Vernon, Dartmouth.

Alumnae Association, Dalhousie College,
 Mrs. H. Murray, 21 9th.

Women's Auxiliary, North End Mission,
 Mrs. G. Maling.

Park Street W.F.M.S.,
 Mrs. Douglas, Robie St.
 St. John's W.F.M.S.,
 Mrs. Corston, Allen St.
 St. James' W.F.M.S., Dartmouth,
 Mrs. H. P. Burton, Dartmouth.
 Society for Prevention of Cruelty,
 Mrs. Egan, South St.
 St. George's Women's Auxiliary,
 Mrs. Cunningham, Cornwallis St.
 Alexandra Society, Dartmouth,
 Mrs. W. R. Foster.
 Trinity Church W. A.,
 Mrs. Donaldson, Cogswell St.
 Excelsior Y's, Dartmouth,
 Miss B. Eaton.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF LOCAL COUNCIL—Mrs. H. Oxley, Mrs. John Duffus, Mrs. Hubley, Mrs. MacNab, Mrs. H. W. Blackadar, Mrs. Chas. Bell, Mrs. H. W. Wisnell, Miss Gossip, Mrs. Longley, Mrs. A. G. Morrison, Mrs. Le Pine, Mrs. Fluek, Mrs. H. Fulton, Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Sage, Mrs. S. Tobin, Miss Anna Stairs, Mrs. Troop, Miss Troop, Mrs. McClelland, Mrs. J. Wood, Miss Helen Bell, Mrs. Mavers, Mrs. Jas. Moir, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Overy, Miss M. Murray, Mrs. Lloyd, Miss K. Thomson, Mrs. T. Harris.

West Algoma Local Council

ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1894.

OFFICERS.

President.....	Mrs. F. C. Perry, Fort William
1st Vice-President.....	Mrs. Neil McLean, Port Arthur
2nd Vice-President.....	Mrs. N. MacDougall, Port Arthur
3rd Vice-President.....	Mrs. W. W. Birdsell, Fort William
4th Vice-President.....	Mrs. Clements, Fort William
5th Vice-President.....	Mrs. W. J. Ross, Fort William
Recording Secretary.....	Mrs. W. D. B. Turville, Port Arthur
Cor. Secretary.....	Mrs. T. S. T. Snellie, 216 Court St., Port Arthur
Treasurer.....	Mrs. W. S. Beaver, Port Arthur

LIFE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL—Mrs. Samby, Mrs. Snellie, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. W. S. Beaver, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Deacon, Miss McKellar, Mrs. Slipper, Mrs. W. J. Ross.

ANNUAL PATRONS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL—Mrs. G. A. Graham, Mrs. W. H. Hamilton, Mrs. Spofford.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL—Mrs. Coslett, Miss Minnie Graham, Mrs. Peltier, Mrs. J. M. Sherk.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Union King's Daughters, Port Arthur.
 President, Mrs. A. E. Cole.

Women's Christian Temperance Union, Port Arthur,
President, Mrs. A. L. Thompson.

Women's Christian Temperance Union, Fort William,
President, Mrs. A. L. Stewart.

St. John's Women's Auxiliary, Port Arthur,
President, Mrs. H. Sellers.

St. Luke's Women's Auxiliary, Fort William,
President, Mrs. Copping.

Trinity Ladies' Aid, Port Arthur,
President, Mrs. J. J. Fisher.

Y.W.C.T.U., Port Arthur,
President, Mrs. Aitcheson.

Wesley Ladies' Aid, Fort William,
President, Mrs. Clements.

St. Paul's Ladies' Aid, Port Arthur,
President, Mrs. Tweed.

St. Paul's Missionary Society, Port Arthur,
President, Mrs. McGougan.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Guild, Fort William,
President, Mrs. W. A. Matheson.

Relief Society, Fort William,
President, Mrs. F. C. Ferry.

Baptist Mission Circle, Port Arthur,
President, Mrs. John Forde.

Railway, Marine & General Hospital Ladies' Aid, Port Arthur,
President, Mrs. T. N. Andrew.

John McKellar Hospital Memorial Ladies' Aid, Fort William,
President, Mrs. Coslett.

St. Thomas' Women's Auxiliary, Fort William West,
President, Mrs. Postons.

Trinity Missionary Society, Port Arthur,
President, Mrs. W. H. Jenkins.

Women's Institute, Murillo,
President, Mrs. Poulter.

Women's Institute, Slate River,
President, Mrs. D. J. Piper.

John Melntyre Chapter, D.O.E., Fort William,
Regent, Mrs. Coslett.

Y.M.C.A. Auxiliary, Port Arthur,
President, Mrs. T. N. Andrew.

Junior Daughters of the Empire, Port Arthur,
President, Mrs. W. W. Brown, Banning St.

St. Paul's Women's Auxiliary, Fort William,
President, Mrs. MacFarlane.

First Presbyterian Church Ladies' Aid, West Fort William,
President, Mrs. Maple'oram.

Wesley Missionary Society, Fort William,
President, Mrs. Hull.

Women's Institute, Fort William,
President, Mrs. Gowenlock.

Junior Daughters of the Empire, Fort William,
 President, Miss Jean Stevenson.
 Port Arthur Relief Society, Port Arthur,
 President, Mrs. T. N. Andrew.
 Port Arthur Press Club, Port Arthur,
 President, Miss Stafford.
 Civic League, Port Arthur,
 President, Miss Stafford.
 Canadian Club, Fort William,
 Mrs. C. C. McCulloch.
 Grace Church Ladies' Aid, West Fort William,
 Mrs. Gray.
 Women's Musical Club, Fort William,
 Mrs. C. C. McCulloch.
 Women's Musical Club, Port Arthur,
 Mrs. J. W. Crooks.
 Graduate Nurses' Association (District),
 Mrs. B. M. Harvey, Fort William.
 Girls' Forward Club, Port Arthur,
 Mrs. Slipper.
 Equal Suffrage Association, District,
 Mrs. L. L. Peltier, Fort William.
 Curling and Outing Club, Port Arthur,
 Mrs. H. Rogers.
 Women's Institute, Port Arthur,
 Mrs. George Gibbon.
 Port Arthur and Fort William Canadian Women's Press Club,
 Mrs. J. M. Sherk, Fort William.

Victoria and Vancouver Island Local Council

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER, 1894.

OFFICERS.

Hon. President.....	Mrs. J. Robson, Stanley Ave.
President.....	Miss Crease, "Pentrelew"
1st Vice-President	Mrs. Donald
Vice-Presidents.....	Mrs. Williscroft, Miss Mary Lawson, Mrs. McPhillips, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Roper.
Corresponding Secretary.....	Mrs. Gavin H. Burns, 1720 Denman St.
Recording Secretary.....	Mrs. Gordon, Oswego St.
Treasurer.....	Mrs. M. Grant, Point Ellice
Convener of Committee on Domestic Science and Manual Training	Mrs. C. Williscroft, School St.

PATRONS—Lady Crease, "Pentrelew," Fort St.; Mrs. James Dunsmuir, Hatley Park; Mrs. T. W. Patterson, Government House.

LIFE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL—Mrs. Robson; Mrs. Baker, Inglewood, Parkston, Dorset, England; Miss Perrin, England; Mrs. Wm. Grant, "Pt. Ellice," Victoria; Mrs. M. Jenkins.

LIFE MEMBERS OF LOCAL COUNCIL—Mrs. J. C. Baker, England; Miss Perrin, England; Mrs. James Dinsmuir, Mrs. Gordon Grant, Mrs. J. Robinson, Mrs. C. Spofford, Mrs. R. S. Day, Miss Crease, Mrs. Margaret Jenkins, Mrs. Savary.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS—Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Macfarlane, Miss A. Smith, Mrs. W. J. Savary, Mrs. M. Rathom, Mrs. J. G. Hay, Mrs. F. Andrews, Dr. Helen Ryan, Mrs. Tenant, Mrs. R. S. Brown, Mrs. A. D. Whittier, Mrs. Powers, Mrs. E. B. Marvin, Mrs. Gilbert Cook, Mrs. Powers, Mrs. Daniels, Mrs. McAlloogh, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. McLean.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Women's Christian Temperance Union,
Mrs. Pickard.

W. C. T. U. Home,
Mrs. D. Spencer, Moss St.

Friendly Help Association,
Miss Lawson, 100 Kingston St.

Ladies' Auxiliary Jubilee Hospital,
Mrs. Hasell.

Young Women's Christian Association,
Mrs. Frank Adams.

Victoria Musical Society,
Miss Lillian Smith.

Seaside Circle,
Mrs. Reid.

Victorian Order of Nurses,
Mrs. Phipps.

Christian Aid Society of Duncan,
Mrs. Rednam.

Victoria Literary Society,
Mrs. Gordon.

Auxiliary S.P.C.A.,
Mrs. Gavin Burns, Dallas Rd.

Ladies' Guild, Metropolitan Methodist Church,
Mrs. Gee.

Ladies' Aid, Centennial Methodist Church,
Mrs. Johns.

Ladies' Aid, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church,
Mrs. P. F. Johnson.

Ladies' Aid, First Presbyterian Church,
Mrs. J. G. Brown, Gladstone Ave.

Ladies' Aid, Baptist Church,
Mrs. Elliott.

St. James' Guild,
Mrs. Brown.

W. M. S., Centennial Methodist Church,
Mrs. Parsons, Burnside Road.

Missionary Circle, Emmanuel Baptist Church,
Mrs. Johnson.

Missionary Circle, First Baptist Church,
Mrs. Bishop.

Ladies of the Macabees, Victoria Hive,
Mrs. Cochenour.

Ladies of the Macabees, Baxter Hive,
Mrs. Robertson.

Ladies of the Macabees, Queen Alexandra Hive,
Mrs. Van Sant, Gorge Road.

Daughters of St. George,
Mrs. W. J. Savary, Cook St.

Ladies of the Macabees, St. Cecilia Hive, No. 14.

Equality League,
Miss D. Davies.

Children's Aid Society.

Oriental School,
Miss Smith.

Congregational Ladies Aid,
Mrs. Kinney.

Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire,
Mrs. H. Hannington.

Victoria Nurses' Club,
Miss Clarke.

Seamen's Ladies' Guild Institute,
Mrs. Cook.

Victoria Women's Club,
Miss Fitzpatrick Smith.

I.O.D.O.E., Gonzales Chapter,
Mrs. Foulkes.

Vancouver Local Council

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER, 1894.

OFFICERS.

President.....Mrs. McNaughton, 1934 Barclay St.
Hon. Vice-President.....Mrs. A. U. DePencier, 1343 Pendrell
Vice-Presidents.....Mrs. James Stark, Shaughnessy Heights; Mrs. J.
C. Kemp, Hampton Court, Thurlow St.; Mrs. Macken, 1975 15th Ave.
W.; Mrs. R. C. Stoddard, 2035 Triumph St.; Mrs. D. J. McLachlan,
1059 Chileo St.; Mrs. Unsworth, 1131 Barclay St.

Corresponding Secretary.....Mrs. S. D. Scott, 395 14th Ave. W.
Recording Secretary.....Mrs. Freund, 1544 7th Ave. W.
Treasurer.....Mrs. W. J. White, 556 Thurlow St.

PAST PRESIDENTS—Mrs. McLagan, Clayburn, B.C.; Mrs. James Mae-
Aulay, 1274 Haro; Miss Edgar, 1273 Barclay St.; Mrs. W. H. Griffin, 1194
Thurlow St.

LIFE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL—Mrs. McLagan, Clayburn,
B.C.; Mrs. M. A. McLean, 883 Broughton St.; Madame Martin, 1143 Georgia
St.; Mrs. James Stark, Shaughnessy St.

LIFE MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL—Mrs. John Hendry, 1281 Burnaby St.; Mrs. R. G. McPherson, General P.O.

ANNUAL PATRONS—Mrs. James Findlay, 1428 Robson.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Art, Historical and Scientific Society,
Mrs. Mellon, 1134 11th Ave. West.

Victorian Order of Nurses,
Mrs. Jas. MacAulay, 1266 Haro St.

City Union of King's Daughters,
Mrs. Merkley, 224 12th Ave. West.

Young Women's Christian Association,
Mrs. C. A. Peter, Esmond Ave., Vancouver Heights.

Women's Christian Temperance Union,
Mrs. J. W. Hall, 414 Holly Lodge.

Mount Pleasant W.C.T.U.,
Mrs. Curtiss, 44 14th Ave. East.

District W.C.T.U.,
Mrs. McPhie, 3442 Commercial Drive.

Central W.C.T.U.,
Mrs. Macken, 1975 15th Ave. W.

Gordon W.C.T.U.,
Mrs. T. L. Richardson, 2535 Birch St.

Livingston W.C.T.U.,
Mrs. John McNaughton, 2224 Eaton St.

Epworth W.C.T.U.,
Mrs. McPhie, 3442 Commercial Drive.

Wesley Church Ladies' Aid,
Mrs. W. J. Mathers, 850 Bedwell St.

Sixth Ave. Ladies' Aid,
Mrs. A. E. Clark, 1973 7th Ave. W.

St. Andrew's Women's Guild,
Mrs. W. J. White, 556 Thurlow St.

Chalmers Ladies' Aid,
Mrs. E. A. Henry, 1495 8th Ave. W.

First Presbyterian Ladies' Aid,
Mrs. Robert McNair, 1070 Melville St.

Mount Pleasant Woman's Guild,
Mrs. D. W. Robinson, 2237 Victoria Drive

St. John's Women's Aid,
Mrs. W. J. Patterson, 1433 Nelson St.

Kitsalano Ladies' Aid,
Mrs. Chas. Stewart, 2465 5th Ave. W.

Westminster Church Ladies' Aid,
Mrs. Esselmont, 87 24th Ave., South Vancouver.

Westminster Hall Ladies' Aid,
Mrs. McKee, Ladner, B.C.

Vancouver Hive, L.O.T.M.,
Mrs. Sarah Vantern, 813 Hamilton St.

Hollester Hive, L.O.T.M.,
Mrs. Turnbull, Box 2427, North Vancouver.

Alexander Hive, L.O.T.M.,
Mrs. Budlong, 195 10th Ave. West.

Fairview Hive, No. 13,
Mrs. J. C. Kemp, 23 Broadway West.

First Baptist Church Ladies' Aid,
Mrs. Thos. Parkinson, 222 York St.

First Congregational Church Ladies' Aid,
Mrs. H. Saunders, 901 Pacific St.

Anti-Tuberculosis Society.

Sunset Circle, Woodmen of the World,
Mrs. Rae, 842 Hornby St.

Unitarian Church Ladies' Aid,
Mrs. J. D. Bailey, 1261 Beech Ave.

London Needlework Guild,
Miss Edgar, 1273 Barclay St.

Vancouver Needlework Guild,
Mrs. James Stark, Shaughnessy Heights

The Ladies of Charity of St. Paul's Hospital,
Mrs. Sheasgreen, 921 Thurlow St.

The Holy Rosary Auxiliary of the Children's Aid,
Mrs. Hickey, 855 Nicola St.

Sisters of St. Anne's,
Mrs. Lucas, 1146 Alberni.

Catholic Children's Aid Society,
Mrs. T. M. Stevens, 2893 Pt. Grey Rd.

Sisters of Charity of the Monastery,
Mrs. Wilkes, Kenisdale, B.C.

St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society,
Mrs. Violet Simpson, North Vancouver.

Ladies' Auxiliary of the Temple Immanuel,
Mrs. Plant, 1648 Howe St.

Central Mission Home and Protective Society,
Mrs. Unsworth, 1131 Barclay St.

Woman's Board of Central Mission,
Mrs. P. G. Drost, 2632 Columbia St.

Graduate Nurses' Association,
Miss Hall, 101 Broadway W.

Woman's Institute, Central Park,
Mrs. H. A. Bill, Box 156, South Vancouver

Scottish Ladies' Society,
Mrs. Harreban, 864 Richard St.

The Committee of Management of the Creche,
Mrs. MacDonald, 1649 Davie St.

Vancouver Women's Building,
Mrs. J. H. McGill, 1492 Harwood St.

Court Braeside, I.O.F.,
Mrs. Crehan, 1952 Alberni St

Pioneer Political Equality League,
 Mrs. A. B. Lamberton, 1537 Pendrell St.
 Wanderlound Club,
 Miss Clara Fazen, 550 Thurlow.
 Canadian Handicraft Guild,
 Miss Cameron, 1100 Barelay St.
 Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
 The Daughters of the Scottish League.

Regina Local Council

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 16, 1895.

Hon. President.....	Mrs. Geo. W. Brown, Government House
President.....	Mrs. Wm. Rothwell, 2334 McIntyre St.
1st Vice-President.....	Mrs. J. W. Smith, 1934 Victoria Ave.
2nd Vice-President.....	Mrs. W. A. Thomson, 2141 Victoria Ave.
3rd Vice-President.....	Mrs. J. R. Peverett, 2178 Angus St.
4th Vice-President.....	Mrs. W. A. Guy, 2837 Dewdney St.
5th Vice-President.....	Mrs. Geo. Millar, 2251 Lorne St.
6th Vice-President.....	Mrs. T. J. Bennett, 2108 Albert St.
Corresponding Secretary.....	Mrs. Bettchen
Recording Secretary.....	Mrs. H. Morell, Masonic Temple
Treasurer.....	Mrs. Adam Ross, 2056 McIntyre St.
Immigration Secretary.....	Mrs. H. S. Abbott, 2167 Cornwall St.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

St. Andrew's Auxiliary,	
	Mrs. F. B. Reilly, 2700 9th Ave.
St. Paul's W. A.,	
	Mrs. J. H. H. Young, Royal George.
Alexandra Club,	
	Mrs. L. J. D. Fasken, 2216 Angus St.
W. C. T. U.,	
	Mrs. Robt. Sintoin, 1810 Albert St.
Baptist Ladies' Aid,	
	Mrs. Geo. Millar, 2251 Lorne St.
Hospital Aid,	
	Mrs. D. P. McColl, 2077 Searth St.
Knox Ladies' Aid,	
	Mrs. D. H. Gillespie, 2259 Smith St.
Knox W. F. M. S.,	
	Mrs. D. H. Parker, 2206 Osler St.
Canata Club,	
	Mrs. D. J. Thorn, 2220 16th Ave.
Metropolitan Ladies' Aid,	
	Mrs. Wm. Longworthy, 2035 Hamilton.
Women's Musical Club,	
	Mrs. Francis Reed, 2347 McIntyre.
Children's Aid,	

Grey Nuns' Hospital Aid,
 Mrs. W. H. A. Hill, 2327 Rose St.
 St. Mary's Altar Society,
 Mrs. C. A. Mahoney, 2205 McIntyre.
 Baptist Young Ladies' Class,
 Mrs. W. H. McConnell, Rose Lodge.
 Baptist Mission Circle,
 Miss Goulter, 1925 Robinson.
 Y. W. C. A.,
 Mrs. W. M. Omand, 2234 Angus St.
 Carnichael Auxiliary of Knox Church,
 President.....
 Women's Missionary Society of 14th Ave. Methodist Church,
 President.....
 Mission Circle of Central Baptist Church,
 President.....
 Aberdeen Association,
 President.....

Vernon, B.C., Local Council

ORGANIZED OCTOBER, 1895.

OFFICERS.

Hon. Presidents.....Mesdames Cochrane, Ellison, Orton
 PresidentMrs. J. A. MacKelvie
 Vice-PresidentMrs. K. C. McDonald
 Recording SecretaryMrs. Stainton
 Corresponding SecretaryMrs. R. E. Berry
 TreasurerMrs. Galbraith
 Additional members of Executive.....Mrs. J. Robson, Mrs. Main

LIFE MEMBERS LOCAL COUNCIL—Mrs. Greenhow, Mrs. O'Keefe.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Women's Association of Presbyterian Church,
 Mrs. Fulton, Sr.
 English Church Guild,
 Mrs. Seager.
 Methodist Ladies' Aid,
 President, Mrs. Cairns.
 Baptist Mission Circle,
 President, Mrs. Bunting.
 Hospital Ladies' Aid,
 President, Mrs. Billings.
 Women's Christian Temperance Union,
 President, Mrs. B. Campbell.

Brandon Local Council

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 29TH, 1895.

OFFICERS.

President.....	Mrs. Donald McEwen, Tullichewen
Vice-Presidents.....	Mrs. J. Parker, 360 Sixth St.; Mrs. J. Little, 524
Twelfth St.; Mrs. Finlay, 448 Sixth St.; Mrs. E. H. Johnston, 446	
Seventh St.	
Treasurer.....	Miss M. E. Bailey, 454 Fifth St.
Recording Secretary.....	Mrs. C. M. Dales, 415 Eighth St.
Corresponding Secretary.....	Mrs. C. P. Templeton, 315 Twelfth St.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Women's Hospital Aid,
President, Mrs. F. T. Lee, 1216 Victoria Ave.

W.C.T.U.,
President, Mrs. John Bate, 734 Ninth St.

St. Matthew's Auxiliary,
President, Mrs. Struthers, 533 Tenth St.

St. Paul's Willing Workers,
President, Mrs. Harkness, 363 Eighth St.

Aberdeen Association,
President, Mrs. Latimer, 504 Louise Ave.

Baptist Ladies' Aid,
President, Mrs. F. Smith, 714 Lorne Ave.

Methodist Ladies' Aid,
President, Mrs. S. R. Smith, 347 Thirteenth St.

Y.W.C.A.,
President, Mrs. A. R. McDiarmid, 3rd and Victoria Ave.

Y.M.C.A. Auxiliary,
President, Mrs. Eeveridge, 1630 Lorne Ave.

Congregational Ladies' Aid,
President, Mrs. H. Cater, 417 Ninth St.

Roman Catholic St. Anne's Society,
President, Mrs. A. P. Jeffrey, 538 Victoria Ave.

Brandon Chapter, I.O.D.E.,
President, Mrs. T. D. Cumberland, 403 7th St.

*Nelson, B.C., Local Council

ORGANIZED JULY 22ND. 1898.

OFFICERS.

President.....	Mrs. Arthur
Vice-Presidents.....	Mrs. William Waldie, Mrs. W. G. Goepel, Mrs. J. A.
Forin, Dr. Isabel Arthur, Mrs. W. G. Wallace, Mrs. J. J. Walker	
Recording Secretary.....	Mrs. W. O. Rose
Corresponding Secretary.....	Mrs. A. L. McCulloch
Treasurer.....	Mrs. W. J. Holmes

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

St. Paul's Ladies' Aid,
Mrs. Loring.

St. Paul's Missionary Society,
Mrs. J. T. Ferguson.

St. Saviour's W. A.,
Mrs. Blaylock.

Methodist Ladies' Aid,
Mrs. A. Nagle.

Baptist Ladies' Aid,
Mrs. Frith.

Hospital Ladies' Aid,
Mrs. W. M. Cummins.

The Pythian Sisters,
Mrs. Ritchie.

The Macabees,
Mrs. Laughton.

Baptist Missionary Society,
Mrs. N. Wolverton.

*List as in 1910. No list received since then.

New Westminster, B.C., Local Council

ORGANIZED JULY, 1898.

OFFICERS.

President.....Mrs. W. A. Patchell, 45 Columbia St. E.
1st Vice-President.....Mrs. C. A. Welsh, 228 6th St.
2nd Vice-President.....Mrs. John Forrester, 517 St. George St.
3rd Vice-President.....Mrs. S. J. Pearce, 815 Milton St.
4th Vice-President.....Mrs. G. H. Beal, 615 Beal St.
5th Vice-President.....Mrs. Barnard, Queensborough
Corresponding Secretary.....Miss M. K. Strong, 240 Sixth St.
Recording Secretary.....Mrs. G. Schmidt, 319 Queen's Ave.
Treasurer.....Mrs. A. H. Ferguson, Agnes St.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Baptist Ladies' Aid,
Mrs. Fader.

Queen's Avenue Methodist Ladies' Aid,
Mrs. J. R. Gilley, 131 8th St.

West End Methodist Ladies' Aid,
Mrs. Mills.

St. Stephen's Presbyterian Ladies' Aid,
Mrs. Henley, 615 8th St.

St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Ladies' Aid,
Mrs. McPhaden.

W.C.T.U.,
Mrs. Barnard.

Royal Templars,
Mrs. N. R. Brown.

Ladies of the Macneibees,
Mrs. Giddings.

Benevolent Society,
Mrs. A. J. Hill, Fourth St.

Benulah Rebekah Lodge,
Mrs. McKircher, 821 Royal Ave.

Daughters of England,
Mrs. W. A. Hatchell, Columbia St.

Pythian Sisters,
Mrs. Chas. Gilley, Agnes St.

Educational Club,
Mrs. C. Watson, Third Ave.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Royal Columbian Hospital,
Miss Wright, 115 Third St.

Nurses' Association,
Miss Wright, 115 Third St.

Political Equality League,
Mrs. Wiggins, 610 Columbia St.

Needlework Guild,
Mrs. Beatty, Seventh St.

East Pictou County Local Council

ORGANIZED MAY, 1890.

OFFICERS.

President Miss Carmichael, New Glasgow
 Vice-Presidents Miss Thompson, New Glasgow; Miss Grey,
 Stellarton; Mrs. Fife, Trenton.
 Recording Secretary Mrs. G. Ernest Forbes, The Manse, New Glasgow
 Corresponding Secretary Miss A. M. Murray, Athole Cottage, New Glasgow
 Treasurer Miss Anna G. MacGregor, Portmore, New Glasgow
 Convener Domestic Science Committee
 Mrs. G. Forrest MacKay, Hillhead, New Glasgow

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

W. C. T. U.,
 President, Mrs. P. A. MacGregor, New Glasgow.

Aberdeen Hospital Auxiliary,
 President, Mrs. Simon A. Fraser, New Glasgow.

Women's Foreign and Home Missionary Society, First Presbyterian Church,
 President, Mrs. G. Ernest Forbes, New Glasgow.

W. F. and H. M. S., United Church,
 President, Miss Laura McGregor, New Glasgow.

W. F. and H. M. S., St. Andrew's Church,
 President, Mrs. W. Sylvester, New Glasgow.

W. F. and H. M. S., Sharon Church, Stellarton,
 President, Mrs. Angus H. MacKay, Stellarton.

W. F. and H. M. S., Trenton,
 President, Mrs. Fife, Trenton.

Social Service Council,
 President, Mrs. W. Sylvester, New Glasgow.

***Lindsay Local Council**

ORGANIZED MAY, 1903.

OFFICERS.

President.....	Mrs. G. A. Milne
Secretary.....	Mrs. Geo. Rae
Treasurer.....	Mrs. Warren Worsley

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Cambridge St. Methodist Ladies' Aid,
President, Mrs. R. M. Beal.

Cambridge St. Missionary Society,
President, Miss Miller.

Children's Aid Society,
Representative for President, Mrs. R. G. Spratt.

Woman's Institute,
President, Mrs. G. A. Milne.

W. C. T. U.,
President, Mrs. Alex. Paton.

Woman's Dorcas of St. Paul's Church,
Representative, Mrs. G. A. Milne.

*This list sent in 1910.

Ingersoll Local Council

ORGANIZED MAY, 1903.

OFFICERS.

President.....	Mrs. J. P. Dunn
1st Vice-President.....	Mrs. W. B. Nelles, Oxford St.
Treasurer.....	Mrs. H. F. Boyse, Oxford St.
Recording Secretary.....	Mrs. W. A. Elliott, Oxford St.
Corresponding Secretary.....	Mrs. C. H. Sumner, Oxford St.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Missionary Circle, King's Daughters,
President, Mrs. Geo. Smith, Frances St.

Welcome Circle, King's Daughters,
President, Mrs. Shurtell, Wonham St.

King St. Methodist Church Ladies' Aid,
President, Mrs. H. F. Boyse, Oxford St.

St. Paul's Presbyterian Church Ladies' Aid,
President, Mrs. Kenneth Waterworth, Ann St.

W.C.T.U.,
President, Mrs. Bowes, King St. West.

Oxford Women's Institute (consisting of 10 Affiliated Societies),
President, Mrs. Matthew Cowper, Thamesford.

Edmonton and Strathcona Local Council

ORGANIZED MARCH, 1908.

OFFICERS.

Hon. President.....	Mrs. Bulyea, Government House, Edmonton
President.....	Mrs. R. W. Cautley, 523 6th St., Edmonton
1st Vice-President.....	Mrs. S. W. Dyde, 4th Ave., N.W. Strathecona
2nd Vice-President.....	Mrs. F. W. Dyde, 732 3rd Ave., N.W. Edmonton
Treasurer.....	Mrs. Muir Edwards, University Campus
Recording Secretary.....	Mrs. E. T. Bishop, 315 11th St.
Corresponding Secretary.....	Mrs. Baker, 797 Wadhurst Park

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Beaver House Chapter, I.O.D.E.,
 Mrs. Dickson, 347 7th St.

Mistanuck Chapter, I.O.D.E.,
 Mrs. Kerr, University Campus.

Women's Hospital Aid,
 Mrs. Saunders, 524 Sixth St.

Westminster Presbyterian Missionary Society,
 Mrs. Myers, 905 MacDougall Ave.

Edmonton Branch Y.W.C.A.,
 Mrs. Bulyea (acting).

Edmonton Association Graduate Nurses,
 Mrs. Lee, 458 Eighth St.

Westward Ho! Chapter,
 Mrs. Ewing, 534 Fourth St.

Victorian Order of District Nurses,
 Mrs. John Benson, 2339 Peace Ave.

Wanchusk Chapter,
 Mrs. Allan, 346 Tenth St.

Ladies' Council United Aids,
 Mrs. Kenway, 738 25th St.

Women's Auxiliary, Christ Church,
 Mrs. Jennings, 535 13th St.

Alberta Women's Association,
 Mrs. N. D. Beck.

Kiomi Chapter, I.O.D.E.,
 Mrs. Revell, Ninth Ave. N. and 8th St. West.

Ladies' Aid, St. Anthony's Catholic Church,
 Mrs. O. J. Boucher, 8th Ave. West.

Women's Auxiliary to Missions, Holy Trinity Church,
 Mrs. W. H. Sheppard, 440 3rd Ave. N.E.

Women's Missionary Society, Metropolitan Methodist Church,
 Mrs. Leitch, 48 1st Ave. N.

Women's Mission Circle, First Baptist Church, Strathcona,
 Mrs. Gainer, 672 5th Ave. N.E.

Willing Workers of All Saints' Church,
 Mrs. W. H. Clark, 627 Mackay Ave.

Ladies' Mission Circle, First Baptist Church, Edmonton,
 Mrs. Stevens, Rene Lemarchand Blk.

Edmonton Branch, W.C.T.U.,
 Mrs. Beals, 1665 Victoria Ave.

Edmonton Branch Canadian Women's Press Club,
 Mrs. Arthur Murphy, 514 12th St.

The Ladies' Aid of McDougall Methodist Church,
 President, Mrs. P. E. Butchart, 312 6th St.

Edmonton Hive, No. 1, Ladies of the Macabees of the World,
 Commander, Mrs. Hook, 114 Clara St.

Women's Auxiliary to Missions, All Saints' Church,
 President, Mrs. W. J. Melrose, 537 Hardisty Ave.

Municipal Chapter, I.O.D.E.,
 Regent, Mrs. R. Percy Barnes, 466 15th St.

Robertson College Guild,
 President, Mrs. R. B. Wells, 13th St. and Victoria Ave.

Strathcona Branch, W.C.T.U.,
 President, Mrs. J. M. Hotson, 9 3rd St. N.E. Strathcona.

Women's Home Mission Auxiliary, Knox Church, Strathcona,
 President, Mrs. S. W. Dyle, 4th Ave. N.W., Strathcona.

The Ladies' Aid, Metropolitan Methodist Church,
 President, Mrs. Arthur Elliott, 4th St. N.E., Strathcona.

The Ladies' Aid, Knox Church, Strathcona,
 President, Mrs. H. Duncan, Main St., Strathcona.

Ladies' Hospital Aid, Strathcona,
 President, Mrs. J. G. Tipton, 1st Ave. S.W., Strathcona.

Women's Canadian Club,
 President, Mrs. Arthur Murphy, 514 12th St., Edmonton.

*Brantford Local Council

ORGANIZED MAY 29TH, 1908.

OFFICERS.

President.....Mrs. A. D. Hardy, 56 Wellington St.
 1st Vice-President.....Mrs. W. C. Livingstone, 90 Brant Ave.
 2nd Vice-President.....Mrs. T. Harry Jones, 60 Chestnut Ave.
 3rd Vice-President.....Mrs. J. M. Shuttleworth, Brant Ave.
 4th Vice-President.....Mrs. T. H. Preston, Dufferin Ave.
 Treasurer.....Mrs. Philip Buck, 70 Dufferin Ave.
 Secretary.....Mrs. John McVear, 79 Sheridan St.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Y. M. C. A. Auxiliary,
 Mrs. Veigh, 113 Darling St.

Y. W. C. A. Auxiliary,
 Mrs. J. M. Shuttleworth, Brant Ave.

Victorian Order,
 Mrs. Frank Cockshutt, 80 Sheridan St.

Widows' Home,
 Mrs. J. C. Mills, 26 Albion St.
 Hospital Aid,
 Mrs. J. E. Waterous, Eagle Ave.
 Farringdon Missionary Society,
 Mrs. Frank Cockshutt.
 Wellington St. Methodist Church,
 Mrs. John Ham, Peel St.
 St. Andrew's Ladies' Aid,
 Mrs. G. P. Buck, 70 Dufferin Ave.; Mrs. A. G. Montgomery, corner
 Dufferin Ave. and Egerton St.
 Zion Church Ladies' Aid,
 Mrs. David Waterous, 137 Park Ave.
 Brantford District Missionary,
 Mrs. G. A. Chrysler, 17 Nelson St.
 Brant Chapter, I.O.D.E.,
 Mrs. Ashton, corner Darling and Charlotte Sts.
 Brant Ave. Ladies' Aid,
 Mrs. T. H. Preston, Dufferin Ave.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS—Mrs. A. D. Hardy, Mrs. T. H. Jones, Mrs. Livingstone, Mrs. McVicar, Mrs. Detwiler, Mrs. Jas. Biggar, Mrs. S. G. Read, Miss Montgomery, Miss Lily Carlyle.

*This list sent in 1912.

Renfrew Local Council

ORGANIZED MAY, 1909.

OFFICERS.

President.....	Mrs. B. G. Connolly
Vice-President.....	Mrs. S. T. Chown
Vice-President.....	Mrs. T. A. Low
Vice-President.....	Mrs. Dewey
Vice-President.....	Mrs. Walker
Corresponding Secretary.....	Mrs. Duncan Graham
Recording Secretary.....	Mrs. W. E. Smallfield
Treasurer.....	Mrs. J. K. Rochester

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Women's Christian Temperance Union,
 President, Mrs. N. H. Kearney.
 St. Paul's Guild,
 President, Mrs. W. C. Carruth.
 Baptist Mission Circle,
 President, Mrs. J. A. K. Walker.
 Curling Club,
 President, Miss Christine Barr.

Walkerville Local Council

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 3RD, 1909.

OFFICERS.

Hon. President.....	Mrs. E. Chandler Walker
President	Mrs. N. C. Ortved
1st Vice-President.....	Mrs. J. Elgin Falconer
2nd Vice-President.....	Mrs. Chas. Hoare
3rd Vice-President.....	Mrs. W. M. Boomer
4th Vice-President.....	Mrs. F. H. Cooper
5th Vice-President.....	Mrs. J. R. Choate
6th Vice-President.....	Mrs. J. W. Coatsworth
7th Vice-President.....	Mrs. R. H. Revell
8th Vice-President.....	Mrs. E. G. Milligan
9th Vice-President.....	Mrs. F. J. Spencer
10th Vice-President.....	Mrs. Chas. Chilver
11th Vice-President.....	Mrs. A. Miers
12th Vice-President.....	Mrs. Robt. Meade
Corresponding Secretary.....	Mrs. W. E. Seagrave
Recording Secretary.....	Mrs. J. W. Petech
Treasurer	Mrs. Chas. Knox

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

The Hospital Helpers,

President, Mrs. Tillman.

The Willing Workers,

President, Mrs. Westcott.

The Presbyterian Aid Society,

President, Mrs. F. H. Cooper.

Sudbury Local Council

ORGANIZED JUNE 26TH, 1911.

OFFICERS.

Hon. President.....	Mrs. J. J. Kehoe
President.....	Mrs. R. R. McKessock
Vice-Presidents.....	Mrs. A. Fournier, Mrs. L. O'Connor, Mrs. Baikie, Mrs. John McLeod.
Treasurer.....	Mrs. Thos. Smith
Recording Secretary.....	Mrs. D. Baikie
Corresponding Secretary.....	Mrs. W. T. Crawford, Box 54

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Women's Christian Temperance Union,

President, Mrs. Wm. Crawford.

Women's Aid Society of St. Andrew's Church,

President, Mrs. Robt. Martin.

Women's Home Missionary Society of St. Andrew's Church,

President, Mrs. John McVittie.

Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church,
President, Mrs. D. L. Brown.

Children's Aid Society,
Representative, Mrs. P. S. Frawley.

Ladies' Aid of St. Joseph's Hospital,
President, Mrs. M. Stipeich.

Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church,
President, Mrs. C. Fitchett.

Ladies' Aid of the Baptist Church,
President, Mrs. James Desson.

Chapleau Local Council

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 8TH, 1911.

OFFICERS.

President.....	Mrs. V. T. Chaple
1st Vice-President.....	Mrs. R. N. McEwen
2nd Vice-President.....	Mrs. T. Nolan
Ex-officio Vice-Presidents.....	Mrs. P. R. Soanes, Mrs. A. MacLaren, Mrs. F. Hands.
Treasurer.....	Mrs. C. Dobson
Corresponding Secretary.....	Mrs. T. W. Winter
Recording Secretary.....	Mrs. R. J. Allen

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

St. John's Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary,
President, Mrs. P. R. Soanes.

Methodist Ladies' Aid,
President, Mrs. A. MacLaren.

Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Eng.,
President, Mrs. F. Hands.

Sydney Local Council

ORGANIZED OCTOBER, 1911.

OFFICERS.

Hon. President.....	Miss Carmichael, New Glasgow
President.....	Mrs. Chas. S. Cameron
1st Vice-President.....	Mrs. Smith
2nd Vice-President.....	Mrs. J. K. McIsaac
3rd Vice-President.....	Mrs. W. McK. McLeod
4th Vice-President.....	Mrs. J. N. Schurman
5th Vice-President.....	Mrs. Chipman
6th Vice-President.....	Mrs. J. K. McLeod
Secretary	Mrs. J. K. McLeod
Treasurer	Mrs. B. Ingraham
Corresponding Secretary.....	Mrs. Charles Lorway

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Women's Auxiliary, Christ Church,
President, Mrs. Beatty.

Women's Auxiliary, St. George's Church,
President, Mrs. J. F. Stewart.

Women's Missionary Society, St. Andrew's Church,
President, Mrs. McLeod.

Ladies' Aid, St. Andrew's,
President, Mrs. J. H. Murry.

Ladies' Aid, Bethany Church,
President, Mrs. Fawnes.

Missionary Society, Pitt St. Church,
President, Mrs. Chipman.

W.C.T.U.,
President, Mrs. Hugh McDonald.

Victoria Order of Nurses.

Door of Hope,
President, Mrs. W. McK. McLeod.

Ladies' Aid, Falmouth St. Church.
President, Mrs. A. G. McLean.

Daughters and Maids of England,
President, Mrs. Thompson.

Truro Local Council

ORGANIZED MAY, 1912.

OFFICERS.

President.....	Mrs. John Stanfield
1st Vice-President.....	Mrs. A. D. Wetmore
2nd Vice-President.....	Mrs. J. C. B. Olive
Corresponding Secretary.....	Mrs. John Miller
Recording Secretary.....	Mrs. W. R. Campbell
Treasurer.....	Mrs. M. K. Langille

ANNUAL PATRONS OF LOCAL COUNCIL—Mrs. John Stanfield, Mrs. E. A. Randall.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Woman's Auxiliary, St. John's Church,
President, Mrs. W. S. Muir.

Girls' Friendly Society, St. John's Church,
President, Mrs. O. L. Horne.

Benevolent Society, St. John's Church,
President, Mrs. Bent.

Deaconess Board of Control,
President, Mrs. R. T. Craig.

Woman's Missionary Society, Methodist Church,
President, Mrs. George Jarvis.

Victorian Order Nurses.

President, Mrs. A. A. Archibald.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Y.M.C.A.

President, Mrs. James Birrell.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, St. Andrew's.

President, Mrs. George Campbell.

Girls' Guild, St. Andrew's.

President, Miss Christie.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, St. Paul's Church.

President, Miss Jessie Campbell.

Truro Musical Club.

President, Mrs. Aubrey Walkinshaw.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, First Presbyterian Church.

President, Mrs. A. J. McDonald.

Girls' Guild, First Presbyterian Church.

President, Miss Dorothy Waddell.

Benevolent Society, First Presbyterian Church.

President, Mrs. C. M. Dawson.

W.C.T.U.

President, Mrs. R. T. Craig.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, First Baptist Church.

President, Mrs. Olive.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Immanuel Baptist Church.

President, Mrs. Norman Layton.

Calgary Local Council

ORGANIZED OCTOBER, 1912.

OFFICERS.

President.....Mrs. R. R. Jamieson, 1211 17th Ave. W.
 1st Vice-President.....Mrs. G. W. Kerby, Mt. Royal College
 2nd Vice-President.....Mrs. Cruickshanks, 18 Marlborough Apts.
 3rd Vice-President.....Mrs. Pearce, E. Calgary
 4th Vice-President.....Mrs. P. J. Nolan, 808 20th Ave. W.
 Recording Secretary.....Miss Burns, 423 4th Ave. W.
 Treasurer.....Mrs. P. S. Woodhall, 319 15th Ave. W.
 Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. F. S. Jacobs, 512 26th Ave. W.
 Corresponding Secretary.....Mrs. H. G. H. Glass, 535 12th Ave. W.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Ladies' Aid, Central Methodist Church.

Mrs. F. W. Blair, 1714 1st Street East.

Ladies' Aid, Wesley Methodist Church.

Mrs. T. Van Deinder, 1512 4th Street West.

Ladies' Aid, Grace Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. D. Carter, 1915 10¹₂ Street West.

Ladies' Aid, Olivet Baptist Church.

Mrs. J. O. Trotter, 1117 13th Avenue West.

Ladies' Aid, Protestant Cathedral,
Miss Pinkham, 1818 1st Street East.

Ladies' Aid, St. Stephen's Church,
Mrs. T. F. English, 1726 13th Avenue West.

Ladies' Aid, Knox Presbyterian Church,
Mrs. C. M. Pardee, 1516 24th Avenue West.

Ladies' Aid, Crescent Heights Methodist Church,
Mrs. A. Fraser, 130 17th Avenue North-west.

Ladies' Aid, St. Paul's Presbyterian Church,
Mrs. A. Matheson, 1728 10½ Street West.

Ladies' Aid, Westbourne Baptist Church,
Mrs. Darvey, 312 12th Avenue West.

Ladies' Aid, Hillhurst Baptist Church,
Mrs. W. P. Freeman, 1538 Buckingham Avenue.

Ladies' Aid, First Baptist Church,
Mrs. J. G. Van Wait, 215 5th Avenue West.

Ladies' Aid, Trinity Methodist Church,
Mrs. Geo. O'Neil, 1148 9th Street East.

Missionary Society, St. Paul's Presbyterian Church,
Mrs. D. Pellit, 407 13th Ave. West.

Missionary Society, First Baptist Church,
Mrs. M. Chubbuck, 13th Avenue West.

Missionary Society, Knox Presbyterian Church,
Mrs. Maharg, 545 14th Avenue West.

Missionary Society, Westbourne Baptist Church,
Mrs. A. Törrie, 434 13th Avenue East.

Missionary Society, Hillhurst Baptist Church,
Mrs. M. Mylkes, 706 1st Avenue North-west.

Missionary Society, Heath Baptist Church,
Mrs. Sharratt, East Calgary.

Missionary Society, Trinity Methodist Church,
Mrs. Cottle, 1418 11th Avenue East.

W.C.T.U., Crescent Heights,
Mrs. A. J. Lebeau, Crescent Heights.

W.C.T.U., West End,
Miss Campbell, 616 23rd Avenue West.

W.C.T.U., Central,
Mrs. F. Langford, 506 6th Avenue West.

Extension Society, Roman Catholic Church,
Mrs. P. J. Nolan, 808 20th Avenue West.

Children of Mary Society,
Miss Roddy, 1801 1st Street East.

Naomi Mothers' Society,
Mrs. Rummill, 1411 4½ Street East.

Women's Hospital Aid,
Mrs. Geo. MacDonald, 120 6th Avenue East.

Young Women's Club,
Mrs. Fraser, 1328 8th Avenue East.

Welland Union,
Mrs. J. E. Armstrong, 1146 10th Street East.

Women's Press Club,
Miss McLeman, 1113 7th Avenue West.

Women's Guild, Church of Redeemer,
Mrs. Pinkham, 1818 1st Street East.

Daughters of Empire,
Mrs. P. J. Nolan, 808 20th Avenue West.

Presbyterian Home Social Service,
Mrs. Davey.

Calgary Women's Musical Club,
Mrs. H. E. Anderson, 9th Street and 19th Avenue.

Calgary Women Teachers' Association,
Miss Contts, 526 4th Avenue West.

Calgary Women's Canadian Club,
Mrs. A. Price, Prospect Avenue.

Calgary Women's Literary Society,
Mrs. J. A. Clark, 5th Avenue and Centre Street.

Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis,
Mrs. H. Riley, Hounsfieeld Heights.

Women's Alliance, Unitarian Church,
Mrs. F. W. Pratt, 932 18th Avenue West.

Y.W.C.A.,
Mrs. Thos. Underwood, 336 13th Avenue West.

Young Women's Benevolent Society,
Mrs. J. H. Woods, 322 36th Avenue West.

American Women's Club,
Mrs. H. W. Ranlett, 2205 2nd Street West.

Business Women's Club,
Miss M. Childs, 1309 11th Street West.

Women's Hostel,
Mrs. Scott, 907 18th Avenue West.

Alberta Women's Association,
Mrs. E. H. Henderson, 3207 7th Street, Elbon Park.

Graduate Nurses' Association,
Miss McPhedran, 1514 11th Avenue West.

Ladies' Aid, Victoria Church,
Mrs. Dafoe, 332 12th Avenue East.

Ladies' Aid, West End Methodist Church,
Miss Holland, Roscarrock, Calgary.

Sarnia Local Council

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY, 1913.

OFFICERS.

President.....Mrs. T. W. Nisbet, 273 N. Christina St., Sarnia
 Vice-President.....Mrs. James Symington, 264 N. Brock St., Sarnia
 2nd Vice-President.....Mrs. W. J. Hanna, 236 N. Brock St., Sarnia
 Treasurer.....Mrs. R. E. LeSueur, 240 N. Vidal St., Sarnia
 Secretary.....Mrs. Randal Kenny, 273 N. Vidal St., Sarnia
 Corresponding Secretary.....Mrs. R. McDonald, 300 N. Christina St., Sarnia

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Ladies' Hospital Aid,
Miss MacKenzie, 308 N. Vidal St., Sarnia.

Children's Aid Society,
Mrs. F. W. Sowers, 231 College Ave., Sarnia.

Humane Society,
Miss Bueke, 236 N. Vidal St., Sarnia.

Nurses' Association,
Miss Dalmage, Sarnia General Hospital.

W.C.T.U.,
Mrs. Geo. Taylor, 112 Forsyth St., Sarnia.

W.C.T.U., Tunnel,
Mrs. J. Lapham, 419 S. Brock St.

Music Club,
Miss Gorman, 556 Christina St., N. Sarnia.

Round Table Reading Club,
Miss Beatty, 301 N. Christina St., Sarnia.

Minerva Reading Club,
Mrs. Geo. Samis, 160 S. Christina St., Sarnia.....

Ladies' Aid, St. George's Church,
Mrs. F. Kittermaster, 184 London Road, Sarnia.

Women's Auxiliary, St. George's Church,
Mrs. Davis, 213 London Rd., Sarnia.

Ladies' Aid, St. Andrew's Church,
Mrs. Chas. McKenzie, 375 N. Christina St., Sarnia.

Women's Home Missionary Society, St. Andrew's Church,
Mrs. John McGibbon, 180 S. Front St., Sarnia.

Women's Foreign Missionary Society, St. Andrew's Church,
Mrs. A. B. Telfer, S. Vidal St., Sarnia.

Ladies' Aid, St. John's Church,
Mrs. John Ennis, Victoria St., Sarnia.

St. Paul's Ladies' Aid,
Mrs. P. Smith, cor. Vidal and Davis Sts., Sarnia.

Missionary Society, Central Methodist Church,
Mrs. Barraclough, 224 N. Brock St., Sarnia.

Ladies' Aid, Central Methodist Church,
Mrs. Geo. Proctor, 134 Euphemia St., Sarnia.

Home and Foreign Missionary Society, Baptist Church,
Mrs. W. J. Barker, 214 Cromwell St., Sarnia.

Lueasville Women's Institute,
Mrs. Hannah Kerr, 2nd Con., Sarnia Township.

Osborne Women's Institute,
Mrs. Humphrey Higgins, RR. No. 2, Sarnia.

Colinville Women's Institute,
Mrs. R. Gondall, Colinville, Ont.

Blackwell Women's Institute,
Mrs. T. Wheatley, R.R. No. 3, Sarnia.

Maudaumin Women's Institute,
Mrs. S. W. Harkness, Maudaumin.

Women's Canadian Historical Society,
Mrs. T. W. Nisbet, 273 N. Christina St., Sarnia.

Peterboro' Local Council

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 13TH, 1913.

OFFICERS.

President,.....Mrs. J. C. Davidson, St. John's Rectory
 Vice President,.....Mrs. Scott, Hunter Street
 Treasurer,.....Mrs. Duncan Walker, Weller Street
 Recording Secretary,.....Miss Maclrae, 569 Water Street
 Corresponding Secretary,.....Miss A. Weir, 839 Water Street

FEDERATED SOCIETIES.

Women's Mission Circle, Murray Street Baptist Church,
 President, Mrs. Hunter, 566 Gilmour Street.

Ladies' Aid, Charlotte Street Church,
 President, Mrs. Lightfoot, 405 Walton Street.

King's Daughters,
 President, Mrs. Hazen Ritchie, 297 Hunter Street.

Women's Art Association,
 President, Mrs. Ayhier, 362 Simcoe Street.

Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire,
 President, Mrs. Clegg, 427 George Street.

St. John's Girls' Auxiliary,
 President, Mrs. Conway, 396 Townie Street.

North End Reading Circle,
 President, Mrs. Arthur Stevenson, 193 Aylmer Street.

South End Reading Circle,
 President, Mrs. Peter Campbell, 339 Hunter Street.

St. John's Women's Auxiliary,
 President, Mrs. J. C. Davidson, St. John's Rectory.

Women Teachers' Guild,
 President, Miss Weir, 839 Water Street.

Ladies' Aid, Murray Street Baptist Church,
 President, Mrs. Jas. Montgomery, 309 Bethune Street.

W.C.T.U.,
 President, Mr. Ellis, 708 Harvey Street.

Young Ladies' Mission Band, Charlotte Street Church,
 President, Mrs. F. Neal, Charlotte and Rubidge Streets.

Chancel Guild of St. John's Church,
 President, Mrs. Rush, 51 Brock Street.

Girls' Reading Circle,
 President, Mrs. Travers, 273 Hunter Street.

Women's Missionary Society, George Street Methodist Church,
 President, Mrs. Kendry, 754 Water Street.

Art Association Study Club,
 President, Mrs. A. Mowat, Brock Street.

French Club,
 President, Mrs. Blackwell, Benson Avenue.

Peterboro' Health Association,
 President, Mrs. G. J. Scott, 512 Weller Street.

Women of the Peterboro' Teachers' Association,
President, Miss O'Connell.

Board of Protestant Home,
President, Miss Brown, Monaghan Road.

Y.W.C.A.,
President, Mrs. Morris, Monaghan Road.

Women's Auxiliary, Charlotte Street Church,
President, Mrs. Mansell, 302 Reid Street.

St. Andrew's Church Home Mission Society,
President, Mrs. G. Laing, 489 Cedar Street.

Ladies' Aid, St. Andrew's Church,
President, Mrs. Henry.

Nicholl's Hospital Alumnae Association,
President, Miss Mowny, 183 Rubidge Street.



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THY

National Council of Women of Canada

HELD IN

MONTREAL

May 1st to 9th, Nineteen Hundred and Thirteen.

Preliminary Meetings.

MEETINGS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

THURSDAY, MAY 1st.

10 a.m.-11 a.m.—Committee on Vacation Schedules and Supervised Playgrounds. Room I.
Committee on Agriculture for Women. Room III.

11 a.m.-12 a.m.—Committee on Laws for the Better Protection of Women and Children. Room I.
Committee on Public Health. Room II.

12 a.m.- 1 p.m.—Committee on the Custodial Care of Feeble-minded Women. Room I.
Committee on Education. Room II.

2 p.m.- 3 p.m.—Committee on the Spread of Objectionable Printed Matter. Room I.
Committee on Citizenship. Room II.
Committee on Employments for Women. Room III.

3 p.m.- 4 p.m.—Committee on Immigration. Room I.
Committee on Nursing. Room II.
Committee on Advertisements and Press. Room III.

4 p.m.- 5 p.m.—Committee on the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic. Room I.
Committee on Peace and Arbitration. Room II.

FRIDAY, MAY 2nd.

10 a.m.—Meeting of Finance Committee.
11 a.m.—Meeting of the Executive Committee.

Notes Concerning Local Arrangements

The success of this Twentieth Annual Meeting was largely due to the very efficient work of the various Committees of the Montreal Local Council, who were untiring in their efforts on behalf of the delegates.

Mrs. Kohl and a Committee took charge and conducted the Devotional Meetings each morning. The Literature Table and the Post Office were also in charge of Committees. Dainty luncheons were served in the building by the Women's Societies connected with the Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches of Montreal. Afternoon teas were given in the Ladies' Parlour by the Fideles Club, the Melville Church Hospital Social Service Society, and the Fairmount W. C. T. U., when the delegates were received by the respective Officers of these Societies, and the tea tables were beautifully decorated with flowers.

On Monday, May 5th, the delegates were the guests at a luncheon given in their honour by the Mayor and Aldermen of Montreal in the St. Lawrence Hall, at which there were also a number of Montreal ladies present, both French and English speaking.

On Tuesday they were the guests of the Montreal Women's Club at a luncheon given in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel to celebrate the 21st birthday of that club. At this luncheon Mrs. Fortier, the President, gave an address of welcome, to which Mrs. Torrington replied. Mrs. A. R. Grafton, the Archivist, gave a comprehensive outline of the history of the club, and Mrs. Owen Phillips, of London, England, gave a thoughtful address on "Ideals and Actualities." Short addresses were also given by Dr. Ritchie England and Mrs. Smillie, and songs were sung by Mr. R. H. Dambrille.

The first evening reception was given on Thursday evening by the Principal and Faculty of McGill University in the Royal Victoria College, which was preceded by a delightful concert given in the Assembly Hall by the McGill Conservatorium of Music under the direction of Dr. H. C. Perrin. Afterwards the guests were received by the Principal and Mrs. Peterson in the large dining hall, where also refreshments were served.

Principal Peterson, in an informal address of welcome, congratulated the members of the Council on the good work that has already been done, and wished continued success in the future. Miss Hurlbatt, Warden of the Royal Victoria College, gave a brief address, as did also Dr. Perrin, and the President, Mrs. Torrington, replied on behalf of the officers and delegates.

The Montreal Local Council gave a reception on Wednesday evening, May 7th, in the McGill Union, when the visiting delegates and many others were received by Dr. Ritchie England, Mrs. Warwick Chipman, Mrs. N. C. Smillie, Miss Derick, M.A., Mrs. Walter Lyman, and Mrs. George Fisk. Later in the evening, after an exhibition of Canadian Handicrafts had been examined and admired, addresses were given (see Wednesday Evening

Session) and an enjoyable musical programme was rendered by Madame Lichtenberg, Misses Ethel and Edith Jamieson, Miss Edith Atwater, and Miss Muriel Quad.

On Saturday afternoon, May 3rd, the visitors were taken out to Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, and were escorted over the extensive buildings and grounds in parties conducted by members of the staff. Tea was served in the parlours of the House Residence, after which the delegates gathered in the gymnasium, where the President, Dr. Harrison, after briefly welcoming them, outlined the aims of the institute, which were to emphasize the training of rural students, and turn out women who were thorough home-makers. One woman student had taken the full four-years' course in agriculture. Many applications were received from women in England regarding the courses offered by the institute.

Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, Convener of the Committee on Agriculture for Women, replied to Dr. Harrison's address on behalf of the delegates. Miss Derick also voiced the thanks of the visitors to all who had so kindly helped to make the afternoon most enjoyable.

Instead of the usual business session on Monday afternoon, May 5th, the officers and delegates were taken to the Milk Station which is carried on by the Montreal Local Council in the Hall of St. John the Evangelist Church, where the distribution of milk to poor mothers was going on. Dr. J. G. Adami gave an address upon the recent Child Welfare Exhibition, several of the slides from that exhibition being in the hall. Mrs. Lockheed described the work carried on by the Melville Church Hospital Social Service Society, and Miss Helen R. Y. Reid spoke of the social service work that is done by the Victorian Order of Nurses in Montreal. Mrs. Griffin (Vancouver) thanked the speakers on behalf of the delegates, after which tea was served by the Irish Women's Club.

The delegates were indebted to the Automobile Association for a delightful drive about the city on Tuesday afternoon, after which they were taken to the Royal Edward Institute, where they were received by the Ladies' Committee. After tea had been served and the visitors had been given an opportunity of inspecting the different departments of the Institute, a brief address was delivered by Mrs. Macdonald McCarthy, President of the Ladies' Committee of the Institute. She described the three parts into which the work was divided, being the medical dispensary, the inspection and instruction work by visiting nurses, and the relief work, the open-air school for consumptive children, and the tuberculosis class for adults.

Mrs. Shortt, of Ottawa, Convener of the Committee on Public Health, thanked Mrs. McCarthy for her address and for the hospitality extended to the delegates.

The Women's Canadian Club of Montreal entertained the officers and delegates at a large reception held at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel on Thursday afternoon, May 8th, at which they also had the pleasure of meeting many of the other ladies of Montreal.

ROLL CALL OF OFFICERS AND DELEGATES OR THEIR PROXIES
PRESENT AT THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING.

PRESIDENT Mrs. Torrington
HON. VICE-PRESIDENTS
ELECTED VICE-PRESIDENTS.....Lady Taylor (represented by Mrs. Gordon Henderson), Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Sanford, Prof. Derick, M.A.
PROVINCIAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.....Mrs. McLellan, Mrs. Watkins (represented by Mrs. Lyle), Mrs. McEwen, Mrs. Edwards (represented by Mrs. Norman), Mrs. Macauley (represented by Mrs. Griffin).
HON. RECORDING SECRETARY Mrs. Plumptre
HON. TREASURER Mrs. Watt
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.....Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, D.C.L.

EX-OFFICIO VICE PRESIDENTS (Presidents of Local Councils
and Nationally Organized Societies), and Elected Delegates.

TORONTO—President, Mrs. Huestis; Mrs. Leathes, Mrs. Runeiman, Mrs. Cooke, Miss Hart, Mrs. Burton.
HAMILTON—President, Mrs. Lyle; Mrs. Leggatt, Mrs. McLagan, Mrs. Callaghan, Mrs. Petrie.
MONTREAL—President, Dr. Ritchie England; Mrs. A. K. Fisk, Mrs. Walter Lyman, Miss Eleanor Tetley, Mrs. Chipman, Mrs. Radford.
OTTAWA—President, Mrs. Shortt; Mrs. Larmonth, Mrs. Hughson, Mrs. Gulloch, Mrs. Hawkin.
LONDON—Mrs. Graham, Miss Moore, Miss Walker.
WINNIPEG—Proxy, Mrs. R. S. Graham. No delegates.
KINGSTON—President, Mrs. Crowe; Miss Machar, Mrs. Jordan, Miss Mucklestone, Miss Obedoffer.
ST. JOHN—Mrs. Warlock, Mrs. Chisholm, Mrs. Doody, Mrs. Warren Winslow, Mrs. C. W. MacLean, Miss Evelyn Peters.
HALIFAX—Mrs. Armitage, Mrs. Woodill, Mrs. McLellan, Miss Ritchie, Miss M. Brown, Mrs. Fraser Harris.
WEST ALBEMARLE—President, Mrs. Perry; Mrs. Peltier, Mrs. Slipper, Mrs. Andrew, Mrs. Neil.
VICTORIA—Proxy, Mrs. Griffin.
VANCOUVER—Proxy, Mrs. Griffin.
REGINA—Not represented.
VERNON—Not represented.
BRANDON—Not represented.
NELSON—Not represented.
NEW WESTMINSTER—Not represented.

EAST PICTOU—Mrs. S. A. Fraser, Miss McKenzie, Miss Maria Carmichael, Mrs. Lawrie.

LINDSAY—Not represented.

INGERSOLL—Proxy, Mrs. Campbell.

EDMONTON—Proxy, Mrs. Hotson.

BRANTFORD—Proxy, Mrs. Watt.

RENFREW—President, Mrs. Connolly; Miss Farlinger.

WALKERVILLE—Proxy, Mrs. Beltson.

CHAPLEAU—Not represented.

SUDBURY—Not represented.

SYDNEY—President, Mrs. Cameron.

TRURO—President, Mrs. Stanfield; Mrs. Randall, Mrs. Wetmore, Mrs. Dawson.

CALGARY—Proxy, Miss White.

SARNIA—Proxy, Mrs. Byers.

PETERBOROUGH—Not represented.

WOMEN'S ART ASSOCIATION—Proxy, Mrs. Willoughby Cummings; Miss Deeks.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY—Proxy, Mrs. Chipman.

CANADIAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION—Dr. Gordon.

KING'S DAUGHTERS—Proxy, Miss Gomory; Miss Howard.

VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES—Miss Mackenzie, Miss Walker.

MEDICAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION—Proxy, Dr. Mary Bryson.

LADIES OF THE MACCABEES—Not represented.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES—Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, Miss S. Campbell.

PEACE AND ARBITRATION SOCIETY—Proxy, Dr. Gordon; Mrs. McIver.

DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE—Not represented.

CANADIAN SOCIETY OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR NURSES—Proxy, Miss Mackenzie.

LADIES OF THE I.O.F.—Proxy, Miss Hill.

GIRL GUIDES—Proxy, Miss Mairs.

SINGLE TAX ASSOCIATION—Proxy, Mrs. E. S. Burton.

CONVENERS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

"LAWS"—Mrs. Edwards (represented by Mrs. Leathes).

OBJECTIONABLE PRINTED MATTER—Mrs. Liddell.

CARE OF THE MENTALLY DEFICIENT—Mrs. Stead.

FINANCE—Mrs. Watt.

IMMIGRATION—Miss FitzGibbon (represented by Mrs. Hamilton).

EDUCATION—Miss Ritchie, Ph.D.

AGRICULTURE FOR WOMEN—Mrs. L. A. Hamilton.

CITIZENSHIP—Dr. Cullen (represented by Dr. Gordon).

SUPERVISED PLAYGROUNDS, RECREATIONS AND SOCIAL CENTRES—Miss Peters.

EQUAL MORAL STANDARD—Mrs. Asa Gordon.

PEACE AND ARBITRATION—Mrs. Courtice.

PUBLIC HEALTH—Mrs. Smillie.

EMPLOYMENTS FOR WOMEN—Prof. Derick, M.A.

ADVERTISEMENT—Mrs. Gurnett (represented by Mrs. Savage).

NURSING—Miss Stanley (represented by Miss MacKenzie).

OTHER INVITED SPEAKERS.

Mr. O. F. Lewis, General Seeretary, Prison Association of New York State.

Miss Katherine Davis, Superintendent New York State Reformatory for Women.

Dr. J. G. Adami, Montreal; Mrs. Philip Snowdon, England; Mrs. Maenauhton, Montreal; Mr. Alexander Johnson, Vineland; Mr. Rufus Smith.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

FRIDAY, MAY 2nd, 1913.

Lecture Hall, St. James' Methodist Church, Montreal.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Twentieth Annual Meeting was, as usual, opened with silent prayer, a devotional meeting having been held at 9.30 in a room upstairs.

After the Roll Call, and the reading of letters of greeting, some notices were given out.

In the unavoidable absence of Madame Dandurand, Provincial Vice-President, her husband, Hon. Senator Dandurand, introduced Madame Beaubien O'Brien, who read the following address of welcome on her behalf:—

Mes chères collègues du Conseil National:

C'est avec grand plaisir que je vous souhaite la bienvenue au sein de la vieille province de Québec qui a toujours suivi avec intérêt l'œuvre commencée il y a vingt ans sous les auspices de la femme charmante et dévouée dont nous chérissons toutes le souvenir Lady Aberdeen.

Cette organisation nouvelle fut alors un évènement vivement discuté, car, il y a vingt ans, la femme Canadienne était peut être la moins préparée à s'enrôler dans un mouvement d'intérêt national. Elle quittait bien un peu son foyer pour participer aux œuvres philanthropiques de son village ou de son quartier mais dans ce pays où la lutte pour les idées se dessinait à peine, où le côté matériel des choses semblait encore absorber la plupart des esprits la femme se contentait de son rôle prépondérant dans la famille et de l'égalité de situation dont elle jouissait, par l'effet des moeurs, plutôt que par celui de la loi.

Lady Aberdeen, en nous invitant à nous réunir en association nationale, nous fit comprendre, qu'il y aurait intérêt pour toutes à savoir ce qui se passait dans le reste du pays, de manière à ce que chacune profitât du progrès qui s'accomplissait un peu partout dans le domaine des œuvres féminines. Par le fait, la femme Canadienne étendait son horizon aux frontières de son pays.

Nous nous réunissons aujourd'hui, en convention annuelle, pour la vingtième fois. Je n'ai pas la mission de vous dire tout le bien accompli par le Conseil National des Femmes depuis sa fondation. Il me suffira d'attirer l'attention du public sur les questions importantes inscrites au programme du présent congrès pour qu'on se rende compte du vaste champ qui s'offre à notre activité.

Dans un pays relativement jeune comme le nôtre, les œuvres d'intérêt public, où la femme peut jouer un rôle prédominant, sont encore pour la plupart dans leur période de formation initiale, et il est juste qu'elle apporte, dès maintenant, au législateur, ses conseils et son appui. Dans le Conseil National, la femme n'a en jusqu'ici, d'autre pensée que celle d'aider l'homme à diriger la société vers plus de justice et plus de bonté. Elle n'a pas en l'ambition de partager avec lui le pouvoir, car il lui semblait que son influence auprès de lui était suffisante. Un mouvement se dessine qui tendrait à établir quelque égalité politique entre les deux sexes. C'est l'œuvre de la génération qui nous suit. Ne soyons ni trop effrayées ni trop impatientes. La province de Québec, en matière d'innovation sociale, préfère l'évolution rationnelle aux secousses un peu brusques. Il se peut que nos collègues des autres provinces aient pensé que leurs sœurs françaises marchaient moins vite qu'elles dans les voies nouvelles. Nous avons eu déjà l'occasion de leur faire remarquer que depuis la fondation de la colonie, les associations religieuses, dans notre Province, ont eu la principale part dans la direction des œuvres de philanthropie et d'éducation féminines, mais le pays se développe rapidement, la tâche se fait plus lourde et l'heure est venue où la femme laïque a compris qu'elle avait sa part de travail à exécuter. Elle ne s'est pas dérobée à ce devoir.

Je vous invite à étudier l'œuvre accomplie par la femme Canadienne-Française dans la Fédération nationale St. Jean-Baptiste, sous l'inspiration de deux femmes d'un dévouement admirable, qui sont toutes deux membres du Conseil National, pour que vous vous rendiez compte de ce que peut l'esprit d'initiative au service d'un idéal élevé. Les œuvres féminines dans le domaine de l'éducation et de la charité que fleurissent dans la Province Française de Québec—je l'affirme avec assurance—ne sont inférieures à aucune institution similaire dans les autres provinces. Nous avons même la vanité de croire que sur ce terrain, le succès de la Canadienne est supérieure à celui de son propre concitoyen.

J'espère que vous aurez le temps, pendant votre séjour au milieu de nous, de visiter nos institutions féminines d'éducation et de charité, afin d'avoir une claire notion de notre situation.

Vous y serez reçues, là, comme partout où vous irez dans la province de Québec, avec la plus grande cordialité.

This was followed by an Address of Welcome on behalf of the Montreal Local Council by the President, Dr. Ritchie England:—

Madam President and Members of the National Council of Women of Canada:

To-day we gather together for the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the National Council of Women of Canada in the great metropolitan city of Canada, the common home of the descendants of two great peoples, with whom are now mingling in ever increasing numbers immigrants from almost every country in Europe. It is but fitting that here you should have a double welcome, one from the Provincial Vice-President, Mme. Dandurand, on behalf of the Province of Quebec and our French-speaking sisters, in the graceful language of old France; and one from the President of the Montreal Local Council of Women, in a more familiar tongue. Our Council greets you cordially and bids you most heartily welcome. May your stay in our midst be in every way most pleasant and profitable to all; you bring with you a vast amount of experience and energy, and unlimited enthusiasm. The influence of your visit will be most beneficial and enduring—it will be for the lasting good of Montreal and of Canada, our beloved country.

Had it been possible, we would have preferred to have had you visit us either in midwinter, when our city is resplendent in her glistening white dress, heaven's spotless mantle; or in the beginning of June, with Mount Royal clad in radiant and refreshing green and the flowers of field and garden all abloom. Instead, you are arriving for our spring house-cleaning, when our people are, moreover, engaged in the distressing annual migration—the May moving—with which we are still afflicted. You will doubtless be astonished at the numbers of huge vans and carts of every description, that are being dragged painfully along our thoroughfares—to Montrealers a too familiar sight.

Let us forget these drawbacks and raise our eyes to the hills. Spring has hastened full speed to greet you, the grass is shooting up, the buds upon the trees are bursting forth, the sun shines as if summer were already here and the birds are singing you a song of welcome; surely kind Mother Nature has heralded your coming!

As you pass along our city streets, the cosmopolitan aspect of Montreal cannot fail to strike you; you will hear on all sides the sound of at least two languages, and (if you listen closely) many other forms of speech, most of them perhaps unknown tongues, will become evident to you. This cosmopolitan character of the city has both advantages and disadvantages; we are rather apt to magnify the latter and overlook the former. It is true that in new and progressive movements it is often difficult to attain to a common viewpoint and a consequent unanimity of action which are so essential to the securing of reforms. This at times impedes and retards us, and we are apt to wax indignant and impatient. On the other hand, we have as a common heritage the combined gifts of two great races; we learn to appreciate the good qualities of our neighbours, whose speech, race

or creed may differ from ours. To live in harmony with one another there must be allowed to all liberty of conscience and freedom of speech and action. Surely tolerance and breadth of view are greatly to be desired. Can anything be more supercilious than the attitude of the native-born to the immigrant whose mode of life is different, and therefore outlandish? In a city like this the constant daily contact helps to bring a realization of our common humanity.

Again, to the enthusiast and reformer, all obstacles are but incentives to greater effort; they exist but to be overcome. And so should it be with our National Council of Women. The magnitude and multiplicity of the work confronting us should not discourage or depress us; rather should it stimulate us to renewed united effort for the common good of humanity. Are we not striving for "the best good of our homes and nation, for a greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose?"

We are but just beginning to realize how much depends upon the women of the Nation and of the World, for all that makes for social betterment and the welfare of humanity. Our homes are no longer the pleasant, peaceful, restful dwelling-places of bygone days; for most of us the garden has long ago vanished, the four walls are ever growing narrower; it is a day of little, contracted homes, of great departmental stores, numerous offices, enormous factories—a great, big business world into which our women are being driven forth. The home is no longer merely the family dwelling-place; our home is our city, our country! Let us help to make this great home a place worthy for all to live in, where even the poorest may have wholesome housing conditions, fresh air, playgrounds, good milk, pure food and all the blessings which the Creator intended for His children.

Again I bid you welcome,

GRACE RITCHIE-ENGLAND,
President Montreal Local Council of Women.

Mrs. Lyle, President of the Hamilton Local Council, replied to these addresses on behalf of the Officers and Members of the National Council as follows:—

Allow me, on behalf of the National Council of Women, to say how glad we are to be in Montreal, and to express the hope that our meeting in the leading City of our Dominion may in every way be worthy of your hearty welcome, of the history of our organization, and of the historic place where it is our happy lot to meet.

Montreal is indeed a City, if not on a hill, nestling somewhat closely, and looking every inch Royal. On its crowded streets two great races are well represented—the French and the Anglo-Saxons.

Its great St. Lawrence connects with the sea and thus points to the

nations of the earth, and gives a Catholic outlook; its mercantile transactions and its ever-growing manufactories link it with all parts of the Continent, and with those of the East; its Schools, Colleges, Universities, constitute it one of the world's light centres; its Synagogues, Churches and halls of sacred learning provide its people with the means of bettering this life and preparing for the life to come.

The work of your Local Council since its formation has been that of steady progress, in every thing tending to ameliorate certain conditions in the lives of women and children you have been most successful, and while you may not have been able to carry all the reforms worked for, you have created a public sentiment that will eventually lead to success.

One of the greatest blessings to our country, "The Victorian Order of Nurses," was brought forward at the Meeting here 17 years ago by the President, Lady Aberdeen. Its success has been phenomenal and it will be a memorial of her devotion and clear vision of the needs of Canada, more lasting than any monument of stones we could erect. And here we are to enter into your homes, enjoy your hospitalities, to take part in your life for a week. I have no doubt at the end of this period, ALL TOO SHORT to find out a tithe of your goodness, that the delegates will say, "the half has not been told." Thank you for your cordial welcome. We reciprocating every good wish to you and yours.

Letters were read from Mrs. Frost, elected Vice-President; Mrs. McEwen, Vice-President for Manitoba; Mrs. Edwards, Vice-President for Alberta; and Mrs. Bullock, President of the St. John Local Council, expressing regrets for their unavoidable absence.

A letter was read from Mrs. Boomer, of London, also expressing her regret at her unavoidable absence, in which she drew the attention of the members to the little booklet, "Hands Across the Sea," that she had prepared with the permission of the Executive Committee concerning the Royal Colonial Institute.

An invitation was received from the Victoria Local Council asking the National Council to hold the Annual Meeting of 1915 in that city.

An invitation was also received from the International Women's Suffrage Congress to appoint representatives to their coming meeting in Budapest.

Mrs. Lyle, on behalf of Lady Gibson, Lady Taylor, and Mrs. Watkins, Provincial Vice-President for Ontario, expressed their regret that they were unable to attend the meetings.

Dr. Ritchie England was authorized to appoint returning Officers and Tellers for the meetings.

Moved by Mrs. Watt, seconded by Mrs. Graham. Resolved that Mr. K. V. Bunnell, of Brantford, be re-appointed Auditor for the coming year. *Carried.*

The Corresponding Secretary read the annual report as follows, and afterwards moved its adoption, seconded by Mrs. Asa Cordon. *Carried.*

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Madam President, Members of the Council:

Many encouragements have come to us as a Council again this year, especially in respect to the many evidences of increased life and activity among the Local Councils, as will be seen when the reports of the Federated Associations, which is in your hands, are carefully read. To this perhaps is due in part at least the fact that one does not often hear in these days the old question, "What does the National Council do?" while instead the question very frequently takes this form, "Why does not the National Council attend to this?" when the need of some change or reform is being discussed by the man on the street.

NEW LOCAL COUNCILS.

Three new Local Councils have been formed this year. That of Calgary by Mrs. Edwards, Provincial Vice-President for Alberta, which began its lively existence last October with 43 federated societies, and which already has made itself felt as a force for good in the community. Its principal activities have been on behalf of women and girls in shops, to secure for them seats, and the right to use them; an amendment to the city charter so as to admit of the election of women on the School Board; a petition to the Provincial Legislature for the establishment of an Industrial Refuge for women; early closing of shops, and the adoption of copper coinage.

I formed the second new Council in Sarnia last February, which now numbers 25 federated societies, and has already succeeded in establishing a very much needed "Rest Room" for the use of women.

The third new Council I formed in Peterborough some weeks ago, and at the present time active work is going on in the direction of organization, the various societies in the town being visited and the work of the Council explained. This is also sure to be a strong Council in the future.

I have also held a meeting in Brockville of the Officers of various local Societies, with a view to forming a Council there. A Committee was

formed to bring the matter before the other societies that were not then represented, and I have been asked to return there after the summer holidays to address a public meeting, and to proceed with the formation of a Local Council. It will be remembered that the Travel Club in Brockville federated with the Ottawa Local Council some time ago, but they found that this federation did not bring them into as close touch with the Council as they had hoped.

During the year Mrs. Moody of Hamilton has made herself a Life Patron of the International Council; Mrs. Boomer of London, and Mrs. Albert Gooderham of Toronto, President of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, have become Life Patrons of this National Council; and Mrs. McEwen of Brandon, Mrs. Jenkins of Victoria, Mrs. James Stark of Vancouver, Mrs. Heintzman of Toronto, Lady McMillen, Mrs. Robert Rogers, and Mrs. Alexander Haggert of Winnipeg, Mrs. Whelan of Ottawa and Mrs. J. W. Ross of West Algoma, have become Life Members. The names of the new Annual Patrons are, in addition to the list as a foot note in the Year Book, Mr. D. R. Wilkie, Toronto; Mrs. Rumsey, St. Mary's; Lady McBride, Victoria; Mrs. Parker, Hamilton; Mrs. R. C. Jennings, Toronto; and Mrs. Watt, Brantford. And to the list of Associate Members have been added the names of Mrs. Leathes, Toronto; Mrs. H. T. Frost, Hamilton; and Mrs. J. M. Sherk, Fort William.

CHANGES IN THE EXECUTIVE.

The resignation of Mrs. Scott of Vancouver as Convener of the Standing Committee on the Care of the Aged and Infirm Poor was received at the autumn meeting of the Executive Committee, and as the question of the re-arrangement of the Standing Committees is under consideration, the Executive decided not to appoint any Convener in her place for the present. The resignation of Mrs. Reynolds as Convener of the Press Committee was received shortly afterwards, and at the request of the Executive Committee I have carried on the work since that time. Other changes in the Executive Committee during the year have been as follows: Mrs. Fraser has resigned the Presidency of the Kingston Local Council after nineteen years of service, during which time she was never absent from a meeting, and Mrs. Crowe has been elected in her place. Mrs. Fletcher, President of the New Westminster Local Council, has been succeeded by Mrs. Patchell; and Mrs. Hector Prenter now represents the Single Tax Association in the place of Mrs. Barker.

THE VISIT OF THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN.

A very happy episode in our Council life this season was the brief visit of our dear Advisory President, the Countess of Aberdeen, who in order to be with us even for so short a time underwent an amount of fatigue and travelling that would have discouraged most people from the

attempt. She spent a day in Montreal, another in Ottawa, a day and a half in Toronto, and a few hours in Hamilton, and was of course warmly welcomed by the Council members in each of these places.

As her visit occurred during the serious illness of our Honorary President, the Duchess of Connaught, the reception given to her in Toronto on behalf of the Executive Committee was necessarily of an informal character, and was attended by members from the Councils of London, Kingston, Sudbury, Chapleau, and Hamilton, as well as by the Toronto members.

The sincere sympathy of the Council was conveyed to H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught during her illness, and this was acknowledged afterwards with much appreciation.

THE BOY CADETS.

A unique invitation from the Hon. the Minister of Militia was received by the President and also by myself to attend the Militia Conference in Ottawa as guests of the Government. This we did, and the Council was further represented by Mrs. Shortt and Mrs. R. M. Graham, and the special matter which was laid before us was the desirability of the Council and other organizations of women doing what is possible to make the summer camps of the Boy Cadets attractive and wholesome places—just such places as each woman who is interested in a boy would choose for him to be in. The co-operation of the Local Councils is most earnestly desired on behalf of the boys, and if the members could have heard various speakers—many of them not military men—describe the good done by means of these camps in character training, they would surely wish to help.

In response to the resolution sent out to the Superintendents of Education in all the Provinces respecting the need of establishing training for Playground Supervisors in connection with the Normal Schools, very cordial answers were received, almost all agreeing as to the desirability of such training being given in Canada, rather than, as formerly, in the United States. Dr. Parmelee of Quebec has since written to say that such a course does exist in Canada already, in McGill, and that it is open to students from any part of Canada.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

It will be remembered that Mr. W. A. Coote, Secretary of the International Bureau for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, came to Canada upon the invitation of this National Council at the time of our last Annual Meeting for the purpose of securing the active co-operation of Canada with the other nations represented in the Bureau, by means of the formation of a National Committee, and you will further remember that at his urgent request the National Council promised to take the initial steps in the matter. A meeting was therefore held in Toronto last September of the representatives of several associations that are already work-

ing to suppress this awful traffic, when it was decided to form a federation of the representatives of associations already represented in the Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada, together with representatives of the National Council, the Daughters of the Empire, the W.C.T.U., the Y.W.C.A., the Y.M.C.A., and any other nationally organized societies that care to join. Your President and myself represent the Council on the Executive Committee, and we both hope to be present at the next Congress of the International Bureau, which is to be held in London June 30th to July 4th.

Mr. Coote writes that the British Government is taking an active interest in this Congress, and will entertain the delegates at a luncheon on July 1st. The King and Queen have invited the delegates to Windsor Castle, and H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, who is the President of the International Bureau, will give a reception for them. The Congress is to be opened by the Lord Mayor of London in state, and about 450 delegates will represent many different Nations. I have given these details because they go to show the great importance that the Powers are attaching to the work of the International Bureau. Mr. Coote writes that they hope for a large delegation from Canada, and I would suggest that if any of the Council members are in London at that time they write to me beforehand, care of the Imperial Hotel, Russell Square, so that I may send their names to Mr. Coote.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

It was decided by the Council at the last Annual Meeting that there was need of some re-arrangement of the present Standing Committees to prevent overlapping, and also to make it possible to add other Committees as need arises from time to time without unduly lengthening the Annual Meeting by the reception of more reports. The President was therefore asked to appoint a Committee to take the matter in hand, and she asked Mrs. Plumptre, Mrs. Shortt and Mrs. Maenaughton of Montreal to undertake the work of revision. Their report was submitted to the last meeting of the Executive Committee and will be made to you at this Annual Meeting.

CENTENNARY OF PEACE.

Another decision of the last Annual Meeting was the appointment of a small Committee, who should hold themselves in readiness to attend a meeting to be held in Ottawa concerning the celebration of the 100 Years of Peace since the signing of the Treaty of Ghent. I therefore notified the Dominion Government of the willingness of the Council to co-operate in the arrangements for the celebration, and my letter was sent to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. C. F. Hamilton. In reply he said that the meeting had already been held and an organization had been formed and he sent me a copy of a pamphlet which contained this information,

and gave a list, pages long, of the members of the Committee, with the names of about two hundred representative men, but of no women. I wrote again, asking if it was the intention to limit the organization to men only, and in reply was told that the matter of including women had not been considered, but would be brought before the next meeting of the Executive Committee. I pointed out that this Council had already been consulted by the late Government as to suggestions for the coming celebration, and that we are anxious to know whether women are to be excluded from the organization, as in that case it is possible that we might join the National Councils of Great Britain and the United States in some recognition of the Centenary of Peace. From further correspondence I have learned that at another meeting of the Committee the question of including women was brought forward by delegates from the Peace and Arbitration Society, and Mr. Hamilton now tells me that this will be decided definitely at the meeting which is to be held this month on the return of delegates attending a joint meeting of representatives from Great Britain, the United States and Canada, which is to be held in New York. I would suggest, however, the possibility of holding a meeting, or meetings, of representatives of the three National Councils on both sides of the frontier at Niagara Falls during the time of the celebration. As the President and I will be with the Presidents of the other two Councils at the Hague, the matter might then be further discussed, if it meets with the approval of this Council.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

In response to the request made to us by Lady Aberdeen at the last Annual Meeting, and repeated twice since, I have tried to secure the approximate number of members in this National Council, but I have only met with partial success. I have received returns from 21 Local Councils, and from 10 of the Nationally Organized Societies, which report a total approximate membership of 95,977. If all the returns were in, therefore, I think our whole membership would probably be about 120,000. If there is time later in the meeting, it will perhaps be of interest to hear the returns in detail, as some of them are rather in the nature of a surprise.

THE CANADIAN AND BRITISH NEWS.

Shortly after hearing that The Canadian Magazine had refused to give space for Council news any longer, I happened to mention to Mr. Arthur Hawkes that we were again without any means of publicity, and of the drawback this was, as it prevented the rank and file of our members from being kept in touch with matters of Council interest. Mr. Hawkes afterwards made a very generous offer of space weekly in The Canadian and British News, with a promise of a liberal discount on each subscription for the benefit of the Council or Society sending in the same. This came before the Executive Committee at the November meeting, and at

the same time Mrs. Reynolds presented an offer from the syndicate of Canadian writers, which promised to have Council news inserted in all the principal newspapers in the Dominion. Because of this seeming probability of wider publicity, Mr. Hawkes' offer was declined with thanks and that of the Canadian writers was accepted, and I notified the Secretary of the Syndicate to that effect. It came as a surprise, therefore, when Mrs. Reynolds sent the President a letter from the Secretary, stating that they found that the newspapers were not willing to accept the Council news, and that therefore the Syndicate could not undertake its publication. As Mr. Hawkes had expressed his willingness to help the Council at any time in any way in his power, I was authorized to ask him if he would be kind enough to renew his offer, and upon his agreeing to do so, our columns appeared for the first time in the next number of The Canadian and British News, on December 21st. I feel that this has been of real help to the Councils, especially to those at a distance, and while it has, of course, added greatly to my work, I believe it has been worth while. If all the Councils took the paper, so that we could be sure that the information therein contained was read at least by the officers, it would save many letters, and the cost of a good deal of postage, but of course that is not the case at present. One of our new Councils, that of Truro, has set a good example to others. One member secured 59 subscribers, and therefore that Council has benefited by the addition of \$28 towards its own funds. I would like to remind the members that the space given to us previously in The Toronto News and in The Canadian Magazine was taken from us again because so few of the Council were interested enough to subscribe.

COUNCIL LITERATURE.

It has been necessary to print another edition of our little Council catechism because of the many applications that have been received for information about the Council. This has been distributed without charge always, and gives a good deal of information in a condensed form. May I suggest that if members were to send this to friends in places where there are no Local Councils, it might lead to the increased interest which comes from knowledge, and possibly might lead the way to the formation of new Councils. I have copies of the catechism with me and will be glad to give them to those who will make use of them in this way. I have been asked several times for copies of the Constitution, but this has not been printed as a separate pamphlet for several years. New Councils have asked for copies of the Constitution suggested for the use of Local Councils, but this also is only printed in the Year Book. I would therefore suggest that extra copies of both be struck off in pamphlet form when the Year Book is in type this summer. In this connection I would draw attention to a few verbal changes that should be made in the latter Constitution in order to bring it into harmony with changes that have been

made from time to time in the Constitution for the National Council. This has not been done since 1901, when the two Secretaries, Miss Wilson and myself, were authorized to attend to the matter. If the Council agrees, these verbal changes can be made by the Recording Secretary and myself before the Year Book is printed.

The demand for copies for "Legal Status of Canadian Women" has increased very much and copies of the appendix, which Mrs. Edwards is now preparing in order to bring the information to date, will be sent to recent purchasers. The reduction in the price of the International Transactions has caused many more copies to be sold, several teachers and others having purchased the set because it contains "the best account that has been published of the Montessori System," to quote Dr. Robertson, having been written by Madame Montessori herself.

The three books issued by the International Council, "The Health of the Nations," "Women's Position in the Laws of the Nations," and "National Systems of Education," each contain a fund of valuable information and should be in the possession of every Local Council and National Society. The first named, "The Health of the Nations," is at present out of print, two editions having been sold.

A copy of the last report of the International Council has been sent free to each member of the Executive Committee, and other copies are for sale at the Literature table. What the women in the other 24 National Councils are doing must be of interest to us all, and this is set forth in the reports that are printed yearly in this book.

PETITIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The Dominion platform as adopted at the last Annual Meeting, kindly put into legal phraseology for us by Mr. John A. Paterson, K.C., was duly sent to the Prime Minister, and Mrs. Leathes was afterwards given an interview with the Minister of Justice concerning the same. The resolutions passed at the last Annual Meeting asking the Dominion Government to enforce a stricter medical examination of emigrants before they sail for Canada; a resolution asking that women other than those who are heads of families may also be granted homesteading privileges; and another asking that if a Commission on Immigration is established, some women be appointed to the same, were all sent to the Government, and we have since been told that these matters are under consideration. Resolutions concerning the establishment of a Federal Bureau of Health, and another asking for suffrage for women, were sent to the Prime Minister from the November meeting of the Executive Committee. The matters adopted under the head of the provincial platform, together with requests for more women Factory Inspectors; that mothers of legitimate children be joint guardians with the fathers; that a man in jail for wife desertion be given industrial employment, the proceeds of which to be given to

support the wife and family; and that a physician's certificate of mental and physical fitness be required before a marriage license is issued; were laid before the Premier of Ontario and members of his Cabinet on January 21st by a large deputation headed by the President and consisting of representatives of most of the Ontario Local Councils. Consideration was promised to all these requests, and as yet we have no knowledge of what may be the outcome, except as concerns the request for more women Factory Inspectors, which was refused on the ground that the present two Inspectors are so capable that it is unnecessary to increase the staff. As a large proportion of the 8,000 factories in Ontario are entitled by the Act to be inspected by these two women, and as all the shops in the Province that employ over three women are also under their care (and there are 1,200 of these shops in Toronto alone), the Ontario Councils feel that they must repeat their request when they have gathered fuller definite information as to present conditions.

Several bills in which the Council is interested have been before the Ontario Legislature this session. Certain clauses in the Factory Act were felt to be most ~~un~~advisable to those who have studied the matter, and a letter written by Mrs. Leathes, which was published by the Mail and Empire, pointed out clearly where there were loopholes that might lead to the employment of little children in connection with the canning industries for long hours, and to other sections that should be changed. A copy of this letter was sent to each member of the Ontario House, together with a letter from me, asking careful consideration of the same and further urging that the reader's influence be used to bring about the changes that were needed. Many courteous replies to this letter were received, but unfortunately the Bill was passed without the changes being made.

We are glad to know, however, that some of the matters we have been urging for a long time have now become law. For example, it will be illegal in the future to put any insane person even temporarily in a jail in Ontario; feeble-minded women or girls who are in a refuge or place of the kind may be detained there; women in the Mercer Reformatory who have venereal disease may be detained until cured; and the excellent law concerning the inspection of maternity boarding houses and the adoption of infants from the same only with the consent of the Children's Aid Society is now compulsory throughout the Province, instead of being, as formerly, optional with the municipalities. A resolution passed at the Ottawa Executive meeting, that the attention of the Ontario Government be drawn to the fact that the clauses in the Act referring to prisoners in the Reformatories for men who have communicable diseases, does not specifically state "venereal diseases" as it does in the similar Act regarding women prisoners in female Reformatories. This was sent to the Ontario Government with a letter asking if the clauses both covered the same diseases, but no reply has been received.

The Standing Committees of the International Council are to meet at the Hague during the three days preceding the meetings of the Executive Committee. At these meetings Miss Carmichael will act as proxy for Mrs. Smillie on the Health Committee, Mrs. Campbell will be proxy for Mrs. Edwards on the Committee of Laws, Mrs. Bullock will be proxy for Dr. Gullen on the Committee on Suffrage and Rights of Citizenship, Mrs. Courtice will attend the Committee of which she is a member—Peace and Arbitration, the President will represent this Council on the Committee on Equal Moral Standard and Traffic in Women, and I will act for Miss Ritchie on the Committee on Education.

The fact that the necessary expenditure of the International Council is more than double its present income makes it obligatory upon the National Councils to increase that income if the International Council is to continue. Several propositions as to how this may be done will be discussed at the meeting at the Hague, and will be laid before you in detail on Friday morning next.

The National Council of Women of France are hoping that many members of this Council may be able to attend the International Congress, which they have organized, and which is to be held in Paris June 2nd to 7th.

The Department of Labour of the Dominion Government has appointed women in the principal industrial centres to report to the Department conditions concerning the employment of women and children, and these reports will be printed in the Labour Gazette, copies of which, through the kindness of the Minister of Labour, will be sent regularly to the Presidents of the Local Councils and Nationally Organized Societies and to the Conveners of the Standing Committees.

The names of these members of the Executive Committee have been placed also on the mailing list of the Ontario Government, so that from time to time they will receive copies of reports and other publications that will be of interest and helpful to their work. Through the kindness of the Medical Health Officer of Toronto, they will receive also copies of the little monthly Health Bulletin, which is issued by his department. If the representatives from the other Provinces know of any literature, of a similar character as the publications enumerated, that would be available for the use of the Council, I shall be glad to know of it, together with the name and address of the person to whom application for the same should be made.

After struggling for some time with a worn-out Neostyle Copying Machine, I made the want known to the Executive Committee and it was agreed that a new one must be bought. When, however, I spoke of this to a friend of the Council's, who does not wish his name to appear, he strongly opposed spending money on anything but the best when it is so constantly in use, and he offered to give \$35 towards a first-class machine. I there-

fore put the matter before a few other Council friends, with the result that we now own the most up-to-date duplicator that is sold, the cost of which was \$150, and it is all paid for except \$5, which I hope may come without taking it out of the treasury. Those who helped in this way were Mrs. Coad, who gave us a typewriter twice; Mrs. Robert Thomson, Lady Drummond, Mrs. Frost, and the man of whom I have spoken. The company allowed \$20 on the old machine, and the Council gave the price of a new one of the same style.

I have sent out 1191 letters and many packages since the last Annual Meeting.

In closing this report may I be allowed to recall some facts in connection with our last meeting in Montreal in 1896. At that time our Council consisted of 20 Local Councils and 5 Nationally Organized Societies, and now we number 31 Local Councils and 16 Nationally Organized Societies. The Council in Edmonton had just disbanded, and now the Edmonton Council is a strong, vigorous Council that is doing a lot of work. The first reports of the lately formed Standing Committees on "Laws for the Better Protection of Women and Children," and "Pernicious Reading Matter," were received at that meeting, and among the subjects that were discussed were resolutions bearing on the length of working hours for women and children, and the question of the immigration of pauper children to Canada. It was decided also to accept the offer of space in the Canadian Home Journal for the publication of Council News. Another fact of interest is that the Year Book was then sold at a dollar a volume, while now we charge 25 cents, and some of the Councils have never varied in the number of copies purchased each year!

All of which is respectfully submitted,

EMILY CUMMINGS,
Corresponding Secretary.

The Treasurer then read her report and moved its adoption, seconded by Mrs. McLellan. *Carried.*



TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL
30TH, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Affiliation Fees	\$162 00
Council Aid	355 00
Year Books	183 25
Advertisements	202 60
Life Patrons' Fees.....	300 00
Life Members' Fees.....	225 00
Annual Patrons' Fees.....	470 00
Associate Members' Fees.....	75 00
Council Literature Sold During Year.....	24 00
Donations	27 17
International Council Aid.....	68 00
Canadian Magazine	2 50
Balance on Rest Fund, April 30, 1912.....	27 50
Interest on same.....	79
Interest on General Fund	16 59
Balance in General Fund, April 30, 1912.....	904 62
Extension Fund. Balance April 30, 1912, \$544.60; Interest, \$14.01	558 61
	<hr/> \$3,602 63

DISBURSEMENTS.

Corresponding Secretary—

Office Expenses	\$33 32
Postage	45 64
Salary and Rent.....	1,000 00
	———— \$1,078 96

Recording Secretary	5 33
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Treasurer's Expenses	9 47
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Printing	559 29
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Travelling Expenses	109 10
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International Council Fee	20 00
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Fee to British Women's Institutes.....	2 55
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Canadian Magazine	6 00
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Telegrams and Telephones.....	17 92
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Education Reports	20 60
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Mr. Coote's Expenses to London.....	40 00
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Newspapers	1 16
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International Council Aid.....	100 00
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Expenses re Lady Aberdeen Meeting.....	4 00
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Incorporation Costs	210 00
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Duplicator	40 00
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Expenses of Advertising Committee.....	3 80
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Laws of Nations	11 85
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Press Committee's Expenses.....	6 00
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Extension Fund Expenses.....	98 50
	———— \$2,344 53

Balances on Hand—

Rest Fund	\$28 29
Extension Fund	460 11
General Fund	769 70
	———— 1,258 10
	———— \$3,602 63

MARGARET C. WATT.

Certified correct:
K. V. BUNNELL.

Treasurer.

STABILIZED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, JUNE 1st, 1912 TO APRIL 30th, 1913.

LOCAL COUNCILS:		COUNCILS:										TOTALS	
Toronto.....	5.00	\$24.00	\$8.50	\$12.50	\$8.50	\$6.00	\$100.00	\$8.50	\$25.00	\$170.00	\$10.00	\$8.50	\$476.10
Hamilton.....	5.00	60.00	24.00	51.00	51.00	.....	.....	40.00	.....	.....	50.00	227.00	.....
Montreal.....	5.00	50.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	85.00	115.00	.....
Ottawa.....	5.00	30.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	.....	25.00	30.00	5.00	.....	5.00	115.50	.....
London.....	5.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	.....	100.00	75.00	80.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	245.00
Winnipeg.....	6.00	10.00	3.75	3.75	3.75	.....	75.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	88.75	.....
Kingston.....	6.00	10.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.50	.....
St. John.....	5.00	25.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.50	.....
Halifax.....	5.00	25.00	6.25	6.25	6.25	.....	.....	25.00	10.00	.....	.....	36.25	.....
Victoria, B.C.....	5.00	35.00	17.50	26.00	26.00	.....	.....	25.00	10.00	.....	25.00	143.50	.....
Vancouver.....	5.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	10.00	.....	.....	35.00	.....
Regina.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	10.00	.....
Vernon, B.C.....	5.00	.....	2.50	2.50	2.50	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	42.50	.....
Brandon.....	5.00	.....	2.50	2.50	2.50	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	42.50	.....
Nelson, B.C.....	5.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	20.00	20.00	.....
New Westminster.....	10.00	5.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	66.50	.....
E. Picton.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	5.00	.....
Lindsay.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	5.00	.....
Ingersoll.....	5.00	.....	5.00	5.00	5.00	.....	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....
Edmonton and Strathcona.....	10.00	.....	3.00	10.00	10.00	.....	.....	25.00	10.00	15.00	.....	.....	15.00
Brantford.....	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	.....	.....	25.00	10.00	15.00	.....	63.00	.....
West Algoma.....	10.00	25.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	39.50	.....
Renfrew.....	5.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	5.00	30.00	.....
Walkerville.....	5.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00	.....
Chapleau.....	5.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	.....
Sudbury.....	5.00	4.00	12.50	12.50	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.50	.....
Sydney, C. B.....	5.00	.....	1.50	1.50	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.50	6.50	.....
Truro.....	10.00	.....	4.00	4.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	14.00	.....
Calgary.....	5.00	.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	6.00	.....
Sarnia.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	5.00	.....

NATIONALLY ORGANIZED SOCIETIES:

The Women's Art Association paid the Annual Fee for 1912 in advance in 1911.

MARGARET C. WATT, Treasurer

212 *Journal of Water Treatment*

Mrs. Robert Thomson, Vice-President, having taken the chair, the President read her address as follows. The meeting afterwards thanked her for the same by a standing vote:—

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Members of the Council:

From ocean to ocean we are gathered in this historic city of Older Canada in glad response to the cordial invitation of the Montreal Local Council. The official correspondence necessary in preparing for this Annual Meeting has brought to me a knowledge of the admirable arrangements you have made for the conduct of our meetings and of the hospitality you are so generously providing for our comfort and enjoyment. It is with peculiar pleasure that I add to the thanks already expressed my personal appreciation of your kind forethought on our behalf.

Since our last Annual Meeting we have had the honour of a visit from our beloved Advisory President, Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen. During her brief stay amongst us, many of the members of the National Council of Women, as well as other friends, had the privilege of exchanging greetings with Her Excellency. Her Excellency expressed pleasure at meeting so many old friends and satisfaction with the great advance made in the work of the National Council of Women in Canada.

The illness of our Honorary President, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, has caused deep regret. We trust that Her Royal Highness is now convalescing and will be fully restored to health and strength.

The comprehensive report of the Corresponding Secretary relieves me of the task of dealing in detail with the work of the year. Nevertheless, there are a few matters about which I wish to speak. From the Secretary's report you have learned of the increase in the number of Local Councils. This is most gratifying; but may I suggest that the members of the older Local Councils try to interest personal friends in places where there are neither Local Councils nor much interest in or knowledge of the Council and its work. This would be of the greatest benefit in educating public opinion, in arousing interest in the Council, in directing attention to its work and in making possible a network of Local Councils throughout the country.

Objection is sometimes raised to forming a Local Council on account of the number of societies already existing. It should be pointed out, however, that a Local Council would serve existing Societies by bringing the work of each before all, by means of Standing Committees, would advance the welfare of the community through the existing organizations; and would undertake work not being done by any. Union is strength, therefore I would urge the affiliation of the several societies, which exist in almost every town and city, in a Local Council of Women. The personal influence

of an enthusiastic Council worker is of the greatest value in this connection, and I therefore ask you to bear this thought away and to consider carefully what each can do during the coming year towards organizing one more Local Council. If this were done, we might easily double our present number.

A leader in public life in Australia said of their National Council of Women, "We can accomplish more and in more directions through the National Council of Women, than by any other means." May not the National Council of Women of Canada prove an equally strong factor in the development of a high standard of citizenship in this country? Through our instrumentality we already see forces being set at work which are benefitting the poor, the weak and the helpless, and which are uniting, in truest patriotism, workers hitherto kept apart by lack of opportunity for contact.

We cannot help the sins of omission and commission of our forefathers, but we are responsible for future generations. Present conditions make the enforcement of existing laws and the enactment of new laws necessary to the effectual carrying out of almost every reform. In this great work of uplifting, the women of Canada have definite and personal responsibilities, and we, as members of the National Council, have accepted these responsibilities. The Secretary's report has informed you of our approaches to the Governments, both Federal and Provincial, for changes in legislation on behalf of women and children. The deputation from this Council, which waited on the Ontario Legislature, was courteously received by the Premier and several of his Ministers. Consideration of the requests laid before them was promised.

Much could be said on the matters we brought before the Premier, but I shall refer only to a few which seem to affect the immediate welfare of our citizens:—

1. The amendments to the Criminal Code now before the Federal House as affecting the social evil.
2. Child labour. Governor Sulzer wisely said: "No commerce which depends on child labour for its success has a right to exist"—a brief but conclusive summing up of this question.
3. Marriage of unfit and the custodial care of the feeble-minded.

A bill is now before the Provincial Legislature of Ontario which will place a penalty upon any clergyman who unites in marriage any persons whom he supposes to be idiots or insane. A certain period also is to elapse between the application for and the granting of a marriage license in the case of persons who do not reside in the district in which the license is applied for. This is one step toward advance in a much needed reform.

One wonders how many more years will be added to the twenty-one through which we have been appealing to the Government, at intervals,

regarding the care of the feeble-minded. It does not require the vision of a statesman to see that evil results from the present state of things must be reckoned with in the future. Through delay the financial loss to the country has already been great and will be heavier than it would have been had these afflicted ones been cared for from earliest years. From a moral standpoint, who can measure the far-reaching results from this generation of neglect?

The Local Councils in Alberta have approached their Provincial Government urging the establishment of a House of Detention for wayward girls.

Local Councils in Manitoba are to ask their Provincial Legislature for women factory inspectors.

If we do not succeed immediately in all we try to accomplish, we must not be discouraged, for an important part of our work, that of educating public opinion, is necessarily slow; but having decided, after careful investigation and consideration, to pledge ourselves to any undertaking, let us work with steady patience and courage until success rewards our efforts.

May I urge upon our members the absolute necessity of being fully informed as to present conditions and present laws before we approach the Government, and also the absolute need of being accurate in the statements we make in support of our requests? We must never depend on hearsay, but must possess ourselves of the actual facts of the case if we desire to convince the Legislature with the importance of what we place before them.

I beg to call the attention of the members of the Executive Committee, especially the Presidents of the Local Councils and the Nationally Organized Societies, to the fact that when they are unable to attend the meetings of the Committee, they should carefully study the preliminary Agenda and then send instructions to their proxies, when they wish to be so represented. That so small a proportion of the members of the Executive do this, even when, as in the case of the meeting last November, they have received this Agenda in ample time to do so leisurely, weakens our organization. Certain resolutions, on which opinions vary widely, one would have supposed might have brought out expressions of opinions from all of the Executive, and yet less than half of those who were unable to attend failed to send in any such expressions, although they had asked to have a proxy appointed. The fact also that so few of the Councils or Nationally Organized Societies sent in any nominations this year, indicates that they do not realize the importance of the work of the Council nor their own value to the organization, for our strength is in the active co-operation of every member.

From the Secretary also you have heard of the invitation to your President and Secretary to attend the Militia Conference and of the fact that the Cadet Corps Movement in the schools is not intended to promote what is called "Militarism," but is intended to benefit the boy, and, through

him, the nation, by the cultivation and development of character through the discipline of the camp.

That the women of our country have it in their power to help to a great extent in making these Summer Camps the sort of places where each mother would like her son to go, was pointed out by the Minister of Militia and by other speakers. I therefore felt that with such an object in view I might safely promise that the Local Councils, that are near the places where Summer Camps are held, will do their best to show their real interest in the boys by arranging with the members to visit the Camps frequently, to provide evening amusements, and, where such a thing is feasible, to arrange refreshment stalls where at a moderate charge the boys may be able to spend their change in wholesome eatables such as they get in their homes, but which are seldom to be had from the refreshment booths in the camps that are run wholly with a view to financial gain.

Will not the Presidents of the Local Councils that are near the Camps bring this before their Councils at once and appoint a Committee to take the matter in hand, and to co-operate with the Daughters of the Empire and with the Women's Christian Temperance Union, who have also promised to do what they can for the Camps?

This is a work in which the churches might help. It seems that in the past we have separated matters pertaining to religion and to the Government of our country too much from work-a-day life, and that the answer to some of our problems is the uniting of these two most important things with the ordinary affairs of life.

In this connection I may mention that during the past year several of the churches in Toronto invited your President and other members of the National Council of Women to address the Ladies' Aid and other church societies on the work of the Council. On each occasion it was gratifying to receive words of commendation on the work of the Council, which has not before been understood.

Your President also responded to an invitation from the Women's Canadian Club of Berlin to address the club on the work of the National Council of Women. Many of the ladies present expressed a desire to organize, and it is hoped that Berlin may be added to the list of Local Councils in the near future.

Organizations of women throughout Canada not in touch with the Council have asked for literature, that they might become informed of the work.

The report of the Treasurer is very cheering, especially when we remember how great a contrast it is to the reports we have had in former years. Our debt of gratitude is very great to Miss Hill, whose splendid work in securing so long a list of Annual Patrons, Life Members, Life Patrons and Associate Members, has placed us financially where we stand

to-day, but it is not advisable that a national organization should be dependent for its financial support largely on one city, and therefore I hope that a definite plan will be undertaken whereby each Local Council will procure some Annual Patrons, so that our income may be regularly assured.

May I also point out that the subscriptions towards the "Extension Fund" will shortly expire, as most of them were promised for three years only, and that time has almost passed. At the same time, there is a greater possibility of the formation of Local Councils now than there has been at any time since the early days of the Council, and therefore, when the Extension Fund ceases, we shall have to increase our income so as to be able to take advantage of the opportunities for enlarging our borders. This must involve personal visits, for even yet the Council is little known or understood by those who have not been brought into contact with it; and correspondence can do little more than prepare for a visit from some enthusiastic organizer. The cost of organizing the three new Councils this year, by Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Cummings, has not been great, but a fund for organization purposes, large enough to permit of visits to older Councils that need encouragement and help, is absolutely essential, and can easily be secured if every Council will set itself to securing some Annual Patrons.

Our financial relation to the International Council should be considered and the need of a definite grant, in addition to the fees, from all the National Councils, requires immediate attention. As we desire the Local Councils to give time, thought and financial assistance to the National Council, so should we do the same by the International Council if we are to carry out the motto of the Council.

The benefit of having weekly communication with the Local Councils through "The Canadian and British News," bringing us, as the head of the various activities of the workers from east to west, into close touch with each other, cannot be over-estimated.

We therefore urge a definite campaign for subscribers to "The Canadian and British News," as we wish the news from the various Councils to reach all our members.

Through Truro's fifty-seven subscribers, the sum of \$28.50 has been brought to that Council owing to the kindness of Mr. Hawkes in allowing half of the subscription price to be kept for Council work. Other Councils may realize goodly sums in a similar way.

With the continued hearty co-operation of the members, working through our Standing Committees, which are as search lights throughout the land, may the coming year be the best in our history. We are called to lead in many reforms and we must respond by doing our part in these strenuous days of nation building in our Dominion.

That many have travelled great distances to attend this Annual Meet-

ing at personal sacrifice and expense, is an evidence of interest and faith in the work of the Council as a force for the uplifting of our national life, and is also a pledge of personal responsibility in furthering the plans and work of our organization.

My earnest wish is that we may return to our homes with widened vision, with greater unity of purpose, with better understanding of others' needs, with a deepened love for mankind, and with the spirit of the greatest Reformer the world has ever known, whose words, "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you," we have taken as our motto and inspiration.

In the environment of our home communities and in the work of our Local Councils, may we realize that we are united with women of many lands in world-wide service.

ROSALINE TORRINGTON,

President.

The reports of the Vice-Presidents for Manitoba, Alberta, Ontario, and British Columbia were read as follows:—

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL VICE-PRESIDENT FOR MANITOBA.

Madam President and Members of National Council of Women:

I am pleased to report that there is a constantly increasing interest taken in this Province in matters pertaining to Public Health and to Child Welfare. Domestic Science and Manual Training have been for some years welcome additions to the curricula of the Winnipeg Public Schools, and while more recently established in those of Brandon and elsewhere, we have the testimony of the Board through their Chairman that they are well pleased with the result of their action in introducing them.

In this connection, as a further proof of the popularity of Domestic Science teaching here, the Brandon Winter Fair Board provided a room suitably furnished for the giving of demonstrations in cooking during the week of the Fair. These were attended by a large number of women from both city and surrounding country districts. The School Board generously gave the services of their two teachers for the week for this purpose. There were also interesting addresses given each afternoon by different ladies on subjects of importance to women.

Much attention is being given to the work of getting into sympathetic touch with our immigrants, especially with those of foreign birth, and of striving to help in making good Canadian citizens of them. This is found to be best done through kindly district visiting and district nursing. This work is well organized in Winnipeg and will be better done in future in Brandon through the efforts of a large Committee now formed to proceed with the establishment of free nursing amongst them, especial attention

being given to the instruction of the mothers in the care of themselves, their babies, and their homes.

During the recent session of our Manitoba Legislature two measures were introduced by members of the Liberal Opposition; the one to grant the parliamentary franchise to women, the other to provide for a Compulsory School Attendance Act, but both were voted down by the Government majority. Consolidated rural schools have been established in different districts in our Province, and we have every reason to expect that their number will be increased under the advocacy of our present Minister of Education, who is untiring in his efforts in this direction.

The fight against tuberculosis goes bravely on, and our women have done good work in raising funds for our Ninette Sanatorium and in providing necessities and comforts for the patients.

Respectfully submitted.

JESSIE McEWEN,

Vice-President for Manitoba.

REPORT OF PROVINCIAL VICE-PRESIDENT FOR ALBERTA.

Madam President and Delegates:

It is with much pleasure that I am able to report the formation of a Local Council in Calgary, and I am sure you will hear with pleasure the report from this Council showing its strength and activity.

Several years ago I visited Calgary in the hopes of forming a Council, but was told by several that the women of that city were already over-organized and had no leisure to undertake any more work. I was not in the least discouraged, but thought it best not to force the formation of a Council until it was desired by the women themselves. I visited Calgary a number of times since then in the interest of the National Council, spending several days each time, interviewing different prominent philanthropic workers in order to explain the Council's methods of work, trying to show that working through a Local Council would conserve both time and energy in attaining the objects they were already working for. The local press also was most kind in printing items of information re Council work, so that when finally I called a public meeting last October to place before the women of Calgary the advisability of forming a Local Council, the idea was received with enthusiasm and a strong Council was formed. I have written thus in detail of the organization of the Calgary Council in order that other Vice-Presidents may take courage when their efforts at organization does not at first meet with success.

In February I made a visit to Lethbridge to address the Civic Club of that city on the work of the National Council, and later in April made arrangements for a public meeting to organize a Local Council, but owing to the breaking up of the river ice I was obliged to postpone this meeting

until later in the spring, when I expect to visit Lethbridge and form a Council there.

I am planning to visit Red Deer and Prince Albert in the course of the year, with the view of forming Councils in these cities.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRIETTA MUIR EDWARDS,

Provincial Vice-President for Alberta.

Macleod, April 17th, 1913.

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL VICE-PRESIDENT FOR ONTARIO.

Madam President and Delegates:

It is needless for me to refer to the progress of the Local Councils and newly organized Councils in my Province, as this you have already heard in our Secretary's report. While I have been unable to have visited the Local Councils, as I had hoped to have done, nevertheless I am pleased to report the gratifying success of the Councils.

One of the greatest problems confronting us as a young nation to-day, is the many types of people who are rapidly coming to us from the nations beyond the seas. How shall these peoples of diverse tastes, temperaments and trainings, be assimilated and be made desirable citizens? How shall they be taught right views on the housing question? How shall we teach them the sacredness of the ballot? How shall the women and children of these incoming peoples be given the high social and moral ideals which are so dear to the hearts of all true Canadians? Our towns and cities in Canada are bristling with problems of this kind, and surely our Council of Women could not incorporate and emphasize a more important subject than this.

The Council has brought together the real workers for the public good as never before. They understand each others' difficulties and needs in a manner which teaches them to stand together for common action. Through our organization the members have been brought into a larger life and they realize their true relationship to themselves, to their country and the wide world.

I should like to take this opportunity, upon retiring, of conveying to the various Local Councils of which I have had the honour of being Vice-President for a number of years, my heartfelt thanks for their kindly support so generously given.

Respectfully submitted,

JENNIE L. WATKINS,

Provincial Vice-President for Ontario.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Madam President and Ladies of the National Council of Women:

It is with a feeling of sorrow I have to send my report this year for British Columbia to you in place of reading it. Many times during the year I have thought of the pleasure I should have and the knowledge I should gain in attending the meetings by the National Council in Montreal, but unforeseen circumstances have arisen, which makes it impossible for me to get there before the meeting is over.

During the year I have visited Nelson, Kamloops, Revelstoke, Ladner, Steveston and North Vancouver. In Nelson, they assure me that on my next visit they will do what they can to revive the Council. In the other towns we must watch and wait for the time being. They have more machinery than workers, having farmers' institutes, W.C.T.U., missionary societies, and the work of the various churches. This work falling on the same women, who in many cases have no household help of any kind, I feel that unless we have a successful Local Council we had better wait awhile than organize and die. Mrs. McKelvie, President of the Vernon Council, told me that more provincial organization would be the way out of the difficulties. I do not see it quite that way, but I do think that could it be arranged, an occasional visit from a real earnest worker of the National Council would be a wonderful help.

Early in March I attended the Annual Meeting in Victoria, and was much struck with the earnestness of purpose and the wonderful energy of the ladies in that Council. Their President, Miss Crease, is so faithful and loyal to the Council's interests and so much loved by all, that success must follow in her many and varied interests.

The Vancouver Council, under the guidance of Mrs. Peter McNaughton, is a wonderful Council, having about sixty societies affiliated. Mrs. McNaughton is a brave, bright and clever leader. I was much delighted with the Council in New Westminster, and a number of new societies affiliated with them at their Annual Meeting. At present they are keenly interested and working hard for a home for girls. I think your three Councils in the West are much for you to be proud of. They are all seriously considering the all-important things you have taken up in Council work, namely, the better housing, immigration, health, immoral literature, the care of the feeble-minded, laws relating to women and children, and other works of our Standing Committees.

May I conclude by wishing that the meetings held in Montreal will help everyone to realize more and more the great work that this National Council has taken up, and on its twentieth anniversary to wish that a greater and nobler work may be done in the future than even in the past.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

MAY N. MACAULAY,
Provincial Vice-President for British Columbia.

EVENING SESSION, 8.15.

Subject: PRISON REFORM.

N.B.—The programmes and the arrangements for the evening sessions were undertaken by the Montreal Local Council with the consent of the Executive Committee of the National Council.

The Minister of Justice, who was to have been the Chairman for the evening, was unavoidably prevented through illness from being present. The chair was therefore taken by Dr. J. J. Guerin, ex-Mayor of Montreal. In his opening remarks he said that since the inauguration of the National Council of the Women of Canada, the influence of the members had been felt for good in all remedial and preventive work throughout the Dominion.

In regard to prisons, he said the provincial authorities had not power to act, because the Criminal Code did not allow the Judges to give indefinite sentences. The Provincial Government had given certain verbal guarantees that if the Federal Government amended the Act and allowed indefinite sentences, then the Provincial Government would establish reformatories, which would be not so much for punitive purposes as for educational and reformatory.

The first address was given by Mr. O. F. Lewis, General Secretary of the Prison Association of New York State.

Mr. Lewis gave an account of a new thousand acre prison farm in that State, where prisoners are sentenced for a year or more and where there is accommodation for six hundred prisoners. The success of this prison so far is due to Warden Homer and to the honour system on which the prison was run, and the outdoor work. The experiment meant a very great change in prison reform.

He referred to the various stages through which the treatment of criminals had passed since primitive times—vengeance pure and simple; the theory of compensation or paying for a crime, which led to our system of fines; the theory of repression or putting people away so that they could not do the thing again; and the era of reformation.

There was need for reformation, he said. "The cells of Sing Sing prison used to-day are as bad as those of the ships that brought the convicts from England to Australia over a century ago."

"The idea in reformation is to use common sense in treating the prisoner—to turn him out so he will be no danger to society, and a pleasure to himself, so that he will earn money and support his family, and be of use to society, and not a detriment."

"There is a lot of time in prison when a man is thinking it over, and a woman too. Isn't it awfully foolish not to make the best use of that time?"

"If we are going to have a reformatory we should ask, not what are we going to do to the prisoner, but what has he the right to ask of us."

Mr. Lewis said the prisoner should have the right to work. He should have the right to health—a proper cell and hospital treatment if necessary. He should have the right to recreation. It was not toadying to the men, but justice to them, to allow proper recreation. Prisoners had also the right to learn a trade, the right to religion, and the right to rehabilitation in society.

Mr. Lewis also approved of the probation system for first offenders, which switched them off from the prisons and gave them another chance to retain their place in society.

A second address was given by Miss Catherine Davis, Superintendent of the New York State Reformatory for Women. In speaking of this she said that the idea is to make, not a prison, but a school, and to turn out good citizens. The women could be retained for not more than three years. For this reformatory a farm had been wisely bought in the country. Eighty per cent. of the women came from New York City, and the social evil had to do with the downfall of a good many.

"A large percentage have been leading irregular lives," and they must be got sound physically. They must be out of doors. It is simply wonderful to see the physical changes in these women after six months on the farm. To see a group of them arrive at the farm and then see them afterwards, you would scarcely believe it was the same group. The physical improvement is largely due to the open-air life. The actual farming operations are very beneficial both physically and mentally. Besides, when they go out we can place them easier if they know how to do some farm work, and rehabilitation is a very important part of the work.

The cottage system and classification was needed so that young girls who had gone wrong should not be placed in contact with older and more hardened characters. The women should be grouped according to their needs. Some needed mothering,

they were weak in character and easily influenced. Others were headstrong and boisterous, and had to be held with a tight rein. Then there were those who were older and preferred to sit down and knit rather than the more active life.

Every woman admitted came first to the reception house, where she had a physical examination and her mental condition was also studied at the psychological laboratory. A careful diagnosis was made of each case as far as possible, so as to learn what to teach them to greatest advantage.

Mrs. W. W. Chipman, Convener of the Reformatory Committee, Montreal Local Council, gave an able review of the institutions in and around the city for women and girl offenders, and the things accomplished by the Local Council along this line, such as the appointing of Police Matrons. Since 1909 the Council had been striving to secure a provincial reformatory for women.

A chorus of a vote of thanks was moved to the speakers and to the Chairman by Mrs. Plumptre, before the meeting adjourned.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

SATURDAY, MAY 3rd

MORNING SESSION.

After the usual devotional meeting the morning session began with silent prayer and the roll call.

The report of the Standing Committee on Education was then read by the Convener, Mrs. Ritchie, Ph.D., as follows:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

*The Education Committee, through its Convener, has endeavoured during the past winter to secure information on several important subjects. The question as to whether woman-teachers, and especially teachers in rural schools, are receiving adequate remuneration, has been investigated so far as was practicable, but as many of the representatives of Local Councils on this Committee failed to supply the data required, the figures have not been ascertained as precisely and as fully as was desired. Two facts, notwithstanding, are clear: One is that woman-teachers, as compared with men-teachers, do not receive, by any means "equal pay for equal work" in any part of the Dominion. In view, however, of the great difficulty that is experienced in retaining any competent men in the teaching profession, and the obvious objections to an exclusively feminine teaching force, it seems that this disparity is, under present conditions, unavoidable. There has recently been some increase in the pay of teachers in most parts of Canada, but it may be questioned whether it is proportioned to the increased cost of living. The second fact is that the salaries offered to rural school teachers are miserably inadequate except in the Western Provinces; and that owing to this insufficient pay the teaching is poor and often irregular in very many country districts. The state of the rural school in the less wealthy parts of Canada is the most serious flaw in our educational system. Unless we can offer to educated and intelligent young women a fair living wage, we cannot expect them to prepare themselves properly for the arduous and often very difficult work of a country school, nor can we expect that they will continue at such work for any length of time. Good educational opportunities for country boys and girls are absolutely essential to the welfare of the community; and our Local Councils are urgently

advised to do all in their power to develop a sound public sentiment on the subject. The better pay and larger opportunities offered in the Far West are rapidly depleting Eastern Canada, and especially the Maritime Provinces, of their best teaching material.

Compulsory attendance at school has also been considered. In general in our cities this is regulated by law, which for the most part is said to be satisfactorily enforced. The age up to which school attendance is required is usually fourteen. In British Columbia half time attendance is required of children in the rural schools. The subject of the more regular attendance of children in rural schools is very important, but there are, in some parts of the country, grave difficulties in the way of making it compulsory. In 1912 the Montreal Local Council petitioned the Legislature for compulsory education for all children in the Province of Quebec; a bill, subsequently limited, making it compulsory for Protestant children, failed to pass.

There are signs of increased interest in the teaching to girls the two practical and useful arts of cooking and needlework. In Halifax a plan is being considered for enlarging the present course in cooking, so as to cover the three years of Grades VII, VIII, and IX; with three centres of domestic science in different parts of the city. In Vancouver all girls from twelve to fourteen years of age learn cooking one-half day each week. In Ottawa cooking and other branches of domestic science are taught at two centres.

One result of these cooking classes has been to furnish lunches to all pupils desiring them at the small cost of three lunches for twenty-five cents, so that children coming from a distance can have a warm and comfortable meal. In most Canadian cities sewing is now taught with more or less efficiency in the Public Schools. Most promising work in this line has been carried on in Halifax under the immediate direction of the Department of Technical Education, but under the general auspices of the Local Council of Women. One hundred and fifty women and girls have been enrolled in six classes, doing work varying from the plainest sewing up to the making of complete dresses and suits. These classes have met twice a week in the evenings at the Technical College. The attendance was most regular and the work really remarkable, both for quality and quantity. "All the teachers," the report says, "are splendid women who take a keen personal interest in the girls. The influence of these classes in many ways beside the merely practical one, has been very great. In Vancouver there are night schools on a very large scale, employing some sixty teachers, and including classes in cooking, dressmaking, millinery, embroidery and art-needlework.

The subject of overcrowding in the Public Schools is a serious and difficult one. When too large a number of children are in one room and under one teacher it is impossible that they should get the care and per-

sonal attention that are desirable. In Toronto the Local Council are interested in an experiment by which, to avoid overcrowding in the primary department, small children are taught in the school but one-half of the day, the other half being spent under supervision in the playground. In many cities the overcrowding in the schools is recognized as an evil by the school authorities and efforts are being made to overcome it.

By special request of the Kingston Local Council, this Committee has inquired into the existence of, or the need for, "Bands of Mercy" among school children. Such associations are at work in several cities, and in other places Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty offer prizes for essays on the right treatment of animals. The "Nature study," now generally included in the school course, has as one of its results the creation of a kindly interest in the lower animals.

Valuable suggestions come from several Local Councils as to how educational progress can best be stimulated. The Toronto Committee calls attention to the need for more and better physical education for boys and girls, from the primary classes up to the senior year at the University. It also urges the need of utilizing the Public School building as centres for social work, and as meeting places in which parents and teachers may get together and consider matters of common interest. The Kingston Committee recommend that Associations of Teachers should be encouraged to federate with the Local Councils so as to keep the latter in touch with educational problems.

The Vancouver Committee believe that the primary work in the Public Schools should command better paid instructors, and "object to the system which allows the novice to gain his experience in this grade." The Montreal Local Council reports good educational work done by the Child Welfare Exhibition; and draws attention to the fact that McGill University offers special courses for teachers of physical education, that women may now attend lectures in the faculty of law and that a petition has been sent to the University, asking that they may be admitted to the study of medicine.

This Committee once more strongly urges upon the Local Council the duty of working vigorously and persistently for the appointment of intelligent, cultured, energetic women as School Commissioners. There is no department of human endeavour in which women have more right to labour than this, there are few in which their influence would be more productive of good to the community.

Respectfully submitted,

E. RITCHIE,
Convener of Committee on Education.

The adoption of this report was moved by Miss Ritchie, seconded by Miss Macfar, who urged the establishment in the

schools of Bands of Mercy, and also that the "Golden Rule" should be hung up in all the rooms in the schools.

Miss Ritchie stated that the Lower House of Legislature in Nova Scotia have passed a bill in favour of women on the School Boards, but it was thrown out by the Legislative Council.

Mrs. Lyle drew attention to the specimens of the "Duty and Discipline Series" on the literature table and asked the delegates to examine the same.

Miss Hotson, of the Women's Institute, urged the need of medical inspection in rural schools.

Mrs. Byers, of Sarnia, emphasized the need of good psychological text-books and asked if in any of the Provinces they had any of the kind more advanced than are in use in Ontario.

Miss Derick spoke of the book called "How to be Healthy" as excellent for lower grades, but said that sex teaching needed great caution and definite instruction by qualified men and women, rather than text-books. She offered to give a list of scientific books dealing with psychological training.

Mrs. Griffin, of Vancouver, said that a woman has been appointed Superintendent of Schools in New Westminster at the same salary as the man who previously held the post.

It was moved by Miss Mand Hotson.

Seconded by Miss Peters:—

Resolved, "That the Council urge upon Provincial Governments the need of the establishment of medical school inspection in the rural districts." Carried.

It was also urged that medical inspection should be under the care of the Medical Health Officers, and not of the School Boards, especially in view of the separate Boards of Education.

The report of the Committee on Vacation Schools and Supervised Playgrounds was read by the Convener, Miss Peters, who moved its adoption, seconded by Mrs. Moyse, of Montreal.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON VACATION SCHOOLS AND SUPERVISED PLAYGROUNDS.

In this eleventh Annual Report of the Committee on Vacation Schools and Supervised Playgrounds, your Convener desires to draw the attention of the Council to the development of the work of the Committee along

lines which tend rather to favor social centers than vacation schools, and to recommend that hereafter this Committee be known as the Committee on Supervised Play, Recreation and Social Centers.

When this Committee was formed approval of the play of childhood was doubtfully given, and in the popular mind was connected with school houses and their occupations in holiday time. Now the developing of the wonderful possibilities of play and the playground has shown that the imagination of the child, its interest in craftsmanship, is quickly centered in the playground on what is termed Creative Play, the product of head and hand, to which the child when physically tired instinctively and eagerly turns. Under this head come especially basketry, wood-carving, raffia work, in which so much has of late been accomplished, and for the younger children the kindergarten modelling.

Your Convener desires that the name of the Committee shall indicate the purposes which the work of the Committee shall promote.

Your Convener also recommends that a playground evening be given at the next Annual Meeting. We now have a multitude of people in many sections of the Dominion who are interested in our work, and from experience can speak of the needs of various localities. As the playground work originated in the Local Council of St. John, your Convener is satisfied that that Council will gladly request that the playground evening be placed on the Agenda for 1914.

It is most gratifying to note the interest in playgrounds of many people of prominence in Church and State throughout Canada. For instance, on one of our local playground associations' executive is an Archbishop and a Provost. As patrons of others are their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

The sustained and active interest of our Advisory President, the Countess of Aberdeen, is shown by a letter received from her in December last, in which she congratulates your Convener on the progress of the work in Canada.

Relying on this interest, which is shown by most of the Local Councils, an effort was made by your Convener to obtain an opinion on the advisability of forming a National Canadian Playground Association. Unanimous approval of this project has been received and it is the hope of your Convener that shortly the formation of this national body will be consummated. Should this occur, no fear need be felt of the crowding aside of this National Playground Committee, or that the need of its continuation be lessened. The close touch which Local Councils have with the women workers for civic betterment in Canada affords an opportunity for discovering the needs of a community and the desires of the people, and is an avenue of opportunity for a Convener of Committee to initiate playground ideas. Three Councils have this year for the first time

intimated their desire to undertake playground work. Your Convener is aware that the ideal of this National Council is to promote and foster progress along all lines of human betterment. This Committee claims that its reports make a permanent record of playground work in Canada and furnish a basis for inspiration toward the formation of Committees in Councils which its work has aroused to interest.

Playground Associations are off-shoots and developments of Playground Committees, and usually the Associations are of the same membership as the Committee, widened to include citizens not members of Councils. Thus these reports instruct the beginner in a Council, later an Association or Commission, which then covers a wide field of playground activity.

This Committee has never had funds for any purpose whatsoever. It therefore has to rely on its published report in the Year Book, this report being the only distinctive Canadian record of Canadian playground activities. A concrete example of the use to which our reports are put is just received from Miss Macchar of Kingston, Convener of the Playground Committee of the Local Council, who failing to receive support from the Kingston Council, brought the local situation before the Children's Aid, which is not federated with the Council, and succeeded in arousing considerable interest, mentioning in her report that "all the information she had at hand" was in the Year Books which she had given to the Aid Society.

An opportunity of publicity for the work of this Committee was given in January of this year, when your Convener was invited to write an article on the playgrounds of Canada for the Detroit Club Woman, which has a considerable circulation among the women of Michigan and adjacent States. Your Convener distributed a quantity of these magazines among the playground workers of Canada, and this inspired many inquiries and involved much gratifying correspondence. The article in the Club Woman was copied in entirety in the Canadian Courier.

In the report of last year your Convener suggested that petitions be sent to the several Provincial Legislatures requesting the establishment of departments in Normal Schools for the training of playground teachers and supervisors to meet distinctive Canadian needs. This was done through the National Council at the further suggestion of Ottawa's Council, and your Convener also had copies of the resolution printed and sent to all the Canadian Playground Associations, and to all Canadian Associated Charities and Children's Aids, requesting that they pass resolutions endorsing the Council's request. Many replies were received stating that these societies had favored the resolution, had endorsed and sent to the various Provincial Boards of Education.

During the year your Convener has visited the Cities of St. John, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London and Walkerville, and conferred with and addressed the playground workers in each city. She also visited

Moncton, N.B., in an endeavor to arouse playground interest. Moncton has had a fine piece of land donated for playground purposes, and hearty promises were made for immediate action by Mr. Sumner and Rev. Mr. Lawson, well known and influential citizens. An invitation has been received for your Convener to make an address on playgrounds in Truro, N.S.

The surest indication that the playground and its co-ordinated interests have a strong grasp on the popular mind in Canada is shown by the remarkable growth of appropriations by cities, and by gifts from individuals. For instance, the late Capt. William Flemming, of Truro, bequeathed \$10,000 to Victoria Park for baseball grounds.

Reports made to your Convener of work done and projected are inspiring. Our capital, Ottawa, has formed a Playground Association, the Executive of which includes some of the members of the Council's Playground Committee, the Committee turning over to the new Association their remaining funds. The example of Ottawa in having on the Executive Board both men and women, is one which your Convener cannot too earnestly urge.

The Playground Association of Toronto has this year asked for an appropriation of \$29,000 exclusive of that asked by the Board of Education. The latter has playgrounds only during vacation. The Association's grounds will be open from May until October. One of the grounds has a Field House which cost with equipment \$20,000, and this is open the entire year under supervision of a man and a woman, and caretakers. This year Toronto hopes to have a total of 26 playgrounds, seven of these being new, the instructors of which will act under a general supervisor. The Toronto Association has joined the Local Council. Your Convener urged that this action be taken in order to secure co-operation and united work by men and women.

The attendance in the playgrounds of Hamilton last year was 40,000, of which 25 per cent. were foreigners. Canadian flags were presented to each ground by the Canadian Club, Daughters of the Empire, and other citizens.

Port Arthur has formed a Playground Committee and the Convener has been given authority by the city to visit other cities and ascertain the latest developments in playground circles and to advise the authorities concerning Port Arthur's playground needs. It is already decided that land for playgrounds shall at once be purchased in three sections of the city. One playground is in use and skating rinks were in vogue last winter. Fort William has one supervised playground.

London has this year featured open air rinks, of which it has several. The Association has induced the Water Board Commissioners to flood a large open area in one of the big parks, which the Board supervises in winter and keeps free of snow for winter sports. An effort is now being made to induce the London School Board to take over the playground work

in the school yards in order that the Association may be free to extend the benefits of its work to young people employed in factories who now have no opportunity for legitimate recreation.

Halifax has a grant from the city of \$250 and a sum of \$1,250.00 raised by public subscription.

In Amherst, N.S., the children of the various schools have all been organized into teams, which hold interscholastic contests and give evening exhibitions in the school houses for the entertainment of the parents. This is the nucleus of the social center whose ideal is provision of united family amusement for all ages.

The Playground Committee of St. John was instrumental in the formation of a playground association organized June 19th, 1912. The Committee turned over its equipment valued at \$300.00 to the Association, but holds itself intact although its members are officers in the new Association, which at once affiliated with the Local Council of St. John. A grant of \$1,000.00 has this year been made to the Association by the city for the neighborhood playgrounds. \$2,000.00 or more will be expended on Rockwood Park Playground, which was dedicated in August last by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, with interesting ceremonies. The funds for the playgrounds were materially increased by the proceeds of a play, "Alice in Wonderland," given under the auspices of the Association; by a ball given by the ladies of the city at Easter, and by band concerts, teas, and personal contributions. Three new playgrounds will be opened this year. The Association has engaged a play expert and is holding classes for the training of playground teachers and workers. Classes are also being held for employed girls, thus introducing the essential feature of Social Centers.

The first Memorial Playground in Canada was established in St. John last year by Mr. Walter C. Allison as a memorial to his wife. It is beautifully situated on the harbour front on land donated by the city, was equipped at a cost of \$3,000.00 and is the property of the St. John Playground Association.

Victoria spent \$22,000 last year in the maintenance and supervision of park playgrounds.

The Mayor of Vancouver has appointed a Playground Commission to have full control of city-owned playgrounds. Vancouver has just leased for 21 years 22 acres of land for athletic purposes.

Winnipeg has this year appropriated \$18,000.00 for recreation purposes. There are to be eighteen playgrounds with a staff of forty-five teachers besides caretakers. Winnipeg has a commissioner of recreation and has a special city supervisor for girls.

To your Convener the most and far-reaching and important playground development in Montreal is that McGill University, included in its

summer session, 1912, a special playground course for teachers. This sets a valuable example to other educational institutions of the Dominion, and meets at once the greatest of Canadian playground needs—Canadian-trained teachers.

Co-operation of playground workers in Montreal with other associations having the interests of children at heart, is shown by the success of the Child Welfare Exhibition held in Montreal the past winter. This exhibit also afforded an opportunity to teach the public the educational value of child's play, the Association preparing a miniature model playground which was a popular feature of the Exhibit, near which were descriptive screens and a display of playground literature for distribution.

In submitting this report your Convener desires to again impress upon the Council members that the basic principle upon which this Committee is founded is that of PREVENTION. Its work is formative as opposed to reformatory. It seeks to eventually dispense with the curfew, the juvenile court, the jail and the reform school for the young of our land. Educationists are now agreed that the public supervised playground and recreational Social Center stimulates and guides a child's life in a way which no other factor of modern living can do.

Your Committee would surround children with conditions which will prevent their being robbed of their childhood. It would give youth and adult opportunity for social enjoyment, and it welcomes to its assistance all who believe in dealing with causes and not with consequences.

Respectfully submitted,

MABEL PETERS,
Convener.

Miss Watt, Secretary of the Playgrounds Committee for Montreal, spoke of the value of the Child's Welfare Exhibition as helping the cause of playgrounds, and she also urged the Council to make an enquiry as to the sort of children that are being brought to Canada.

The following resolution was moved by Mrs. Jordan, on behalf of the Kingston Local Council,

Seconded by Miss Machar:—

“Whereas it is most desirable that night schools be established as widely as possible for the benefit of boys and girls who are obliged to leave school at fourteen in order to earn their living, without having gained a sufficient education to enable them to make the most of the opportunities that life may offer them through the due development of their natural powers;

“Be it resolved, that the Local Councils be requested to work for the establishment of night schools where they do not now exist.”

In moving the resolution Mrs. Jordan pointed out that many immigrants might make good use of such night schools.

Miss Machar said that the resolution was not meant to conflict in any way with any other efforts, such as continuation schools. She hoped the evening schools might be social centred, although under educational authorities.

Mrs. Courtice, Toronto, thought the resolution was too narrow. She regarded night schools as one department of social centre work.

Mrs. Shortt, Ottawa, though night schools came under Collegiate and High School Boards, and as they are provided for by statute, it would be better to ask for recognition under the statute already existing.

Mrs. Leathes, Toronto, said that it would be better to have vocational training in the schools, so that children should not attend school after perhaps ten hours of work. She cited the experience of Germany, Australia and Indiana, where children are allowed to continue vocational training, with wage earning, but the wage earning of children under the age of sixteen is not large. She advocated compulsory vocational training for all children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen who are now taking higher education.

Miss Hart, Toronto, spoke in favour of the resolution because fifty per cent. of the children in the Ontario schools never get beyond the third book.

The resolution was carried.

Moved on behalf of the Toronto Local Council by Mrs. Courtice,

Seconded by Miss Ritchie:—

“Be it resolved, that a special effort be made by the Local Councils to secure women on School Boards, and where it is impossible to secure such representation, that a special Committee be appointed from the Education Committee in the said Councils to be present at all sessions of the School Boards, and to bring a report of the same to their respective Local Councils.”

In moving the resolution Mrs. Courtice spoke of the difficulty that had been experienced in getting women elected to School Boards, and the further difficulty of persuading suitable women to be willing to be nominated for School Boards.

Miss Ritchie regarded this resolution only as a temporary expedient until such times as women are placed on all the School Boards.

The resolution was carried. The meeting afterwards adjourned.

SATURDAY EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was called to order at 8.30 by the President.

Through the unavoidable absence of Miss FitzGibbon, Convener, the report of the Committee on Immigration was read by Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, who moved its adoption, seconded by Mrs. Shortt:—

REPORT ON IMMIGRATION.

In submitting my report as Convener of the Immigration Committee I have to note the same difficulty as dwarfed all former reports, the lack of interest in the majority of the Councils owing probably to the absence of an Immigration Committee.

In many of the inland towns there is apparently no use or work for an Immigration Committee. They do not yet understand that the information they could give their Conveners would be of value in the immigration work, which apparently only belongs to ports and larger cities.

I have had replies to my questions from Vancouver Local Council, Victoria, New Westminster, Chapleau, Ont.; Lindsay, Fort William, Montreal, Walkerville, and London, Ont., the latter through the Salvation Army, so that I cannot call this last a strictly immigration report from the London Local Council, although it gives me satisfactory answers to all my questions.

The following are the questions I sent out, with their answers:—

1. What openings are there for women workers other than domestic servants?
2. Are rooms easy to obtain, and what is the rent?
3. Would a family sent to your neighbourhood succeed in getting work?
4. Are there many Old Country people settling in your town, city or neighbourhood, and with what success?
5. Is living dear, and does it appear higher than in other towns?
6. Have you any good boarding houses for girls working in shops and factories?

NEW WESTMINSTER reports that the local openings for women are filled by the local supply, except in the case of domestic servants.

Rooms are easy to rent from \$6 a month up.

Living is dear, but work very plentiful during the nine summer months.

Boarding houses for girls are not to be found except the Y.W.C.A., which is just opening.

Families should have friends to supply their needs for a few weeks, also that there are many Old Country families scattered about the Province all doing well.

VICTORIA—Openings for practical adaptable women, especially if they have a little money to tide them over the first two weeks.

Little opening for highly educated or professional women.

Rooms are to be had from \$3 a week up.

There are few houses for working girls except the Y.W.C.A., which is doing excellent work; the demand for boarding houses is great, both for working and professional women.

Living is dear; higher than in the East.

Families would get employment entirely according to capabilities. Father with a trade, mother and girls able to work by the day, would find constant employment.

There are many people from the Old Country, mostly doing well.

VANCOUVER—Openings for domestic servants and not much else.

Rooms are easier to obtain than they were a short time ago.

Rent for rooms are \$3 a week and up.

The Y.W.C.A. is full and it is suggested that there should be a rooming house with sitting room for girls.

Living is dearer than it ever was.

There are two branches of the Y.W.C.A., the N.C.L.U., also two houses for girls. The Y.W.C.A. and various committees on rescue work are doing good work.

There are large numbers of Old Country people in Vancouver, mostly doing well. The Local Council is trying to get the City Council to refuse to pass rooming houses unless a large sitting room is provided.

A Labour Commission is sitting in several towns in British Columbia, gathering information and considering wages paid to women and girls. Three members of the Local Council are to give all possible information to this Commission.

WEST ALGOMA—Openings for saleswomen, office clerks, seamstresses, etc.

Boarding houses are not adequate to the demand; houses are not plentiful, and the probabilities are for a prosperous summer, as many industries and factories are being built.

The Travellers' Aid are looking after girls and women who come to Fort William and have no friends to go to, and employment is found for them in a short time.

Living is rather high, but work plentiful.

There is quite a number of Old Country people doing well, and a family would succeed well here if willing to take any kind of work.

West Algoma has her share of immigrants and the majority do well.

WALKERVILLE—Openings for workers in overall factories and laboratories.

Rooms and houses extremely hard to get. Except a girl goes into service, there is absolutely no room to be found for her.

Living is comparatively dear; a whole family could locate here better than a single girl.

There are many Old Country families here, all doing well. Men are much in demand in the auto factories.

MONTRÉAL—Openings are few, except for domestic servants.

Rooms are difficult to get in a central locality at a low cost.

Living is not higher than in other eastern cities.

Boarding houses are to be found here for working people, factory and shop girls.

All the Old Country families settled here are doing well.

A family of children old enough to work would get work in service, shop or factory, according to capacity.

LINDSAY—Openings chiefly for nurses, teachers and in knitting factories; considerable office work, but few factories.

Living is quite high here in many respects, though compared to other towns in the East, it is about the same.

Rooms were very plentiful till quite recently.

Rent has gone up and is likely to remain so.

Boarding houses are eagerly demanded by a large share of students. There are no boarding houses specially for girls, who mostly board with private people.

There are not many Old Country people here, but a few continually arriving. A family could easily get work.

LONDON—Openings in domestic service, shops and factories.

Living compares favourably with other parts of Ontario, and is cheaper than in larger cities.

Rooms can be had at \$1.50 and \$2 a week.

Board from \$3 to \$3.50 a week; the latter the more desirable method.

Boarding houses for girls somewhat scarce, but board easy to find in private families.

Families from the Old Country are coming in considerable numbers, and on the whole making a success. House accommodation is not suitable for them, and wages not high enough. Any sober and industrious family could easily find work, but a woman with a baby finds it more difficult, though those who have come have been placed successfully.

CHAPLEAU—Owing to illness the Convener has been able to accomplish little, but reports that the Local Council is now on a firm footing and hopes will help materially to increase the interest in and better understanding of the report.

WINNIPEG—See report of Winnipeg Local Council.

The emigration work done in Toronto is largely the work of the Women's Welcome Hostel, the Traveller's Aid, and the Salvation Army. The Traveller's Aid have done a great deal of work in meeting new arrivals, also the Salvation Army and the Ontario Government officials.

The influx of women emigrants to Ontario promises to be very large and to exceed the number received last year. Of the single women who come for domestic service principally, 1,395 were received and housed at the Toronto Hostel, which has been obliged to enlarge its quarters to accommodate them.

Out of 1,395, only four girls were deported, two for illness (one insanity) and two who came to Canada to hide their trouble.

By correspondence with the different agents I have insisted on the respectability and capability of the girls to be sent out to the Toronto Hostel, and those who have in the past benefitted by our hospitality have been the best emigration agents and have helped to secure the high standard being kept up.

The difficulty in obtaining rooms for girls coming into industrial work, such as stenographers, etc., is not so great as formerly, but the small houses, the house famine, is greater than ever, the rent charged being practically prohibitive for newcomers.

It is suggested that the name Hostel is misleading to Old Country girls, being often confused with Hospital, and that it prejudices them against such houses. The name Residential Club for Women has been suggested.

Efforts are being made successfully to send families into small country towns where the rent is cheaper. Work is reported from every part of Ontario to be plentiful and well paid.

An application has been received from Fort William and from St. John, N.B., for information which would help in the establishment of a rooming house, girls' club or hostel, and these I hope will be established in the near future.

The Daughters of the Empire are also taking a great interest in the establishment of these hostels and are making it one of their platform subjects at their Annual Meeting in Winnipeg this month.

I am more satisfied with the results of my appeal to the Councils for information this year, and I hope that the other Councils from whom I have not heard will follow their example and let me have reports next year from their centres.

If possible during the next season I hope to visit all the Councils interested in the Emigration Committees, and willing to gather the necessary information which would make this report of value to the country and of interest to the members of the National Council.

The value of the hostels already established cannot be over-estimated. It is much more to the newcomer than those not familiar with their work can realize—to be met, welcomed, housed for 24 hours and given a careful send-off to their new environment. I would here like to acknowledge gratefully Her Royal Highness' the Duchess of Connaught's kind expression of her appreciation of the project of establishing a chain of hostels across our Dominion.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committee beg to submit the following recommendations:—

1. That the National Council of Women recommend that the Government of this Dominion appoint officials in the countries from which immigrants proceed to Canada, whose duty it shall be to examine intending immigrants, and investigate their local standing with a view to their desirability as future citizens of this Dominion, on the plan adopted by the Australian Government. In the meantime that the National Council urge upon the Immigration Department that every agent responsible for the importation of undesirables shall be fined five dollars for each such immigrant who has to be deported.

2. That the National Council urge the necessity of appointing matrons on all steamship lines and railway trains carrying female steerage passengers to their destination.

The Committee beg that these recommendations be sent to Mr. W. L. Scott, Secretary of Immigration.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

M. AGNES FITZGIBBON,

Convener Immigration Committee.

The Corresponding Secretary called the attention of the members to information concerning immigration in the report of the Winnipeg Local Council.

Mrs. Radford, Montreal, objected to the suggestion in the report that agents should be fined five dollars each time when immigrants have to be deported, and she stated that a very small percentage of girls have to be deported.

Mrs. Cole, Montreal, said she thought that there were openings in Canada for many trained milliners, dressmakers and teachers, but that living is higher in Montreal than in other cities. She advocated the need for hostels for wage-earning women, and also the opening of church schoolrooms for them on week-day evenings as social centres.

Miss Jeffrey, Montreal, said that it was a drawback in Montreal to many stenographers coming from Great Britain that they did not understand French. She also said that the majority of the immigrants who come are untrained.

Miss Derick said that the majority of teachers are underpaid in the Province of Quebec, and that therefore teachers who came from Great Britain to obtain positions in that Province were disappointed.

Mrs. Shortt said that as agents only received bonuses for domestic servants, they naturally sought out this class, many of whom went subsequently into other work—thus giving to the agent his bonus of five dollars.

Mrs. Leathes pointed out that skilled labour had no need to leave Great Britain.

Miss Derick doubted the wisdom of assisted immigration. Immigrants need the pioneer spirit. In her opinion there is no need to fill up this country at once; it would be better to wait until this can be done by the best class of immigrants.

Mrs. Shortt urged the need there is for servants, both to help in the home and also in the care of children.

Mrs. Hamilton urged the plan of co-operative housekeeping as a possible solution to the difficulty.

The Recording Secretary, Mrs. Plumptre, spoke of the hardship of bringing out people ignorant as to the true conditions of life in Canada.

The report was adopted.

Moved by Miss Derick, seconded by the Corresponding Secretary:—

Resolved, "That the Convener of the Committee on Immigration be requested to collect information with regard to the desirability of assisted immigration and the giving of bonuses by the Government." Carried.

Moved on behalf of the Committee of Immigration by Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, seconded by the Corresponding Secretary:—

Resolved, "That in view of the fact that many young women emigrants desire to come to Canada to the protection of uncles and aunts who are householders, as well as to fathers, brothers or other members of the family, the National Council ask the Dominion Government to so amend the law as to make it possible for them to do so."

The report of the Committee on Laws for the Better Protection of Women and Children was read by Mrs. Leathes in the unavoidable absence of the Convener, Mrs. Edwards, and afterwards moved its adoption, seconded by Mrs. Griffin.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAWS FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN FOR THE YEAR 1912-13.

DOMINION.

A bill has been introduced in the House dealing with amendments to the Criminal Code on the lines of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, known as the White Slave Act, which was passed and became law in Great Britain in December of last year. Since copies of the bill were not procurable on application, it is impossible to ascertain at present in how far the recommendations forwarded by the National Council of Women to the Dominion Government in respect of such amendments to the Criminal Code have been incorporated in the bill.

An amendment to the Lord's Day Act was introduced providing for a day's holiday to waiters and waitresses in restaurants and hotels.

In connection with the problem of wife desertion and non-support, the Government has been approached with the request that the Criminal Code be amended so as to make wife and family desertion an indictable offence, whether death or permanent injury result therefrom or not, and that men from Britain who have deserted their wives and families be deported. An effort is also being made both in Canada and in the United States to make wife desertion an extraditable offence between these countries.

An unusual number of divorcees has been granted by the Senate during this year. The question of the establishment of Divorce Courts in the Provinces which do not possess such courts, has again been under discussion.

Representations were made to the Government asking that homestead privileges be extended to women. No action was taken by the House on this question.

The Minister of Justice received an influential body representing the police opinion of Eastern and Western Canada, urging the restriction of the right to appeal from the magistrate's decision by persons convicted of the keeping of disorderly houses. Colonel Perey Sherwood of the Dominion Police, the Deputy Police Chief of Toronto, and the Police Chief of Montreal, were present.

NOVA SCOTIA.

An amendment to the Factory Act was passed requiring the production of a birth certificate by every boy and girl under 16 years of age when employed in any factory in town. An Act was passed consolidating and amending the law relating to juvenile offenders and the protection of children. N.S. 1912, c. 4.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A resolution for permission to introduce a bill to amend the Election Act so as to give widows and spinsters property owners the same right to vote at provincial elections as they at present possess with regard to municipal elections, was defeated by 21—10 on Feb. 21, 1913.

QUEBEC.

The Chief Inspector of Factories calls attention in his annual report to the need of extending the limitation of working hours for women and children, which already apply to cotton and woolen mills, also to factories where the silk thread for telephone wires is being manufactured. The Montreal Local Council wishes it to be understood that it is opposed to the policy of any discriminating legislation regarding the working hours of men and women wage earners. A vigorous campaign by the inspectors and inspectresses against the employment of children under 14 years age has resulted in a marked decrease of the employment of illiterate and under-age children.

ONTARIO.

The first Woman's Police Court in Canada was established in Toronto on February 10th, 1913, and two police women were appointed on April 29th. Two police women have also been appointed in Ottawa.

The City of Hamilton reports the appointment of the first Woman Sanitary Inspector in their city.

The London Legal Council is hoping to secure the appointment of a Police Woman.

A bill to prohibit the employment of white girls by Orientals was introduced by a private member, who withdrew it, however, on being informed that the Government had the intention of dealing with the matter at a future session.

A new clause was added to the Act respecting the Mercer Reformatory of Ontario, and also to the Act respecting Industrial Refugees for Females, which contains the provision that in future no prisoner or inmate may be discharged at the termination of her sentence if at the time she is found to suffer from syphilitic or venereal disease, and that she shall remain under prison discipline and control until cured. No corresponding provision is embodied in the Act respecting the Reformatory of Ontario for men, which Act was also up for revision during this session.

A new amendment to the Act respecting Industrial Refugees for Females provides for the indefinite detention of feeble-minded inmates.

Amendments to the Marriage Act place a heavy penalty upon any minister who consents to perform the ceremony of marriage when either one or both applicants are imbeciles or in an intoxicated condition. A three weeks public notice will in future be required in the case of applicants who apply for a license outside the district where one or both of them are domiciled. Two bills dealing with the municipal franchise for married women ratepayers and two bills referring to the provincial franchise for women, were defeated on April 1st, of which three were defeated on a clear party vote, all the Liberal members voting in favour.

The Premier informed the House on February 11th, 1913, that the Government proposed to work out a scheme by which prisoners' earnings could be applied to the support of their families. A request from the National Council for the appointment of an additional woman inspector was refused by the Government. Amendments were passed to the Maternity Boarding House Act.

MANITOBA.

Acts were passed amending the Marriage Act, the Illegitimate Children's Act, the Wives and Children's Maintenance Act, and an Act to prevent the employment of women in certain capacities.

Efforts are made to secure the appointment of a woman factory inspector.

A resolution to extend the provincial franchise for women was defeated by 21 votes to 14.

SASKATCHEWAN.

An Act was passed prohibiting the employment of white women by Orientals and prohibiting the presence of any white women in premises which are run or controlled by Oriental men, except in the capacity of customers. This Act went into force on May 1st, 1912.

ALBERTA.

An Act was passed to amend the Edmonton City Charter so as to permit the election of women as School Trustees. A woman was elected on the day following the passing of the Act.

Miss Mary Yeomans, a woman of wide experience with children and rescue work, was appointed in 1912 Provincial Probation Officer.

The Local Council of Women of Calgary petitioned the Premier of the Province for the establishment of a detention home for immoral women. The same Council also petitioned the City Council of Calgary to amend their city charter so as to permit of the election of a woman as School Trustee.

The desired amendment to the Married Women's Relief Act, which was reported last year, had to be postponed owing to the shortness of the session and the extreme pressure of business prior to elections.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A petition was presented to the Legislature in January, 1913, asking for amendments to the Guardians' Appointment Act, so as to establish equal custody and control of minor children by father and mother.

On February 15th fifty women presented a petition containing 10,000 signatures to the Premier of the Province, praying that the franchise be extended to women upon equal terms with men. On February 19th the Premier announced that as a matter of Government policy it was impossible to grant to women equal franchise with men.

A request for a number of changes and additions to the Factories, Shops and Offices Acts, was made to the Labour Commission recently appointed by the Legislature. The Commission will recommend these changes at the next session.

The following recommendations were brought forward by the Standing Committee which dealt with the report on laws:—

The Committee beg to recommend:—

1. That the National Council recommend to the various Local Councils to make an investigation into the problems of childhood in their localities and into the laws affecting children, with a view to discussing at their next Annual Meeting the advisability of the establishment of a Child Welfare Bureau by the Dominion Government, under the care of a specialist in child welfare.

2. That the National Council of Women continue their efforts towards obtaining the municipal, the provincial, and the Dominion franchise for women on equal terms with men.

All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of your Committee.

HENRIETTA MUIR EDWARDS,

Convener of Committee on Laws for the Better Protection
of Women and Children.

Mrs. Norman, Toronto, read a letter from Miss Julia Lathrop, Chief of the Child Bureau of the United States, in which she strongly advocated the importance of the work that is being done by the said bureau.

The meeting then adjourned.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

MONDAY, MAY 5th

MORNING SESSION.

After the usual devotional meeting at 9.30 the morning session was opened with silent prayer. After the roll call some correspondence was read, including a letter from Mrs. Flora McD. Denison, of the Canadian Suffrage Association, taking exception to the fact that the Council had endorsed the clause in the proposed amendments to the Dominion Code which made provision for flogging as a punishment for men who are convicted a second time of the crime of procratination. After some discussion the following resolution was carried:—

Moved by Mrs. Leathes, seconded by Mrs. Moore:—

“That no further action be taken in respect to Mrs. Denison’s letter re ‘flogging of procurers,’ since the matter was finally and decisively dealt with at last year’s Annual Meeting following full discussion and vote at two previous executive meetings.”

The report of the Committee on Peace and Arbitration was read by the Convener, Mrs. Courtice, who moved its adoption, seconded by Mrs. Shortt.

After some discussion it was moved by Mrs. Courtice, seconded by Mrs. Hawkins:—

Resolved, “That this report of the Peace and Arbitration Committee be withdrawn for revision and be submitted to a later meeting of the Council.” Carried.

Moved on behalf of the Peace and Arbitration Society by Dr. Gordon, seconded by Mrs. Courtice:—

Resolved, “That the National Council of Women of Canada do suggest to the Governing Boards of the several Universities in the Dominion the establishment of a ‘Peace Foundation,’ in each University, as a memorial of the 100 years of peace between Great Britain, the United States and

Canada; said Foundation to be in the form of an annual Lectureship, or a yearly prize for the best essay on some phase of the movement for the promotion of Peace and Arbitration throughout the world."

Miss Ritchie, Halifax, questioned the appropriateness of the method suggested by the resolution, as no money was offered to finance the scheme.

Dr. Gordon said Professor Horning approved of this resolution, as did also the Principal of Queen's. Miss Derick spoke strongly against the resolution.

The vote was then taken and resulted in 36 yeas and 23 nays. The President then declared the resolution carried.

The report of the Standing Committee on Citizenship was presented in the absence of the Convener, Dr. Augustus Stowe Gullen, by Dr. Gordon, who asked permission to include a section concerning laws in the Province of Quebec which had been struck out by the Committee, in view of an article in the "Montreal Gazette" of the present date.

Miss Ritchie and Dr. Ritchie England both spoke against this, as the report had found its way into the press before it had been adopted by the Council, which the President stated is against the rules of the Council.

Moved by Mrs. Leathes, seconded by Miss Peters:—

"That the report on Citizenship be read as passed by the meeting of the Standing Committee, and that the question of placing that portion of the report which was cut out by the Committee be put to the meeting separately afterwards." Carried.

Dr. Ritchie England pointed out several inaccuracies in the report as referring to the Montreal Local Council.

Mrs. Weller, who had sent the report for Montreal to the Convener, offered an explanation.

Dr. Ritchie England asked permission to withdraw that portion of the report which referred to Montreal.

Moved by Mrs. Shortt, seconded by Mrs. Leathes:—

"That at Dr. Ritchie England's request the section of Dr. Stowe Gullen's report on Citizenship relating to Montreal be not read until it be reconsidered by the Montreal Committee." Carried.

The report of the Committee was then read by Dr. Gordon, including the revised report from Montreal Local Council. Dr. Gordon moved its adoption, seconded by Miss Peters.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON CITIZENSHIP.

Madam President and Members of the National Council:

Again the pleasant task is mine of presenting the report on Citizenship.

This year it seemed desirable to send the following suggestions to the members of the Committee in the different Provinces, with the exception of Quebec, realizing that the situation in that Province was somewhat different. The questions were as follows:—

1. That mothers should be co-guardians with the fathers. (N.B.—The law at present only recognizes the mother's inalienable right to children who are illegitimate.)
2. That the age of consent be raised to eighteen.
3. Support and work for suffrage resolution carried by National Executive at Hamilton.
4. What legislation has been effected concerning the hours of labour for women and children per day, per week?
5. What are the laws safeguarding the iniquitous system of child labour?
6. What legislation has been accomplished to safeguard women and children when employed in operating dangerous machinery?
7. Any other points you deem essential.

The work done by the Montreal Local Council in municipal elections and in regard to woman's suffrage, has been given in the report of Local Council of Women of Montreal. The idea of holding a suffrage exhibit originated in the Citizens' Class of the Montreal Women's Club, and its members were most enthusiastic in working to make the exhibit a success, contributing time, energy and money.

The Chairman for Ottawa reports that during the municipal campaign the members endeavored to get the interest of the women voters aroused sufficiently to record their votes on election day. As a means to this end, circular letters were sent to 2,800 women voters, which resulted in a much larger percentage of votes being registered. The members interviewed different legislative candidates, and sent a resolution to Premier Whitney, asking that the municipal franchise be extended to married women. The Committee also endeavored to ascertain from the Assessment Department the amount of assessable property owned by married women, but as yet their efforts have been unsuccessful. Many women in Ottawa who have been loathe to admit the necessity for, or value of the ballot, have at last become enthusiastic supporters owing to the tragic condition of the water

supply, which resulted in two severe epidemics of typhoid fever, caused many deaths, and none can estimate the economic loss entailed.

The members in Halifax instituted a much-needed municipal campaign, as well as agitating for the extension of the franchise to the married women. The laws concerning child labour have been improved, and thorough inspection with rigid enforcement of existing regulations has remedied many of the evils of this iniquitous system. Recently, in Halifax, a woman was appointed as Secretary to the Public School Board the first time in the history of Halifax. Another important item is the establishment of well equipped offices for the transaction of the Council business. All social workers realize the advantages and importance of headquarters for specific work, and the difficulties encountered when such centres are not established.

The report from New Brunswick is also encouraging. There was increased activity as evidenced by debates, addresses, and requests for suffrage literature. But it is regrettable that the bill for equal franchise was again defeated, still the discussion aroused great interest. Gradually but surely the prejudices of the people are being effaced, and if defeated the workers are not discouraged.

It is thought that reforms grow with greater rapidity in newer countries and localities, and truly such seems to be the case with British Columbia.

The woman workers have passed a very busy year, in various lines of activity in educational, legislative and newspaper work. Their creditable magazine, "The Champion," states that their league and paper stands for "no religious creeds, no one political party, no one social class; all shades of opinion unite in its membership, on the elemental basis of justice, honour and chivalry, under the banner of woman suffrage."

"Regarding the enfranchisement of women as essential to the attainment of equality between the sexes, we are necessarily working primarily for woman suffrage, and the principal item on our programme is therefore the demand of a Government measure giving the parliamentary vote to women on the same terms as it is or may be given to men."

Their platform is clear and lucid and strenuous efforts have been made towards making conditions conform with the principles enunciated, through public meetings and addresses on woman in the industrial world, her legal and political disabilities.

Concerning the question of "equal guardianship of children," the members petitioned and waited upon the Attorney-General, who received their deputation. As a result of these efforts an amendment to the law was passed granting the right of mothers to be guardians after the death of the father. Such a generous response to this very natural and primitive right. No further electoral gain.

If our fight is at moments dispiriting, and apparently hopeless it is well to forget the hours of labour and unceasing toil, with so little practical success, and merely to recollect that ultimately there can be no defeat. Woman must be free. Civilization demands her freedom. Even woman cannot prevent—only hinder and delay. This general movement must be victorious because in harmony with the evolutionary progress of the race, and there can be no true and permanent advancement without.

Last in the category, the City of Toronto (the birthplace of the Canadian movement), which is now taking a creditable position upon this momentous question. The progressive and able men and women who advocated this cause over 30 years ago, had to encounter great opposition, prejudice and ostracism, all entrenched behind the ancient fortifications of sex domination. However, the agitation, discussion and memorializing of the Government was continued year after year by a devoted band of earnest reformers. The present hour, pregnant with hope, is welcome to those who have striven and waited so long; at last their effort and labour is receiving recognition and reward, though the issue was never in doubt.

Twice during the last year the City Council of Toronto petitioned the Ontario Government to grant the franchise to the women ratepayers of this Province, irrespective of marriage. This action was taken as the result of several deputations from the Toronto Local Council, the various Suffrage Associations, and the Citizenship Committee.

When it became known in November last that the Municipal Act was under revision and open to amendment, letters were sent from the Citizenship Committee to Sir James Whitney, Sir William Meredith, the Provincial Secretary, and to the Clerk of Municipal Bills, asking that under the new Municipal Act married women ratepayers should not continue to be disfranchised on account of marriage alone. It was explained that "such disability was nothing but a remnant of the ancient common law of coverture," under which a woman's person on marriage merged in the person of her husband. It was pointed out that since the passing of the Married Women's Property Acts marriage not only no longer debars a woman from holding and disposing of her own property, but that she is rated and taxed directly on such property. Therefore to continue her electoral disability has now become unjust and obsolete.

The Provincial Secretary consented to receive a deputation from the Local Council, and other interested associations, at which were present the Mayor, all the members of the Board of Control, and some Alderman. His Worship the Mayor introduced the deputation expressing his strong conviction that the present disability resting upon married women should be removed. Controller McCarthy explained that there was ten millions of dollars worth of property belonging to women in this city, of which fully half was unrepresented. The President of the Local Council and the Convenor of the Citizenship Committee explained the case on behalf of the

women and all the speakers were commended by the Provincial Secretary on the lucidity and brevity of the statements. Subsequently several bills were introduced in the Legislature, of which one—Mr. McDiarmid's bill—was declared by the Provincial Secretary to have been approved by the Government, yet when on April 1st the second reading of the bill was to take place, the bill was withdrawn on the superficial but perennial excuse, "that there was no demand for the measure." The same fate overtook the other franchise bills before the House.

The Committee was active in asking for the establishment of a separate Police Court for women and for the appointment of Policewomen. The former is actually working now and is proving an untold boon in every respect, since the casual loafer, the procurer and other undesirables have no chance to be present. The Police Commission have applied to the City Council for an appropriation towards the appointment of two Policewomen. [These have since been appointed.—Ed.]

During last December our Committee assisted various associations in this city in organizing a series of meetings to educate the women municipal electors.

The Committee is endeavoring to induce the Mayor and the public spirited citizens of this community to demand the creation of a Vice Commission for Toronto, and so we learn that while in Canada the practical gains have been but legislative defeats, yet the educational work of the past year has resulted in a liberalizing of the mass of people, greater than ever before. People have from time to time immemorial been divided into two great classes—those who persistently keep their backs to the sun and worship the past and who are satisfied with existing conditions, and the few who labour and suffer for humanity, yet face the dawn and sunrise of a glorious day.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

AUGUSTA STOWE GULLEN,
Convener.

In seconding the adoption of the report, Miss Peters spoke of the movement on foot in some of the Dioceses of the Church of England in Canada to secure votes for women on Vestries. She also spoke with regret of the death of Dr. Yeomans of Winnipeg, who had been one of the pioneers in the movement, and of immense progress of the suffrage movement everywhere.

N.B.—For the afternoon proceedings, see notes concerning Local Arrangements, page 3.

EVENING SESSION—ST. JAMES' METHODIST CHURCH,
SUBJECT “WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE.”

The programme of the meeting was arranged by the Montreal Suffrage Association, with the consent of the Executive Committee. The chair was taken by Professor C. M. Derick, M.A., who in opening the meeting spoke of the progress of the cause in Montreal.

The first address was given by Mrs. Philip Snowdon, of England, who said in part as follows:—

As England was the storm-centre of the suffrage movement, she thought it well to refer chiefly to that country, and said that while suffragists at times could not help feeling sick at heart at the difficulty in obtaining their aims, in reality during the past century their cause had made great strides. For their progress dated from 1832, when the successful agitation in favour of adult male suffrage had been the first step in the direction of political emancipation. A hundred years ago there had been no profession open to women, but now they could be doctors, accountants and clerks, while the other professions would be open in time; even the ministry, she thought, would be open before many years. Women could now sit on public bodies of every kind, except in Parliament, while in the Civil Service they were paid on the same basis as men. There had been two women on the recent Divorce Commission, and it had been owing to their pressure that it had been decided to recommend equal cause for divorce for men and women. While on the last occasion when the Suffrage Bill was brought up in Parliament the Government had refused to give it any time; they had offered to introduce any other bill suggested by the suffragists, and through the efforts of the latter the Criminal Amendments, or White Slave Traffic Bill had been passed, legalizing flogging of procurers and allowing them to be arrested without a warrant, while owners as well as tenants were made responsible for the use to which their property was put.

These steps reflected a big change in the attitude towards women and had resulted from the efforts of the suffragists. In effect the public was converted to the suffrage for women, but the party system of politics stood in their way. Each side was afraid that if women got the vote they would fail to vote ‘intelligently’; in other words, would not vote as they wished. This was the attitude in spite of the vast number of adherents that had been enrolled on their side, and notwithstanding the quantities of petitions that had been sent to the Government. Then why did they not win? It was on account of the lack of unity among their adherents; while perhaps the temperance advocates were in their favour, the latter preferred to concentrate their efforts on getting their temperance measures passed,

instead of seeing that if woman suffrage was secured their objects would be assisted. It was the same with educational and other reformers; and while the party system prevailed they could only get the vote when they could force Parliament to give it to them.

They had appealed to honour and fair play, but finding this of no avail, most of the suffrage party had cut loose from party associations. It was said that woman's sphere was the home; this was true enough, and nowadays that politics were simply glorified housekeeping women had all the more claim to their share. A few years ago it was only foreign questions that were discussed, but now social matters were to the fore. The question of housing the poor, for instance, was essentially connected with the home, as was the question of sweated labour, which involved thousands of women and children. [The power of woman's vote in polities would be to glorify the value of human life]—the real property of the women who had brought them into the world—as opposed to inanimate property, which men from the earliest times sought to acquire and thought about. It was a question of property versus human life and honour, championed by women. Legislation where women had a hand in it, in California, New Zealand and elsewhere, was not revolutionary, but it tended to improve the world for the little children to be born into. A good many perfect homes had been made in the world under the system of men's legislation, and the speaker thought that if men and women worked together a perfect state might be evolved. Women would make mistakes, if they got the vote, just as men had, but their cause was righteous and in the interest of common humanity.

The second address was given by Mrs. Leathes of Toronto, as follows:—

A great authority on constitutional law says: "It requires a great deal of time to have opinions." This is very true, and it constitutes the reason why the object of every reformer is not so much to convert people to any particular way of thinking, as to make them realize that in the vast mass of ready-made, accepted statements, many of them handed down from generation to generation for centuries, there is a great deal which cannot continue to be accepted blindly in view of an advancing mental and spiritual development of humanity.

In other words, the reformer's object is to make people realize that there is a problem, that there is something to think about with reference to matters which the average man and woman have taken for granted. The question of Woman Suffrage falls into this category. Some centuries ago it was the question of liberty of the individual to hold and to profess the religious faith which answered to his individual spiritual needs. Yet for more than one thousand years such liberty of conscience had been held as utterly incompatible with the keeping up of any established social order

and government of a State. Far more recently the political privilege which has been held from times immemorial by the aristocracy of all nations, the privilege to make and to administer the laws and conditions by which unrepresented classes were to be governed, was for the first time questioned, denied and abolished by the common people. The right of a dominant race to exercise absolute proprietary powers over other races, the right to buy and to sell human beings at will, a right which the strong exercised over the weak ever since the remotest days of which historical records have reached us and which the Bible itself seems to accept without comment, this ancient and immemorial right was challenged and finally abolished less than fifty years ago. Antiquity is not a proof of finality.

"Freedom of food, freedom of thought, freedom of the press, freedom of the lower classes, reform in penal legislation," all these are, as Wendell Phillips puts it, "fragments of rights which the scaffold and the stake have wrung from the strong hands of oppressive and unrepresentative government. Every struggle against existing and well established conditions strikes a blow at the social fabric of society, and it is therefore only fair to call upon the reformer to show good cause why he appears to disturb the order of the world."

The problem which we are here to discuss to-day has its roots in and grows directly out of all the other problems which I have mentioned: it is indeed but a further, perhaps the last chapter in the great history of the emancipation of the individual, black or white, rich or poor, male or female, from social and political disability imposed upon him or her on account of birth alone.

This is what is understood by "democracy." It is not that people should or indeed ever can be absolutely equal in intellectual and moral power, influence, wealth and in the position among their fellows which is determined by the possession of those qualities. Democracy does not mean identity or equality of status. The essence of democracy is the removal of all artificial restrictions which bar the way to progress, development and advancement, economic, social and political, of any individual or of any class on account of birth or colour or religious belief or sex alone. Democracy does not deal with people in herds or in sections. It says to each individual: "The road is clear: go forth and in your struggle onwards no one shall have the right to say to you, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further"; "these are the limits of your sphere," or "a further advance will injure your peculiar disposition or refinement and therefore I will take it upon myself to prevent your exceeding what I consider to be your limits."

The seed of democracy was sown and took root eternally in this world, when our Saviour spoke the words, "Be ye perfect!" There was no distinction made of class or race or sex; we all of us were told to be perfect. How can perfection be attained? Only in one way—by unhampered free

and harmonious growth according to our own individual particular gifts. A tulip could never grow into an oak, but it can grow into a perfect tulip if it is given air and light and the necessary moisture and space. If we were to build obstructions close to the tulip or the oak, obstructions which we thought would act as a shelter but which interfered with any one of the above conditions of freedom to be perfect, neither the tulip nor the oak would fulfil their divine purpose.

So it is with us. To quote again Wendell Phillips: "Has God made woman capable, morally, physically, intellectually, of taking part in all human affairs? Then what God made her able to do, it is a strong argument that He intended her to do. Our divine sense of justice tells us that the being who is to be governed by laws, should first assent to them, that the being who is to be taxed shall have a voice in fixing the character and amount of the financial burdens which it is to bear. Then, if woman is to be made responsible before the law, if she is admitted to the gallows, to the jail and to the tax lists, we have no right to debar her from the ballot box." Referring to any alleged injury to woman's peculiar delicacy of character on account of her taking part in polities, he continues: "Is it for any human being to trample upon the laws of justice and liberty from any alleged necessity of helping God to govern what He has made? I cannot help God govern His world by telling lies or doing what my conscience deems unjust." And here I should like to quote the words of a great Queen, Queen Victoria, who said to Lord Palmerston: "Tell me if a thing is right or tell me if a thing is wrong. If it is right I shall attempt to do it; if it is wrong I will endeavor to avoid it; but never let me hear the word 'expedient'!"

Some people say that they do not believe in Woman Suffrage, but what they really do not believe in is representative government. They see the deficiencies conditioned by our present system of party government. They witness unseemly proceedings in various Parliaments and they are disgusted with the whole thing. These people will do well to study the conditions under which they themselves and the class to which they belong would have to live if the three Reform Bills and the British North America Act had never been passed and were the whole population of Great Britain, Ireland and of this Dominion still governed entirely by the privileged class of land owners in Britain. The British Constitution allowed this state of things, but the people arose and claimed that the spirit of the British Constitution was against it. They claimed the right of every class to protect its own interests directly, and not to have to depend upon the sense of justice, generosity or protection of another class, and they won on all points where men were concerned. Women to-day continue to live under conditions denounced as "intolerable" by Mr. Gladstone when referring to the unenfranchised status of the agricultural labourer. "It is an intolerable injustice to inflict the stigma of electoral disability on any man,"

he exclaimed in 1884, yet on the same occasion he caused his supporters to throw out the amendment to the bill which was to include women!

In a speech delivered recently by the Premier of this Dominion, occur the following passages: "Shall it be that we, contributing to the defence of the whole Empire, shall have absolutely, as citizens of this country, no voice whatever in the counsels of the Empire? I do not think that such would be a tolerable condition. I do not believe the people of Canada would for one moment submit to such a condition." . . . "A permanent policy would have to be worked out, and when that permanent policy had been worked out and explained to the people of Canada, *to every citizen in this country*, then it would be the duty of any Government to go to the people of Canada to receive their mandate and accept and act upon their approval or disapproval of that policy."

Is this to be taken as an indication that the Premier will insist on the enfranchisement of all the adult women of this Dominion before he appeals to the country? Otherwise it will be impossible to obtain the opinion of more than half the people, of more than half of the citizens of Canada? or has he, like others have done on previous occasions, simply forgotten that women too are "people," that women too are "citizens," or should be?

And this brings me to the second point in my argument. Some people say that they do not believe in Woman Suffrage, but what they really do not believe in is, that women are persons! . . . In the United States in the Sixties, when negroes claimed the right to vote, the Court ruled that negroes clearly could not be included under the term "persons," as they were always thought of as "property." Women have been thought of as wives, mothers, daughters, but the fact was left out of sight entirely, that outside this private relationship to some man, a woman is a social unit, a person, in relation to the State and to society. The fact of her being somebody's wife or daughter or sister has nothing to do with her being a taxpayer; she remains personally responsible for her observance or non-observance of the laws of the land. She is equally affected by war, conditions of climate, of finance, industry, prosperity or adversity. All national questions affect the women as well as the men, and women should have the right to decide all questions of policy for the same reason that men possess this right. "To exclude all women, a whole sex, from representative government," says John Stuart Mill, "is tantamount to saying that women are not called upon to take an interest in the affairs of the nation." And what nation can hope to produce public-spirited men, as long as it continues to discourage the mothers from taking that interest in its collective concerns which only direct responsibility can create and keep up.

"But," comes the third great objection, "woman must remain within her sphere, which is the home." If by one's sphere is meant the place where our daily occupations lie, then the place of those women who are

wives and mothers and who have husbands who can and will support them and their children, will certainly be the home. In this same sense a man's place is the office, workshop or farm. Nobody's place is the polling booth. Only once in several years is the elector called upon to record his vote for the candidate who is to represent his political views in Parliament, and it takes but a few minutes to accomplish this act which expresses the latent power, vested in the electorate to control legislation. The possession of the ballot gives to an enfranchised class the power of calling the Government to account should it act in a manner which is opposed to the interests of, or unauthorized by the electors. This power the unenfranchised portion of the population does not possess.

Parliament is responsible to its electors only. Where women are not electors Parliament is not responsible to women, and their interests and wishes are not directly represented. Even when legislation is passed affecting the special interests of women, like hours and time of work in factories, the admission to or the exclusion of women from certain trades and professions and the minimum wage, such laws are dealt with entirely as seems best to the representatives of the male electorate. In no case are the women themselves consulted. This inability to control legislation brings with it hardships which increase with the advent of every newly enfranchised male section of the population, especially since during this last half century the working class woman has been forced out of her house into the wage earning field, where she has become, reluctantly in many cases, the competitor and rival of the working man.

This shows the fallacy of the anti-suffrage argument, which assumes that there is such a thing as a distinct division between the sphere properly belonging to men and the sphere belonging to women. There is no such thing in modern days.

A hundred years ago, when the home was not only a family, but also an industrial unit, woman was the spinner and the weaver, the provider of food and of clothing for all the household. As long as industries were carried on at home, their impelling motives were love and service. The linen that was spun, the cloth that was woven, the stockings that were knitted, were all made strong and well, so that they might long be of service to the wearer. The milk was pure and the butter sweet, for this was most profitable to the health of the household. There was no other profit to be considered.

But the introduction of power driven machinery and of collective enterprise run for profit, rapidly changed the whole aspect and meaning of industry. "Food, from being a thing to eat," as Charlotte Perkins Gilman says, "became a thing to sell." The results of this transition from service to profit, we find in watered and impure milk, in diseased meat successfully disposed of for sale, in shoddy materials which are deliberately manufactured so as *not* to last, and artificially protected by high tariff

walls, and above all, in the appalling physical, mental and moral misery directly resultant upon the inevitable driving of mother and children away from homes, where they have ceased to be economically productive, into the factory and workshop, the office and the store, where long hours, bad sanitary surroundings and a low wage undermine the greatest asset which a nation possesses.

There is only one bright side to this. For centuries it was the home which was the humanizing centre. It was in the home that the great human truths of love and service and conscience were taught. When hosts of women were forced into the outside world into the industries, into the offices, into the laboratories, they brought with them something of the home attitude, something of the human, and above all, motherly desire to serve, to assist the weak, to make dirty places clean and crooked places straight. Many of them, probably the majority, never realized that this was to be the result of their new departure. Their influence was as unconscious as the scent of a flower. People often forget that women will remain women whatever their occupation.

Since Nature placed upon women the sacred trust of motherhood, an enlarging of woman's sphere of work does not mean that woman will grow false to her nature, but that woman will carry her peculiar natural gifts into whatever sphere of work and service she is called. Women are teaching the world that there is a home side to business and to industry and to polities. This is the underlying secret of the mighty wave of reforms sweeping over the business and the political world, and wherever women have obtained the ballot which represents the power to influence and to direct the trend of legislation; it is the home side, the human side, which has come to the forefront of polities. And how could this possibly have been otherwise? Let us take a bird's eye view of the activities of all the women's organizations and their objects and purposes. We cannot do better than refer to the National Council of Women, which represents the clearing house for most of these organized activities in Canada, and what do we find. The mother's point of view! The question is not, *what* women will do with the ballot, but *what they will get done by means of it!*

Through the length and breadth of this Dominion women are working to assist the weak, to protect the children, to preserve the individual home on one hand and to carry the home into the wider limits of the city, of the Province, of the Dominion. If the "Canning interests" demand the labour of young children, so that the industry may be rapidly developed—for child labour is cheap—the council of mothers steps in and says: "You may make money, but you shall not make it at the expense of the physical, mental and moral welfare of our children!" And where such a council of mothers has electoral powers, it need protest but once in order to obtain its object.

If the employer says that he cannot afford to pay girl employees a

living wage, the Women's Council ponders over this problem and suggests that on one hand the Government should provide vocational training for children between 14 and 16, so that they may be worth a living wage to their employer and that on the other hand a minimum wages standard may be established by law, so that our great industries and retail stores should not in their triumphant progress of financial prosperity leave in their wake broken health and broken morals and broken lives, as they do at present. These are bad social economics, bad social housekeeping. Such again is the provision which directs that whilst the best and healthiest meat *only* is stamped for export, these strict provisions, which apply to exported meat, do not need to apply to meat intended for home consumption. So that the Canadian household consumes all the meat which is bracketted as unfit for English, French or German consumers. This is called "protecting trade interests." But we women are far more concerned with protecting our families. The average man thinks in terms of dollars, and the average woman thinks in terms of home and husband and babies.

With the average man property interests come first, with the average woman it is the life interests which come first. Man is the restless inventor and explorer and conqueror. He roams the seas and masters the air, he bridles the forces of nature to do his bidding, he uses the Niagara to grind his corn and to milk his cows, and he chains the lightning to his toast rack. But there is just one industry from which he is for ever excluded, and it is our very own monopoly. It is we who provide the people! Human life is our very own monopoly, and, as long as this is so, we say to those in power in the Parliaments and in the law courts, in the factories and in the railway offices: "Your power and jurisdiction ends where the interests of human life begin." Battle with the thunder and with all the forces of nature; make them serve you and earn wealth for you, but you may not advance one step where you tread on human life, on the physical, mental and moral health of the individuals whom we have brought into the world. Whether you do or do not believe in the taxation of land values and of the unearned increment; no one shall make money by creating slums, no one shall make money by forcing human beings to crowd together in insufficient housing space at the sacrifice of the health and morals of our children, no one shall make money by excluding air and light and filling up the open spaces needed for our children's play. No one shall make money out of selling women's bodies and torturing their souls!

To be able to protect human life from the onslaught of property interests we must to-day have the ballot. The individual interests of a hundred years ago have become collective interests to-day. The individual responsibilities of the home makers of a century ago have become the collective interests of the home makers of to-day. And collective interests are controlled by Parliament, by legislation, by the expenditure of public funds.

It is therefore that to-day we women say to all the Governments of the

world: You have usurped what used to be our authority, what used to be our responsibility. It is you who determine to-day the nature of the air we breathe, of the food we eat, of the clothing we wear; it is you who determine when and how long and what our children are taught, what their prospects as future wage earners are to be. It is you who can condone or else stamp out the white slave traffic and the starvation wage. It is you who by granting or denying pensions to mothers of young children can preserve or destroy the fatherless home. It is you who determine what action shall be considered a crime and how the offender, man or woman or child, shall be dealt with. It is you who decide whether cannons and torpedoes are to blow to pieces the quivering flesh of bodies which we bore, and since all these matters strike at the very heartstrings of the mothers of all nations, we shall not rest until we obtain the power vested in the ballot; to give or to withhold our consent, to sanction or to condemn, to encourage or to forbid any policy or course of action which concerns the people—our children every one!

A vote of thanks for the speakers was proposed by Dean Walton, seconded by the Rev. Herbert Symonds. Carried.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

TUESDAY, MAY 6th

MORNING SESSION.

A devotional meeting was held at 9.30 a.m.

The President took the chair at 10 o'clock, and after silent prayer, the roll call and the reading and confirmation of minutes, the Corresponding Secretary announced that the Recording Secretary, Mrs. Plumptre, had unfortunately been called home to Toronto, owing to the illness of one of her children.

Moved by Mrs. Barton, seconded by Mrs. Shortt:—

Resolved, "That Miss Derick act as Recording Secretary during Mrs. Plumptre's absence, and that if Miss Derick is obliged to be absent, Mrs. Gullock of Ottawa take her place." Carried.

Miss Derick, Convener, read the report of the Standing Committee on the Employments for Women:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE UPON EMPLOYMENTS FOR WOMEN.

The extensive enquiries into the condition and remuneration of wage-earning women in Canada which were made by various Local Councils and submitted to the Royal Commission upon Industrial Training and Technical Education in 1911, are now in press and will be ready for distribution shortly.

Mr. Blue, of the Census and Statistics Office, states that 5,350,000 personal records had been transferred to cards in August, 1912. A full report of the results of the census of 1910, which is being made from these records, will appear shortly. It will give details as to race, religion, language, literacy, school attendance, occupations and wages. The number of women engaged in each occupation and the range of wages in each, will be given.

The preliminary bulletins and reports issued by the Census and Statistics Office furnish general statements which may be of some interest. Between 1900 and 1910 the number of Canadian women working in manufactures for salaries increased from 2,151 to 6,375; the number working

for wages from 61,220 to 72,571. The earnings of these women in 1910 amounted to \$29,707,802. But the average salary of the one group was only \$447, the average annual income of the other \$261—far less than a living wage.

The Department of Labour, Ottawa, has decided to appoint in the larger centres special women correspondents to the Labour Gazette, whose duty is to enquire into and regularly report upon the conditions affecting women workers. The following have already been appointed:—

Miss des Isles, 156 Luke Street, Montreal.

Miss Elwood, Evangelia Settlement, Toronto.

Miss Williams, Grace Church, Winnipeg.

Mrs. Carson, Hotel Barron, Vancouver.

Their work, as outlined in the Labour Gazette of April, 1913, includes enquiries into conditions in domestic services, factories, workshops, retail establishments and offices. They are to give information as to employment agencies, labour laws, wages, hours, women's labour organizations, strikes, lockouts, accidents, sanitation, the cost of living and boarding-house conditions.

The Labour Commission of British Columbia at its recent sittings received representatives from several bodies, including the Vancouver Council of Women. They asked among other things that a law fixing a minimum wage for women be passed. Different sums ranging from \$9 to \$12 were suggested for a week's work of 54 hours. The Local Council proved that a girl or woman could not support herself on less than \$7.50 a week.

From these official sources of information the necessary preliminary knowledge for the intelligent consideration of suggested reforms will soon be obtainable.

During the last year little progress has been made in securing better conditions for women workers. In Toronto the women teachers have expressed their dissatisfaction with the fact that men receive double the salary of women of similar grade. They believe that they should receive "equal pay for equal work."

The Ontario Factories Act has recently been revised and consolidated. When the bill was under consideration an attempt to secure amendments which would protect women and children failed to carry. A child or a woman may therefore be legally employed for eleven hours a day on five days of the week if the shop, factory or office be closed on Saturday afternoon. On any Saturday or any day next before a statutory holiday, they may be employed for fifteen hours, one hour and three-quarters being allowed for meals. In the canning industries, during July, August, September and October there are no limitations as to the time and hours of labour for women during twenty days. The contention was that women and children should have an eight-hour day, that the age limit ought to be

raised for children from 12 to 14 in all shops and factories, and that additional women factory inspectors should be appointed.

In various parts of Canada it is now realized that factory inspectors require special training for their work. The Local Council has been trying without success to obtain the appointment of one in Winnipeg.

Probation officers, who should be trained, are employed in increasing numbers in connection with juvenile courts.

Other social reforms are leading to the development of new employments for women of character and ability.

Police women, whose special duties are the protection of women and girls and the prevention of vice, have been appointed in Vancouver, Ottawa and Toronto.

Women sanitary inspectors are engaged under the Department of Public Health in Toronto and Hamilton. In Montreal the Local Council has co-operated with the newly-formed greater Montreal Planning and Housing Association in making requests to the City Council for reforms involving the appointment of a large number of housing and health inspectors, many of whom would be women. McGill University has consented to give the necessary training to women as well as men.

Reformatory institutions for women, such as that which the Montreal Local Council is trying to secure, will require trained matrons, superintendents and instructors in agriculture, horticulture and other industries. The courses in Physical Education at McGill University have made a beginning towards supplying the growing demand for trained supervisors of playgrounds.

In Vancouver, Miss Magoun, as Playground Supervisor, has recently been placed in charge of the Vancouver playgrounds at the same salary as that which had been given to the man whom she succeeded. Perhaps this instance of "equal rewards for man and woman" may be connected with the fact that the President of the Vancouver Council of Women is one of the School Trustees.

In New Westminster, where there are two Women School Trustees, Miss Margaret Strong, formerly Principal of the Girls' Central School, has been appointed the Superintendent of City Schools. She is, I believe, the first woman to hold such a position in Canada.

The Women's Institutes in Ontario are engaging trained women to give rural classes of twenty-five or more short courses in cooking, sewing and home-making.

The difficulty of obtaining good domestic servants is developing a desire for some scheme of co-operative housekeeping which will economize labour and money without destroying the essential features of the individual home. If such a plan could become general, excellent openings

would be made for women who have specialized in different departments of domestic science.

In Manitoba, the nursing profession has been placed upon a firmer footing by the passage of the Registration Bill, which ensures the registration of fully trained nurses only and "secures for them universal recognition."

Last autumn a woman was admitted to the study of law at McGill University. If she graduates, an effort will be made to secure such amendments to the law of the Province as will permit her to practise her profession. Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, has decided to open the courses leading to the degree of B.Sc.Agric. to women. The first candidate will be admitted in the autumn of 1913.

The Montreal Women's Club has petitioned McGill University to admit women to the study of medicine. The matter is now under consideration.

Last June (for the first time in a Canadian University) a woman was appointed a Professor at McGill University. At the same time another woman was made an Assistant Professor.

In conclusion, your Committee begs to recommend that the National and Local Councils try to secure the following reforms:—

1. Compulsory education for all children between the ages of 5 and 14.
2. Trade and technical education for girls over 14 in Government institutions, all departments of which should be opened to both sexes.
3. Employment Bureaus in close connection with the Public Schools.
4. The taking of a yearly school census.
5. The establishment of Women's Residential Clubs for wage earners
6. The admission of women to the professional faculties of all universities and to the practice of all the learned professions.
7. "Equal rewards for equal work," regardless of sex.
8. Reasonable hours of work and good conditions for men and women wage earners without discrimination between the sexes.

Respectfully submitted,

CARRIE M. DERICK,

Convener.

In moving the adoption of her report, Miss Derick spoke to several points in it.

The first concerned compulsory education for all children between the ages of 5 and 14 years of age, which does not now exist in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba. She pointed out the necessity for preliminary training because of future success in business.

A discussion followed, when it was moved by Miss Derick, seconded by Miss Peters:—

Resolved, "That the further consideration of the recommendation included in the report re compulsory education be left over until the discussion of this subject comes up at the evening session." Carried.

Mrs. Shortt referred to the clause in the report which dealt with the difficulty of securing trained domestic service, and said that in view of the acuteness of this problem, which has become almost a matter of life and death for many women, and a great factor concerning child welfare, she considered that this question should receive the serious consideration of the Standing Committee on Employments for Women during the coming year; that a special time ought to be reserved during the next Annual Meeting for its consideration, and that the said Standing Committee be prepared to lead in this discussion. This was agreed to.

Miss Derick spoke again on the importance of the second recommendation in the report.

The second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth recommendations were adopted and it was decided to defer for the consideration of the seventh and eighth recommendations for the present. The report was adopted.

The report of the Standing Committee on Objectionable Matter was read by the Convener, Mrs. Liddell, who moved its adoption, seconded by Miss Machar:—

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON OBJECTIONABLE
PRINTED MATTER.

Madam President and Delegates:

Your Convener begs to report that she has written personally to the twenty-two members of her Committee and has since been in correspondence with the more active members.

Lists of objectionable books were sent to each member of the Committee and attention was directed to the questions and suggestions following the report of this Committee, in the Year Book for 1912. Letters were invited dealing with special difficulties and suggestions for united work were requested. Your Convener also wrote to the Post Office Department, Ottawa, requesting a list of "Publications the transmission by post of which is prohibited in Canada," and received from the Assistant Deputy Postmaster-General a courteous reply, enclosing the copy, with the information that this list is entirely confidential and only communicated to the Post Office

Service. In view, however, of the special nature of this Committee, the Postmaster-General decided that your Convener might be furnished with the prohibited list. If, therefore, members of this Committee finding or hearing of any "doubtful publication" will kindly communicate with the Convener, the list will immediately be consulted and information given, it being impossible to send typewritten copies to each member as had been the original intention of your Convener.

Replies, giving information as to local conditions, have been received from Toronto, Halifax, Victoria, B.C., Ottawa, West Algoma Local Council, Chapleau, London, Calgary, Kingston, Forest and Saint John, N.B.

The work in Toronto is looked after in the most careful way, the Convener being constant in her vigilance and untiring in her efforts. Objectionable post cards displayed in shop windows were reported to the inspector and were destroyed.

As fifty thousand immoral post cards were reported to have been printed from one plate in Toronto, during the past year, it is evident that the supervision must never relax. One book, "The Social Scourge," was destroyed.

Theatrical posters have received attention and it was found that posters which were objectionable in parts were, in some places, but not in others, covered by small bills. It is suggested that posters which need to be covered by small bills be removed entirely.

The moral tone of the picture shows is improved and they are becoming less crude.

The use of moving pictures for educational purposes is highly recommended in day and Sunday schools. A censor for postal cards is suggested, and it is recommended that journals be invited to refuse publicity or give prominence to scandals, murders, indecent happenings and certain medical advertisements.

Halifax reports that two packages of post cards have been destroyed and the booksellers were apparently ashamed of having such matter in their stock.

No objectionable books were found in Halifax, but dealers are carefully watched. One book was reported for the prohibited list, which was found elsewhere. The Chief of Police, the Post Office and Circulating Libraries, were all interviewed. The picture shows are good and the vaudeville is improved, but both are carefully watched.

Ottawa reports aroused interest, due to the efforts to watch for objectionable literature, pictures and advertisements. A close watch is kept upon libraries and the objectionable medical advertisements regarding women's ailments.

Victoria B.C.—A change in the membership of this Committee has been reported.

A number of the books considered unsuitable for circulation were found in the leading bookstores in the city. The proprietors did not promise definitely to suppress, but to give them their careful consideration. The Librarian at the Public Library carefully supervises all the books and does not allow any of an objectionable character to be circulated. Picture post cards also receive careful attention. A censor of moving picture films was recently appointed by the Provincial Legislature, and an Act passed prohibiting children under twelve from attending such shows, unless accompanied by parents or guardians.

West Algoma Local Council reports watchfulness over moving picture shows and theatres. Lists of objectionable books sent to librarians of both cities—Port Arthur and Fort William—and in one case a book was removed. The libraries are free from such books and the librarians co-operate readily with the local Committee. An objectionable play was reported to the Moral and Social Reform League. The recommendations of this Committee were only partially successful, but no doubt the result was a lessened attendance and discouragement of plays of same kind in the future.

Chapleau.—This Council is too new to report much work done, but an enthusiastic spirit is evident. The Convener has written, asking for help in the line of work and suggestions and a list of prohibited publications have been sent to her.

In London, one of the books on the objectionable list was found, and though not withdrawn, it was felt that the sale of it and any other immoral books would be discouraged. London is advancing in the encouragement of good literature. The staff of the Public Library use every endeavor to induce its patrons to read less fiction and to substitute books of a more educational character. London also approves of the advisability of making this Committee one for the encouragement of good literature, rather than confining it to the suppression of bad. Boxes of carefully selected books were sent during the year to the various Public Schools and distributed under the supervision of the teachers. The Public Library Board has also arranged for a special Children's Department.

In Kingston, two of the books on the objectionable list were found in the Public Library. Promise was given that one, which was worn out, would not be renewed.

Calgary.—Owing to the recent organization of this Council and the still more recent appointment of the new member for this Committee, no definite work has yet been accomplished, but an enthusiastic spirit gives promise of earnest and efficient work. In past days the Woman's Christian Temperance Union sought to put away objectionable literature.

From Saint John, N.B., courteous communications have been received, but owing to the absence from home of the recently appointed member of this Committee, definite work has not been accomplished, but it is felt that vigilant work will be reported in the near future.

Forest reports small scope for activity or aggressive work, but the member of this Committee, through her work in connection with the "Women's Institutes," has been able to put the need for vigilance in the suppression of objectionable literature very clearly before the public, and good work has been accomplished by faithfully endeavoring to raise the standard of thought, reading and living to a purer level.

Montreal.—Your Convener reports an increase in the number of moving picture shows, there being now (69) sixty nine—more than in all Canada five years ago. Many of these have been visited, more than once, by members of the Committee. The Chief of Police has been most courteous in interviews regarding important matters. The pictures are somewhat improved, but the vaudeville is still of a very ordinary tone. Some managers who were interviewed would prefer to exclude vaudeville, as it is more expensive, but the public demand it.

Objections are expressed to conditions resulting from darkened halls in which pictures are shown. There is a menace to morals in this and it should be prohibited.

Posters and post cards are under supervision, but the latter are found, principally in the smaller shops. Some objectionable books were reported in the lending libraries, but were removed on protest being received.

A splendid use of moving pictures was carried out during the past summer evenings by giving free representations in the different city parks. Many thousands of adults and children were present on these occasions and much enjoyment was evidenced. It is the hope of all interested that this initiative may be followed more fully in the approaching summer season.

The Children's Library, in the Westmount Free Library, is still carrying on its good work, and the McGill Traveling Libraries are being sent to all parts of Canada; and your Convener would emphasize this point, as she did in last year's report, that only by bringing good books within the reach of all can we meet satisfactorily this problem of repressing objectionable literature.

Your Convener has pleasure in reporting that a Board of Theatrical Censors has recently been appointed for the Province of Quebec, with office in Montreal. An opinion expressed by one of the censors might here be quoted: "My experience with the Juvenile Court is, that even with many moving pictures not quite immoral for the grown, there is an incentive to immorality, or a suggestion too strong for the adolescent. I also know that the greatest number of petty thefts committed by boys are caused by the attraction of the 'Movies' and in many instances the way the robbery is carried on is only a second edition of some clever robbery as shown by the film."

It is to be hoped, therefore, that much good may result from the appointment of this Board of Censors.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH A. LIDDELL,

Convener.

Mrs. Byers, Mrs. Huestis, and Mrs. Griffin, discussed the educative value and the proper censorship of moving pictures.

Miss Peters spoke of the possibility of more of the Playground Associations making use of moving pictures. The report was adopted.

In the absence of Mrs. Plumptre, the report of the Special Committee on the Re-arrangement of the Standing Committees was read by Mrs. Shortt, who moved its adoption, seconded by Mrs. Thomson. This resolution she afterwards withdrew when it was decided to deal with the report clause by clause.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON STANDING COMMITTEES.

This Sub-Committee was appointed "to take into consideration the position and scope of the present Standing Committees, with a view to recommending additions or re-arrangement."

(A) In recommending the changes detailed on the other page we have advocated dropping any Committee whose work has been either completed or dropped, or undertaken by some other body, or organization, or Nationally Affiliated Society.

We have grouped together Committees which appear to us to have so much work in common that, if two Committees existed, there would be overlapping of work and repetition in reports.

We have suggested two new Committees, because we believe that the Council has a field of usefulness open in both the subjects named. The Local Councils in smaller towns might well take up the work of conserving their natural resources, while they have time.

(B) Besides making the above additions and re-arrangements, we make the following suggestions for the direction of Conveners of Standing Committees:—

1. At every Annual Meeting the Convenor of each Standing Committee shall present a report of work done or contemplated by her Committee, not exceeding 2,000 words, which shall have been previously submitted to the Executive Committee, and then to the Annual Meeting in the form passed by the Executive Committee.

2. Reports which are within the required number of words shall be printed in the Year Book without alteration as passed by the Annual Meeting.

3. At the close of each Annual Meeting the Convenors should present to the Executive Committee an outline of the work proposed for her Committee during the following year.

4. The Executive Committee should discuss, or appoint a Sub-Committee

to discuss these outlined, and suggest additions or modifications to them, but we think it should be clearly understood that the presentation and discussion of these outlines are intended to keep the Executive in touch with the work on one hand, and assist the Convener on the other. The Convener should not be regarded as pledged to carry out all the outlines, and she and her Committee should be free to do other work if it should appear advisable to the Executive Committee during the year.

5. We think that all Convener should be requested to regard their work from a three-fold standpoint: (1) Investigation of field; (2) Initiation of action; (3) Report of progress.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE N. C. W.

(Standing Committees as recommended by the Sub-Committee in capitals, with the opinion of the Executive Committee on the same in small type.)

1. COMMITTEE ON LAWS. (AS NOW.)

2. COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL PURITY AND EQUAL MORAL STANDARD. (TO TAKE PLACE OF THOSE ON OBJECTIONABLE PRINTED MATTER AND EQUAL MORAL STANDARD.) Executive in favour of retaining both the former Committees.

3. COMMITTEE ON CARE OF FEEBLE-MINDED. (DROP COMMITTEE ON AGED AND INFIRM POOR.)

4. COMMITTEE ON FINANCE. (AS NOW.)

5. COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

6. COMMITTEE ON ADVERTISEMENTS. (DROP PRESS COMMITTEE AND LET CORRESPONDING SECRETARY TAKE OVER PRESS WORK.)

7. COMMITTEE ON CITIZENSHIP. (AS NOW.)

8. COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND SUPERVISED PLAY. (TO TAKE PLACE OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND SUPERVISED PLAYGROUNDS.) Executive opposed to this change.

9. COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH. (AS NOW.)

10. COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENTS FOR WOMEN, INCLUDING AGRICULTURE. (TO TAKE PLACE OF COMMITTEES ON "EMPLOYMENTS" AND "AGRICULTURE.") Executive in favour of retaining both Committees.

11. COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONS FOR WOMEN. (SUB-COMMITTEES ON MEDICINE, TEACHING, NURSING, LAW, ETC.) Executive in favour of retaining Committee on Nursing.

12. COMMITTEE ON FINE AND APPLIED ARTS. (FINE ARTS: MUSIC, DRAMA, ARCHITECTURE, ETC. APPLIED ARTS: HANDICRAFTS, INDUSTRIAL ART, ETC.)

13. COMMITTEE ON PEACE AND ARBITRATION. (AS NOW.)

14. COMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

As per report of the Committee there would be 14 Standing Committees instead of 17, as before, with two new Committees. If the decision of the Executive Committee is concurred in there will still be 17 Standing Committees.

Signed on behalf of the Sub-Committee:

ADELAIDE M. PLUMPTRE,

Convener.

Mrs. Shortt pointed out the fact that the number of Committees was constantly increasing, and that the consideration of their reports necessarily lengthened the time of the Annual Meeting.

Miss Ritchie spoke of the danger of placing too much work upon any one Committee. The Committee of Education, for example, must already cover so much ground, that it seemed to her out of the question to add to the subjects covered by it that of play, etc.

It was moved by Mrs. Shortt, seconded by Miss Derick:—

Resolved, "That the suggestions 1-5 in Section B of the report be adopted."

Moved by Mrs. Griffin, seconded by Mrs. Leathes:—

Resolved, "That to suggestion 5, Section B, be added the following: 'Each Convener shall present to the Executive Committee at the first meeting in the autumn an outline of the work proposed for her Committee for the following year.' " Carried.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 on the second page of the report were adopted.

As the hour for closing had come, the further consideration of the report was deferred until the next morning session.

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N.B.—For afternoon programme see Local Arrangements, page 4.

EVENING SESSION, 8.15.

SUBJECT "COMPULSORY EDUCATION."

In the unavoidable absence of Senator Dandurand, who had been called away from the city, the chair was taken by Principal Peterson of McGill University.

Dr. Peterson read the following letter from the Hon. Senator Dandurand:—

Madam President and Members of the National Council of Women of Canada:

I had accepted the invitation to preside at the meeting devoted to the question of compulsory education, and more especially to the promotion of a law imposing upon the parents the obligation of giving primary education to their children.

Unfortunately, an important mandate calls me away and will prevent me from being with you this evening. I regret all the more my absence, because I had intended taking advantage of this reunion to explain certain currents of opinion on this question of compulsory education, which are to be observed in the Province of Quebec.

There is hardly one country in Europe and in America which has not to-day in its statute books a law penalizing the parents who systematically refuse or neglect to send their children to school.

It seems apparent that the universal opinion throughout the civilized world is that society must benefit by such an obligation being imposed on the reluctant citizen. I am not at all surprised that people foreign to my Province should wonder at the opposition which, in certain quarters, is shown to such legislation. The impression exists with some that there are elements in our population which are indifferent to the proper development of education in this Province. I hasten to affirm that any such impression is erroneous.

There is no one having any real authority or semblance of authority, who can raise his voice or wield a pen in this Province, who does not know the value of education and who does not recognize the moral obligation of the parents to give proper education to their children and, at the same time, I frankly admit that there is a certain section of the clergy which is hostile to compulsory education being decreed by our Legislature. That element has secured a few champions among lay journalists. If you ask the latter what objections they have to compulsory education, they tell you that this Province needs no such enactment because the people know their duty and fulfil it as completely as anywhere else; they add that such a law would be an instrument of persecution which would be

used without discretion in a rude, vexing and cruel manner. They know that all the catholic countries in the world have adopted such a law, as well as all the non-catholic countries. It would be easy for them to investigate the conditions which prevail outside and to justify their fear by showing that compulsory education is carried on elsewhere in a vexatious manner. They abstain from doing so and I quite understand the reason. I have myself inquired into the application of compulsory laws of education in divers countries, and I have come to the conclusion that such laws mostly serve as a healthful stimulant to the neglectful minority, which is thus reminded in a sharp and concise way of its natural duty. This law is invariably applied in a fatherly way.

The parents who do their duty have surely no objection to a law which does not affect them. The opponents of compulsory education would certainly resent the accusation of representing and championing the delinquent parents. It is self-evident that the reasons given by the opponents of compulsory education are too childish to be the real objections which they have. The truth of the matter is that compulsory education would meet with no opposition if it were not feared that public and neutral schools would follow. The French legislators have adopted in France, as a necessary sequence to compulsory education, the principle of gratuity and neutrality. They claim that if school attendance is made compulsory, it must be gratuitous for the poor and must be neutral—religiously speaking—so as to respect the individual conscience. This is the trilogy which is at the bottom of the opposition in this Province. It is a vain and baseless fear, because in our dual system of education which is provided for the Protestant population on the one side, and the Catholic on the other—a system which has worked most satisfactorily—there is no possible place for the godless school.

Under these conditions it should need but a very short campaign of education to determine a unanimous adhesion to a principle which has found favour with all the enlightened people in the world.

The Catholic School Commission of Montreal has already gone on record in support of compulsory education. It surely voiced the sentiments of every unprejudiced lay mind and of the educators of this country, who feel the need of such a rule. If it does not carry to-day, it will to-morrow.

The first address of the evening was given by Mr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Public Schools, in May, who said that compulsory education was only an incidental phase in the wider subject of universal education. The old idea of a school system supported by public funds which tended to the elevation of the individual, was being discarded in favor of the new conception of education as a benefit to all society. Children had too long been told that they should get an education in order

that they might escape hard work, and now the social aim in education was becoming predominant.

It was desirable that no individual be lost to society, but this end could only be achieved through the social unit, beginning with the child as the embryo citizen. In adopting compulsory education, some States had taken not the age, but the educational advance attained as the standard, and in Maine a child could be kept at school until the 17th birthday if it had not obtained an elementary education at 15 years. The Maine law was enforced quite as well in the rural as in the urban communities, there being a series of penalties for municipalities, truant officers, parents and children who did not enforce the laws. Ample provision was made for securing the attendance of the children, the State alone spending \$125,000 per year in providing transportation to consolidated or primary schools. As an example of the thoroughness of the education departments' methods, Mr. Smith told of the provision of a special teacher in the isolated home of two children. Some critics might object that it was an infringement of personal liberty to impose a teacher upon a private household, but the State held the opposing view that the parents had no right to impose two illiterate citizens upon the community.

The world was learning that education involved healthy bodies as well as active minds, hence the adoption of medical inspection in schools. Attention was also being directed to adult education, many immigrants and native citizens of both sexes between the ages of 20 and 35 being eager to remedy their early disadvantages. The broadened field of education demanded more varied stimuli in the schools, and so children were being taught through their muscles, their arms and their legs as well as through their brains, for it had been shown that they learned more by what they did than by what they thought. The supreme ideal in education was that of social service. Ninety per cent. of the young people of Canada and the United States were destined to live by the work of their hands, and therefore they must be taught that there is honour in manual toil, and that the great essential is that the worker be adapted to the work and that the work be well done. The world did not need many Presidents or Premiers, but it did need millions of everyday people to do everyday work, and educational systems must have as the chief end the fitting of these millions to fill their places in the world. The real world of Canada was not its vast resources, but the boys and girls who would develop these potentialities.

Dr. Parmalee, Secretary of the Protestant Board of Instruction for the Province, was unable to deliver his address on account of illness, and Prof. Dale, of McGill, spoke in his stead. He said that while the schools were far from satisfactory, they would never be improved until there was assured for them a regular attendance of pupils and a constant supply of well-trained teachers. The pace of the class was restricted to the slow progress of the irregular attendants, and compulsory attendance would at once remedy this evil. The low esteem in which teachers were held in the eastern parts of Canada was a handicap to educational progress, but the improvement which compulsory education would bring about would tend to remedy this condition. Compulsory education should be adopted in the two Provinces that have not already done so—Quebec and Manitoba.

After a short discussion the thanks of the meeting were conveyed to the speakers by resolution moved by Miss Ritchie, Convener of the Committee on Education.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7th

—
MORNING SESSION, 10 O'CLOCK.

The Devotional Meeting was held at 9.30 as usual. The President took the chair at 10 o'clock, and after silent prayer, the roll call and the previous day's minutes were read and confirmed.

A telegram of affectionate greeting was received from the Regina Local Council, and the Secretary was asked to send the thanks of the meeting in reply.

The discussion of the report of the Sub-Committee on the rearrangement of the Standing Committees was then resumed.

A discussion took place as to the recommendations of the Committee to combine the Committees on "Education" and "Vacation Schools and Supervised Playgrounds" under the name of "Committee on Education and Supervised Play."

Mrs. Griffin, Vancouver, thought the two Committees should be retained.

Miss Hodgson pointed out the need of many centres for the training of directors for supervised playgrounds. She therefore considered that there was need for the continuance of work by that Committee.

Moved by Miss Derick.

Seconded by Mrs. Shortt:—

Resolved, "That in view of the fact that a special national organization, or playground association, will probably be formed in the near future, this Standing Committee be continued for this year at least." Carried.

Mrs. Shortt said that this discussion raised the question of the point at which a Committee should be retired with the honour of work achieved.

In answer to a question, the President said that if this National Playground Association was formed and there were local branches of the same, these branches could affiliate with the Local Councils.

Recommendation 8 was therefore not adopted. The Committee remaining separate as before.

Recommendation 9 was adopted.

In the discussion on Recommendation 10, Mrs. Hamilton pointed out that the country requires education in the idea that agriculture is a suitable employment for women. She said that the work of the Committee is only in the initial stage, and she therefore urged that the Committee should not be merged in that of "Employments for Women," at present.

Miss Derick spoke of the need of a General Committee on Employments, with Sub-Committees and Sub-Conveners for each section.

It was therefore decided not to adopt Recommendation 10, but to continue the two Committees, "Employments for Women" and "Agriculture," as at present.

Recommendation 11 was then considered.

Miss Mackenzie, of the Victorian Order of Nurses, did not agree with this recommendation, and thought that there should be a separate Committee for the benefit of the nursing profession.

It was pointed out that the "Victorian Order of Nurses" and the "National Association of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses" are already represented on the Executive Committee.

Miss Mackenzie said that it was not the nurses of the Victorian Order, but the Committees of the Society itself, that was represented by the Victorian Order on the Executive Committee, and that in the case of the "Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses" it was very difficult indeed for such busy women to attend meetings of the Council.

She moved,

Seconded by Mrs. Graham, of London:—

Resolved, "That the Standing Committee on Nursing be retained."

It was moved in amendment by Miss Derick.

Seconded by Mrs. Thomson:—

Resolved, “That Recommendation No. 11 be accepted.”

The amendment was carried by 49 votes for, 14 against.

The Corresponding Secretary pointed out that the National Council had taken very active steps to try and secure Government registration for nurses. The Council had not only petitioned the various Governments on the subjects, but they had also petitioned the various medical associations in the Dominion asking for their co-operation.

Recommendations 12, 13 and 14 were all adopted.

In answer to questions as to the work of the Committee on Conservation of Natural Resources, it was pointed out that such a Committee might do a great deal, especially in the smaller places, to conserve and develop natural resources and to beautify the surroundings.

Moved by Miss Peters.

Seconded by Mrs. Chisholme:—

Resolved, “That hereafter the name ‘Vacation Schools and Supervised Playgrounds’ be altered to ‘Supervised Playgrounds and Social Centres.’” Carried.

The report of the Sub-Committee and the rearrangement of the Standing Committees of the National Council, as amended, was adopted as a whole.

The Secretary having announced the death of the mother of Miss FitzGibbon, Convener of the Committee of Immigration, she was requested to send a letter of sympathy to Miss FitzGibbon.

In the absence of Mrs. Gurnett, the Convener of the Committee on “Advertisements,” her report was read by Mrs. Runeman as follows:—

ADVERTISEMENT COMMITTEE.

Last year after my experience in soliciting and writing for the advertising matter for the Year Book, I decided to get the opinion of some of our big advertising concerns as to the best way of putting the book on a

paying basis—that is, to make the advertisements pay the cost of getting out the book and leave a surplus. Everyone I interviewed told me that while they themselves could not handle it, our best plan was to get some one who would bring out the book and have full charge of the advertising end; in fact, have a professional advertiser for this part of the work. One man kindly outlined a proposition, which was submitted to the Executive at the Hamilton meeting; this was referred back to the Ad-Committee and in February they gave permission to go ahead as proposed. We succeeded in getting a printing and publishing house to take up the matter as outlined, and everything seemed settled till just a few days ago, when it was given up, as the services of the professional could not be secured as was hoped.

This, as you will see, has meant not only a great disappointment to the Committee, but has necessitated a complete change of plans. For this year again we will have to adhere to the old way of securing advertisements, and we would ask that all Councils co-operate and assist us to the best of their ability.

Vancouver Council, true to its promise of last year, has sent in the fifty dollars (\$50) to aid in our work.

Victoria Council has again shown its sympathy in a most practical manner by sending us \$35 worth of advertisements.

This means nearly one hundred dollars to start with, and if each of our many Councils would put forth even a small effort in trying to secure even one advertisement, it would most materially aid us in what we are endeavoring to do—that is, to do as before stated, make the book a paying proposition and a possible source of revenue to the Council.

In my report of last year I pointed out how thoroughly Toronto was canvassed by the Toronto Council for its local report, and yet despite this fact over one hundred dollars' worth of material was obtained here, but owing to pressure of business I will not be able to personally canvass again.

Not being able to read this report myself unfortunately personally, I have asked my proxy to give you verbally some suggestions that were made to me, and I trust that these may be acted upon when considering the policy for next year's advertising.

And I wish to urge each Council again to appoint someone to act on this Committee from their Councils, as when the Presidents or Secretaries are written to, this not being in their line, it is apt to be overlooked, and no business is received from Councils unrepresented on the Committee. This, I feel sure, is only a matter of neglect of appointment, not a lack of sympathy with the work, and attention only needs to be drawn to it to have it remedied.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ELEANOR GURNETT,
Convener Advertisement Committee.

Mrs. Runciman moved the adoption of this report, seconded by the Corresponding Secretary. Carried.

Moved on behalf of the Toronto Local Council by Mrs. Huestis.

Seconded by Mrs. L. A. Hamilton:—

Resolved, "That in order to safeguard against the employment of children under fourteen years of age in occupations covered by factory and shop Acts where such exist, every child and young person shall be required to produce a certificate stating age and attained educational standard, such certificate to be issued by the school authorities."

In speaking to this resolution Mrs. Huestis emphasized the need of such action, at least in the Province of Ontario. She read a statement as to existing conditions in this respect, from a letter which appeared in the "Mail and Empire" of March 12th. She spoke also of the need of more factory inspectors in that Province.

In the discussion which followed it was pointed out that one of the difficulties which exists in the enforcement of the law by the truant officers, is the fact that many of the foreign immigrants disguise the ages of their children and state they are over 14, when in reality they are within the age of compulsory school attendance.

The resolution was carried and was afterwards sent to the Boards of Education in the various Provinces.

Moved on behalf of the Toronto Local Council by Mrs. Huestis.

Seconded by Mrs. Runciman:—

Resolved, "That since a number of children under fourteen years of age are employed in wage-earning occupations to which the present factory and shop Acts do not apply, the National Council of Women recommend that the Provincial Governments establish departments in connection with either the Boards of Education or with the Juvenile Courts, which shall have authority to investigate all individual cases in order to ascertain whether such employment of a child or children under fourteen years of age is essential for the support of its family, and where such is proved to be the case, to issue mothers' pensions to such families on similar lines as those already in operation in Australia, New Zealand, and Missouri, Illinois and other States."

In supporting the resolution, Mrs. Huestis said that mothers' pensions were in vogue in Australia, New Zealand,

Switzerland, and several States across the line. At present they are an issue in a third of the State Legislatures. The cost to Illinois would be \$100,000 a year, but the authorities held that the benefit would be many times that. Mothers' pensions brought a possible danger of pauperizing some families, but they would prevent the breaking up of homes. The Ohio Legislature had voted 92 to 4, in favour of the pensions.

Mrs. Shortt asked if this matter had been really fully studied. For instance, is it certain that the methods in other countries have been long enough in operation to enable it to be known whether the results would be satisfactory or not? Has any study been made of the comparative value of maternity allowances, as in England?

Dr. Gordon stated that mothers' pensions have been granted in Australia shortly after the votes had been given to women.

Mrs. Byers spoke in favour of the resolution.

Miss Birt said that maternity benefits had only come into force in England during the last few months.

Miss Derick pointed out the inadvisability of establishing mothers' pensions as State institutions unless supplemented by other legislation, such as restriction of marriage, segregation of the unfit and regulation of the home. Men and women had no right to marry and produce children to be supported by society, and while humanity demanded that such children be helped, mothers' pensions would simply encourage idle, shiftless and irresponsible men and women to marry. Miss Derick argued that it was useless to make such a proposal to the Legislatures without fuller investigation and the preparation of a carefully-prepared measure and she urged that the resolution be referred to a Special Committee named by the President, who shall report next year.

Mrs. Henderson endorsed Miss Derick's views. Maternity did not necessarily mean true motherhood, and so far as two of the Provinces were concerned, it would be useless to support children when there was no provision for compulsory education. The first essential was to educate the children of to-day to be the parents of to-morrow.

Mrs. Shortt expressed similar views. Mothers' pensions in too many cases would put a premium on degraded women getting

rid of their husbands, while it would also relieve careless men of the responsibility of providing for their progeny.

Moved in amendment by Mrs. Shortt.

Seconded by Miss Derick:—

Resolved, "That this resolution be referred to a Committee to gather further information and to report at the next Annual Meeting."

The amendment was carried by 58 votes for, 5 against.

Moved by Mrs. Chisholm.

Seconded by Mrs. Larmouth:—

Resolved, "That the appointment of a Committee to secure information re Resolution 6 on the Agenda, be left to the President." Carried.

The President afterwards appointed Mrs. Shortt (Convener), Mrs. Huestis, and Mrs. Walter Lyman, to be the Committee re Mothers' Pensions.

Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, Convener of the Committee of Agriculture for Women, presented the report of the Committee as follows:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE FOR WOMEN.

I have heard from only three members of my Committee.

Chapleau reports that conditions are unchanged since last year, and that the Local Council suggests that the Municipal Council and Board of Trade should co-operate in a Fall Fair; so far no action has been taken.

Much valuable work is being done by members of the Women's Institutes for the advance of agriculture. In Leeds County, Ontario, women attend the poultry meetings in goodly numbers. The influence of one woman assisted in bringing to the farmers' wives information as to marketing of their produce, that has contributed largely to the improved prices. At a poultry meeting held at the Eastern Live Stock Show in Ottawa in January, 1913, one of the Institute members urged the farmers to demand legislation for the inspection of dressed poultry, instead of having it forced upon them.

The women of Ontario County have given the Department of Agriculture valuable help in the work of establishing co-operative poultry and egg-selling associations, for which that County is so well known. The District President of the Women's Institutes has had charge of a poultry demonstration house for over a year. The house was loaned on condition that she manage it and the flock according to directions from the Depart-

ment of Agriculture. The object was to demonstrate the possibility of getting hens to lay in the winter, also to show to the farmers of the community how a flock should be managed in order to get the greatest possible results. There are now nine organizations in the egg circle, with a total number of 550 farmers, and the members are of the opinion that the egg circle is a useful and remunerative business.

From Manitoba comes the information that the desire for the extension of homesteading privileges for women grows stronger, and a largely signed petition to this effect has been lately sent to Ottawa. Many women—widows with families—have homesteaded with success; some of these in the early eighties, when conditions of living were far harder than at present; some of these women are still on their farms. A few typical cases may be of interest.

At Carman, Manitoba, Mrs. M. came from Scotland in the early eighties; she never farmed in the Old Land; she brought out seven children and very little else, farmed for 25 years, built a splendid house, fine barns, and left 100 head of cattle besides horses and other stock. Another Scotch-woman with four children, wishing to be near a town, took partly scrub land, which gave her timber for building and sufficient fire wood. She raises cattle and poultry and some sheep and is gradually extending her arable land.

Within the last few years the Dominion Government has made grants of 320 acres of homestead land to the South African volunteers. Not all of these men took up the land, but some sold their grants. A number of women availed themselves of this opportunity. Prices ranged from \$450 to \$1,000 per holding; such women as could encompass the price were entitled to homestead upon the same terms as the men.

Your Convener has received a number of letters from women actually engaged in farming in British Columbia; these all speak with pleasure of the work, but lay stress on the necessity of a fair capital owing to the high price of land and labour. All agree in praising the co-operative associations, which pay cash monthly and secure good prices. There is quite a considerable number of women actually doing their own farming in different parts of British Columbia, and one or two groups of women working co-operatively. Many of these are making a success in the raising of poultry. Several writers speak of the value which would be derived from women's farm settlements. One lady writes that she has done well in raising lavender and bulbs on Vancouver Island. I would suggest the publication of these letters in booklet form, as they might prove of great value to intending settlers. I would also suggest that the National Council Year Book be sent to some of these women.

Your Convener was much interested by a visit to the Sleighton Farm, near Philadelphia, a reformatory farm for delinquent girls between the ages of 8 and 18. The farm work is under the control of a lady farmer, a

graduate of the Agricultural Department of Cornell University. With the exception of the heavy ploughing and the care of the stock, all the work is done by the girls. Not only is their work productive, but it is found to be very beneficial to them, both physically and morally. The report of this work was unofficially submitted to the Provincial Secretary for Ontario. It is sincerely hoped that our Governments may see their way to the establishment of such farms in connection with all prisons and reformatorys for women and children, and that in the near future we may look forward to the removal of all such institutions from the cities to the country districts, where any inmates may be put to work of a more varied nature than they at present have—a work, too, which may probably be made productive, both financially and otherwise. It seems reasonable to suppose that prison institutions could be managed more economically in the country than in the cities, and that it would be financially sound to remove them from the present high valued land of the city to the comparatively cheap country land.

Your Convener has corresponded with several medical superintendents of hospitals for the insane, with a view to getting their opinion on the benefits of agriculture for the women in such institutions. Of these hospitals, six were heard from in Ontario, one in British Columbia and one in Nova Scotia. With one exception, in which the cases were of an advanced type, the superintendents advocate light agricultural and horticultural work, and the raising of poultry, as of therapeutic value in the treatment of the insane women. Some of the hospitals already give the women a certain amount of outdoor work, such as fruit picking, etc., and the care of flowers. The medical superintendents suggest an existing difficulty in that trained supervisors are hard to find. We might suggest to young women who educate themselves in agricultural work that a line of usefulness lies in connection with the hospitals for the insane. It is to be hoped that the various Provincial Governments will make it possible for these institutions to put agricultural work within the reach of all those patients who are fitted for it. May I quote from one or two of the letters I have received on this subject.

One superintendent writes: "I think such work as that connected with chicken raising is far more beneficial to selected cases than needlework; I think also that you can go further than chicken raising and even put such patients to do light gardening work, with beneficial results."

Another: "It would be a pleasure to me, if you could visit us and go into this question more fully. This work, if systematically introduced and followed up, might be of much value from a hygienic point of view."

Another: "There is no doubt in my mind that you have the right point of view in reference to this matter."

With regard to the scarcity of fruit pickers in the fruit growing districts, I have to report that an experiment was made in the season of 1912

near Toronto. By means of private subscriptions a hostel for fruit pickers was established and kept open from June to September, and no difficulty was found in getting young girls and women from Toronto who were desirous of taking a country outing without the usual expense. This hostel was well supervised and was made self-supporting. The girls were not only able to pay their board of three dollars a week, but took home a fair balance as a result of their work. They came for longer or shorter periods, girls from all walks of life and various occupations, from shops, factories and offices, etc., some being newly arrived immigrants who wished to get into the country and learn conditions. This work is becoming more widely known through those who were in the hostel last season, and bids fair to succeed again. Arrangements have been made to carry it on upon a much larger scale in the coming season. It is a matter of importance to many parents sending their girls to the fruit fields that they should be properly chaperoned. Hitherto farmers have either supplied camping outfits, or the farmer's wife has boarded her pickers. Something on the lines of this enterprise is suggested to Fruit Growers' Associations as a means of dealing with the scarcity, and of coming into touch with such people as are ready to undertake the work, and who may be relied upon to work with a degree of regularity. The hostel referred to acted as a distributing centre for other districts, and a number of workers were sent from it to the peach orchards in the Niagara Peninsula, and later to apple orchards.

Respectfully submitted,

CONSTANCE HAMILTON,

Convener.

In moving the adoption of her report, Mrs. Hamilton urged the importance of the extension of agricultural training and suggested the advisability of its introduction into city schools as well as in the rural schools. She also spoke of the great work that was being done in the Women's Institutes in rural districts.

Mrs. Macnaughton seconded the report, and in doing so asked in what respect the Women's Institute in the Province of Quebec differ from those in the Province of Ontario. It was explained that in the Province of Quebec Women's Institutes are independent of Government help, financial and otherwise.

The Corresponding Secretary said that the Women's Institutes in Ontario number 24,000 members.

Mrs. Minden Cole, of Montreal, suggested that the Aberdeen Association and the Women's Institutes might co-operate in sending educational literature concerning farming, etc., to distant places.

Mrs. Laura Rose Steven, of Huntingdon, P.Q., said that it was much to be desired that the work of Women's Institutes in the Province of Quebec should be extended, and that an effort is being made to obtain Government recognition for the same.

Mrs. Radford, Montreal, suggested the advisability of the removal of homes for orphans from the cities to farms.

Miss Campbell, representing the Women's Institutes, also spoke of the value of their work and of the desirability of fuller co-operation between the Institute and the Council.

Mrs. Stead, of Halifax, reminded the Council that Dr. Garrison, of Macdonald College, had said in his address last Saturday that he had applications for eight housekeepers for institutions, and for women trained in dairying and the making of fancy butter which he had been unable to fill.

The report was then adopted.

Moved by Dr. Gordon.

Seconded by Mrs. McIver:—

Resolved, "That the Nationally Organized Societies be given five minutes each at the Annual Meeting of the Council, in order to give a report."

The Corresponding Secretary pointed out that the reports of the Nationally Organized Societies, as well as those of the Local Councils, are printed in advance and distributed at the Annual Meeting, so that they are in the hands of all members, thereby saving the time that it would take to read these reports at the meeting.

The resolution was lost.

Moved on behalf of the Kingston Local Council by Miss Machar.

Seconded by Miss Mueckleston:—

"Whereas, in two of the Provinces of the Dominion, there is as yet no provision for compulsory education, while in others—Ontario, for example—the Compulsory Education Act is frequently to some extent ineffectual through the lack of adequate provision for its enforcement, especially in small towns and rural districts, with a corresponding growth of ignorance and illiteracy, tending towards the increase of pauperism and vice;

"Be it resolved, that the National Council do authorize the Local Councils in Provinces not yet possessing a Compulsory Education Act to en-

deavor to secure one; and where such an Act does exist, to memorialize the Legislatures to secure the most effective machinery for the enforcement of the same; and for this end to suggest that in rural districts, especially, the Assessor in each Township be required to keep his roll in close comparison with the school register, and report promptly all cases of non-attendance to a local official appointed by Government to act as a truant officer in strictly enforcing the law, subject to penalties made and provided for failure to fulfil this duty; and that he report conditions that contribute to truancy with a view to establishing a means of enforcing the law."

In moving this resolution Miss Machar urged the need of training children for citizenship, to which end a well-enforced Education Act is necessary.

Moved in amendment by Miss Derick.

Seconded by Mrs. Maenaughton:—

Resolved. "That all the words following the clause 'To secure the most effective machinery for the enforcement of the same,' be omitted."

The amendment was carried by 44 yeas to 9 nays.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Moved on behalf of the Toronto Local Council by Mrs. Huestis.

Seconded by Mrs. Lyle (Hamilton):—

Resolved. "That the National Council of Women of Canada view with apprehension the importation in ever-increasing numbers of young orphans, deserted children, who were brought up or temporarily confined in British Poor Law Institutions, or under the charge of other charitable bodies, since no amount of care in the selection of such children can be relied upon to outweigh the great danger of unfortunate heredity; and since, in especially the case of those of tender years, no adequate test could be made to ensure the exclusion of a certain proportion amongst them who may be mentally or morally deficient."

In speaking to this resolution, Mrs. Huestis said that the object of bringing this before the Government was to safeguard the Dominion from an influx of mentally and morally deficient children.

Mrs. Lyle, in seconding the resolution, said that she had no desire to criticize the methods that are employed in bringing

these children from Great Britain, but she thought the time has come when such immigration should be restricted. The antecedents of Canadian children are known, but nothing is known as to the heredity of those who are brought in. The inmates of these institutions are frequently the descendants of vicious or degenerate parents.

Mrs. Stead asked why children should be differentiated from adults. It was pointed out that it was easier to determine the mental condition of adults than children.

At the request of the President, Miss Birt, of the Canadian Branch of the Liverpool Sheltering Homes (Knowlton) was invited to address the meeting.

Miss Birt said that she believed that were she a Canadian, she should endorse much that had been said. She pointed out, however, that many of the British children came from Homes established 40 or 50 years ago, when every care was taken in the selection of the young immigrants. They were followed to Canada, and kept under observation until they were 18 years of age. Her Society was now asking whether the Canadian Government would allow them to supervise the girls until they were 21 years of age, the Society being quite prepared to assume the responsibility.

"I suggest," said Miss Birt, "that you except from your resolution such homes as these, run by societies which have been honorably recognized alike in Britain and in Canada. It is obvious that where there are 31,000 applications for children, and only 2,600 are received from Britain, no British child is keeping a Canadian child out of a home.

"We bring them healthy. We pay their expenses, each child costing us about \$100 to train for a few months. We have never appealed to Canadians for financial assistance, and we spend \$5,000 a year in keeping up our Canadian Home from which the children here can be adopted. Any child who is not satisfactory or develops vicious traits or breaks down under 18 years of age, is returned to England to the place from which he came. Is it possible, therefore, that there can be danger here?"

She thought that the Council was taking largely the view of the cities rather than that of the rural parts, and urged that such a sweeping resolution be not passed.

Miss Derick warmly endorsed the resolution, and was prepared to go even farther. It was incontrovertible, she said, that hereditary characteristics reappeared in children, sometimes

after a lapse of one or more generations, and many of these British waifs were, therefore, unfit to be parents of future Canadians. Canada owed no duty to children which were the product of conditions of ignorance and vice in the old world, and their own country should care for them. Canada had problems of its own, for there were not less than 2,000 feeble-minded persons at large in Montreal alone.

Moved in amendment by Miss Derick.

Seconded by Mrs. Shortt:—

Resolved, “That the words after the phrase ‘unfortunate heredity’ should be altered to read, ‘and that the Council urge the Dominion Government to enact that scientific tests be made in order to ensure the exclusion of a certain proportion among them who may be morally or mentally deficient.’”

Mrs. Huestis asked how such a test could be made.

Miss Derick said that the family records would be a test in part, but that a scientific test could also be made.

The amendment was put, and it was carried by 50 yeas and 5 nays.

Mrs. L. A. Hamilton rose to a question of privilege. She explained that since she had presented her report on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture for Women, she had heard that the Dominion Government had recently passed an appropriation of \$10,000,000 to be expended during the next ten years for the development of rural life; and as this matter will be taken in hand very soon, she asked permission to move the following resolution:—

Moved by Mrs. Hamilton.

Seconded by Miss Peters:—

“Whereas, the Dominion Government are on the eve of voting ten million dollars to be expended during the next ten years for the development of rural life; and

“Whereas, Mr. C. C. James has been appointed director and is now making plans for the carrying out of the work of the commission;

“Be it resolved, that the National Council of Women petition the Dominion Department of Agriculture that part of this appropriation be devoted to schemes for the benefit of women in agriculture, and that a grant be also made for the development of playgrounds and social centres; also

that the National Council beg that some women be put on the commission for carrying out this work.'

The resolution was carried.

Moved on behalf of the London Local Council by Mrs. Graham.

Seconded by Mrs. Griffin (Vancouver):—

Resolved, "That in view of the frequent disasters which are almost daily reported in the press of the Dominion as occurring from the criminal or careless use of firearms and other weapons, the National Council of Women bring the matter to the attention of the proper authorities and ask that a legal remedy be found, either in the enactment of more stringent laws or in the enforcement of such as already exist, but which are apparently seldom, or never, enforced." Carried.

The report of the Standing Committee on Public Health was read by Mrs. Smillie, Montreal, who moved its adoption, seconded by Mrs. Sanford:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

Madam President and Members:

As soon as the date of the Annual Meeting was arranged for, your Convener sent out notices to all the members of her Committee, and further postal-card reminders, early in April. Replies were received from the following: Victoria, Vancouver, Edmonton, Brandon, Toronto, London, Hamilton, Ottawa, Kingston, Renfrew, Chapleau, and Halifax.

Judging from the varied nature of the reports, and the multiplicity of topics dealt with, Canada is awakening more and more each year to the sense of her responsibility in regard to Health and Public Welfare. In almost all the reports mention was made of the assistance given by the Press to all the Local Councils. Articles contributed by members of the Committee are accepted and placed prominently before the public. The Council of Ottawa has a regular Local Council column in the Saturday papers. Edmonton extends her health work largely through the intelligent co-operation of the Press and her Health Convener.

Among the topics of these reports Water seems to be of paramount importance. Hamilton boasts of a pure and abundant supply. Victoria is blessed with purity, but not, at present, with abundance, owing to her rapidly increasing population. London has good water, the deaths there this past year from typhoid being but six in number, and some of these due to unsanitary conditions among the foreign population, which after investigation are being removed, through education and a system of inspection and fines. Edmonton has recently received the report of experts imported to consider

her water supply, and hopes by next year to be among the best. Ottawa is recovering from the effect of another typhoid epidemic, and chemically treated water is being supplied to the people. In this connection the Local Council, during the recent investigation, strongly recommended the formation of a Commission to replace the City Council in all civic affairs, and particularly health matters.

A subject of primary importance to all women is the milk supply. With the rapid increase of population in all our cities this has become a prolific source of disease and death. Pure milk depots have been established in some where mothers can obtain good milk for their babies, and also, in many cases, free medical advice and instruction as to the care and feeding of infants. Hamilton has a dispensary and nurse; Montreal has many, with one under control of Local Council; Halifax hopes to have one this summer under the Victorian Order of Nurses, and also a Diet Dispensary under the Daughters of the Empire. It is expected that these two will unite and work together. The Ottawa Council is agitating for a Sunday delivery of milk, it being found that the poor can not, without ice and proper facilities, keep their milk sweet from Saturday to Monday, especially during the summer months.

Ottawa has now a bacteriologist, and Victoria, too, has recently obtained one, and has commenced a campaign for a woman sanitary inspector. In connection with this analyst, Victoria has much improved the quality of the milk by frequent tests, and Government inspection of the herds and byres. The herds are graded according to the general condition of the cattle and the sanitation of the stables, and this grading is published in the local press. Unfortunately the demand for milk far exceeds the supply, and, as a result, some is imported from the State of Washington, of necessity a doubtful source. The Provincial Government, however, both in Vancouver and Victoria, is doing much to encourage the settlers to increase the certified herds. The Government also recompenses any owners of cattle which have to be destroyed for bovine tuberculosis, and test all cattle. In this connection it might be mentioned that Ottawa is introducing at the Annual Meeting a resolution relative to the testing of cattle for bovine tuberculosis throughout the Dominion. Opinions apparently differ on this point, as the Toronto Council maintains that municipal pasteurization of milk will ultimately gain the same end, without the destruction of the cattle. Ottawa has distributed many pamphlets on this subject for the Dominion Government.

Edmonton has an enthusiastic Medical Health Officer, who works with the Public Health Committee of the Local Council there, and lectures are given on the proper condition of stables, dairies, homes, etc. These have already resulted in a marked improvement. London tests, for tuberculosis, all cattle used to supply milk to the hospitals.

Chapleau is agitating for a municipal garbage collection and the larger

cities have constructed incinerators for the destruction of their garbage. Ottawa has one, which is not large enough. London, Halifax and Edmonton also have them, and Edmonton is already constructing a second. Public abattoirs seem to be the desire of many of the Councils this present year. London, Halifax, Ottawa and Toronto are all agitating for them, to ensure the proper and sanitary killing of cattle, and to prevent the sale of diseased meat.

The system of medical school inspection established now in almost all the large centres, is rapidly assuming an important place in assisting the work of the Municipal Boards of Health. In Montreal, at the very successful Child Welfare Exhibition, held last autumn, space was given to this important new reform, and your Convener was asked to prepare the screens, used for illustrating the talks on the subject. In addition to the doctors who inspect the schools, nurses have been introduced; these visit the homes, particularly in the poorer districts, and instruct the mothers in home hygiene. Victoria has one nurse who gives all her time to the schools, Edmonton reports two at work, Montreal has several, London and Hamilton have one each, and Toronto has thirty-eight.

Chapleau has now obtained the hospital for which it was working last year. Brandon, in addition to the hospital agitating for district nursing this year. Toronto is asking for the introduction of baths in the downtown schools.

The difficulty of dealing with infectious diseases is found to be prevalent in many cities. Victoria has many cases of infection, brought in from outlying municipalities which had no proper system of isolation. The children in the schools were particularly exposed to these evils, and until there was an agitation for the alteration of the medical health by-laws, it seemed impossible to prevent epidemics. Now, however, most of the suburbs have adopted the regulations in force in Victoria, and the excellent isolation hospital is of great assistance. Ottawa, during the investigation recently of the charges against their isolation hospital, recommended some improvements to the City Council. Toronto is supporting a movement for municipal control of a contagious disease hospital. Hamilton has made the reporting of communicable disease one of the aims of their Woman's Health League. London has added measles, whooping-cough, chicken pox, mumps, to the list of notifiable diseases. In this connection it might be well to note that the Act regarding reformatories, now before the Ontario Legislature, in which the Council is much interested, provides for the detention in the institution of all prisoners suffering from infectious diseases until declared free from infection.

Lectures on more effective home sanitation are being introduced in Vancouver and Edmonton, the latter having the co-operation of the School Boards and the leading medical men of the city, and a regular system of illustrated lectures. Vancouver is introducing an annual clean-up day

as an assistance to her health work. Edmonton and London are agitating for better protection of food exposed for sale. In this connection Victoria reports a very up-to-date and recent reform, in the introduction of a vaenum process for street cleaning, as well as new by-laws for the covering of food exposed for sale.

The Local Councils of both Ottawa and Edmonton petitioned their street car companies for better ventilation and cleansing of their cars, and a more rigid enforcement of the anti-spitting by-law. These requests have proved efficacious.

Halifax is carrying on an active campaign against tuberculosis. The city has a nurse constantly at work among the tubercular poor. The Province has now before its Legislature a proposal for the care of these unfortunates, in which the Local Council is much interested. The Educational Board of Toronto had great success with its open air school in the summer of 1912, and the Royal Edward Institute of Montreal is equally successful with its winter open air school for tuberculous children. Hamilton, too, does much in this line.

Your Convener rejoices in the proposed appointment by the Department of Labour of the Dominion Government, of women in certain large centres whose duties will be to send reports to the Dominion Government re the hygienic and industrial conditions which surround women and children in industrial establishments and so supplement the efforts already put forth by provincial and local authorities.

The question of the care of the feeble-minded, with other eugenic questions, is one closely connected with public health, but as it is the concern of a Special Committee, your Convener will leave this interesting subject to be dealt with by those appointed to this work.

Toronto has interviewed the Police Commissioners and recommended that the examination of women in cases of assault be carried on by women physicians.

An agitation against the smoke nuisance is being carried on in Ottawa at present, and London too is interested in this reform.

A resolution recommended by the Toronto Council and supported by the National, was sent to the Dominion Government asking for the creation of a Federal Health Bureau. We hope by the time the next report is issued this will be an accomplished fact.

The campaign for the extermination of the fly has been carried on very successfully this past year in many cities. Ottawa was organized with a competitive campaign, and the co-operation of the local press. Montreal and Toronto also worked against this pest. Most of the cities succeeded in having fly films in the moving picture houses, and several had lectures.

Renfrew reports a healthy year, with but little work for the Committee, and Kingston had a good deal of pneumonia and grippe.

The Quebec Provincial Board of Health placed on their mailing lists the names of all persons suggested by your Convener, and sent to them all publications of interest. The Toronto Board also sent their monthly bulletin to the members of the Committee.

Victoria reports that, aside from the lectures on sex hygiene given in the British Columbia schools, with the consent and approval of the Minister of Education, to girls of a suitable age, they also have had lectures on the contagion of venereal diseases in both Victoria and Vancouver by Dr. Hall.

Your Convener also reports that the Province of Ontario in the reformatories act herebefore mentioned, has enacted that no prisoner with a venereal disease shall be discharged from the reformatory as long as she is a source of infection. A copy of the by-laws of the City of New York, as relating to venereal diseases, was sent to each member of the Committee in the larger centres, with the request that it be given to the leading medical men. These by-laws require that venereal diseases be reported as are other contagious and infectious diseases. Public hospitals are required to give the names of patients, private physicians do not, and in all cases the information is confidential.

Outline of proposed future activities of the Public Health Committee.

The urging upon all Local Councils to agitate for the designation of a special day each year for concerted action along health lines, such as municipal cleaning, giving public instruction as to personal individual hygiene, restriction of communicable diseases and other subjects relating to right methods of living. This day would of necessity vary with the climatic conditions of the Dominion, as regards a "cleaning-up day," but it might be the same national day as far as educational effort was concerned and would greatly tend to interest every citizen in the Dominion in a forward health movement, and could be made a valuable avenue of instruction in the rural districts. It would unquestionably appeal to the foreigners who have newly come among us, and to whom any new thing is an immediate object of interest.

An intelligent "Starve the fly" campaign and the continuance of the agitation re a Dominion measure for tuberculin test and other national preventatives of disease, are other objects to which we look forward for our coming work.

Respectfully submitted,

JENNIE E. SMILLIE,
Convener.

It was mentioned that the report of the work of the Committee of Montreal was embodied in that Local Council, and was therefore not repeated in the Committee's report.

Mrs. Huestis alluded to the fact that in recent amendments

to the law in Ontario, reference was made only to women suffering from venereal diseases, while the laws should be applicable as well to men suffering in the same way. She also spoke of the advisability of considering the wisdom of making the notification of such diseases obligatory.

Mrs. Byers said that the Sarnia Local Council had lately tried to co-operate with the Town Council in providing some better method for the disposal of garbage.

The report was adopted.

The following interesting address was given by Mrs. Sanford:—

“THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.”

What the National Council of Women is to the Local Council of any country, so is the International Council to the National Councils of twenty different countries, namely, the United States, Canada, Germany, Sweden, Great Britain and Ireland, Denmark, Netherlands, Australia (consisting of New South Wales, Tasmania, Queensland and West Australia), Italy, France, Argentina, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Norway, Belgium, Greece, Bulgaria, Servia, and Finland; also in Russia, Turkey, South Africa, New Zealand, and Roumania, associations of women are preparing the way for the formation of National Councils, and in the meantime are represented on the International Council by Honorary Vice-Presidents.

Twenty years have passed since the first meeting of the International Council, and 16 since Canada became part of the now magnificent whole.

If the delegates to the National return to their respective Councils enthused and strengthened, how much more are the representatives of the various National Councils fired with fresh zeal by their gathering together with the women of so many different nations, thus affording unique opportunities of studying one another's differing and often opposing views.

The educational value to workers whose horizon is often necessarily bounded by the limits of their own particular interests, is supreme.

The benefits derived from this union of women from all nations is all powerful, though often intangible. The sympathy aroused for one another, the increased knowledge of the good work undertaken, the help obtained from learning of the methods of work adopted by others, all striving to advance every interest of women, to prepare her to take her place in the forefront of every movement for the amelioration of the woes of the human race, and the uplifting of all of the oppressed. For this we would equip her with the highest education and the utmost culture.

One great need now to ensure the best possible results is to have sufficient funds to carry out the various grand undertakings of the International

Council. Many suggestions are being made in order to accomplish this, all of which will be thoroughly discussed at the approaching Hague meeting.

Being Treasurer, this need is especially apparent to me. Many have come to our help during the past year, and it is gratifying to know that Canada has contributed \$100 as a special donation. It is always a source of deep satisfaction when Canada takes her place among the foremost of the Councils regarding all that is expected, and a sad disappointment when she seems to come short in any particular.

The wonderful Quinquennial Meeting recently held in Toronto is still a vivid memory. In the following September the Officers were called together at Innsbruck, where we were most cordially welcomed by dear Frau Hainisch, who had come the previous year from Austria to be present with us in Toronto.

The days spent in Innsbruck were most enjoyable to the Officers, and Frau Hainisch was good enough to say, were most helpful in the strengthening of the Austrian Council, by whom our visit was greatly appreciated.

September, 1911, found the Executive of the Council far to the North of Europe, in the beautiful City of Stockholm, and the week was much too short for all the strenuous work accomplished, and the delightful relaxations provided by our generous and gracious entertainers. Frau Retzius, the former President of the Swedish Council, and the present President, Frau Upmark, together with the Countess Runth, who worked so nobly to bring funds to our treasury, and a host of other Swedish ladies, made our visit a perfect delight.

On the way to Stockholm members of the Executive had been most charmingly entertained by the Danish Council at Copenhagen, and upon the conclusion of our session at Stockholm we sped across to Norway, where a grand reception awaited us at Christiana, under the auspices of the Norwegian Council. After this, the various members of the Executive separated, our honored President, Lady Aberdeen, going back as quickly as possible to her important duties in Ireland, whilst the Treasurer had the honour of accepting an invitation from the German Council to be their guests at Berlin, and afterwards visited the Belgian Council at Brussels.

The most recent meeting of officers was held last June at the Vice-Regal Lodge, Dublin, by the courteous invitation of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Aberdeen.

Needless to say, in spite of the enormous amount of business to be transacted, we were most delightfully and constantly entertained.

Previous to this meeting the Treasurer of the I. C. W. had gone, at the request of the President, to Rome to interview the Countess Spalletti, President of the Italian Council, and other members, regarding the arrangements of the Quinquennial of 1914, which is to be held in Rome, and also to Paris in connection with the Congress, which the French ladies desire

to have the first week in June next, on the conclusion of the Executive, which takes place at the Hague the latter part of May. On this occasion I was most cordially welcomed by dear Mlle. Monod, the then President of the French Council. It is indeed a sad thought that she has passed away from us, and that her kindly welcome, and her cordial greeting, will not await us when we gather at Paris.

Having on a previous occasion had the privilege of attending the Peace Conference at the Hague, I know what a royal reception those of us will receive who can be present as the guests of the Council of the Netherlands.

I might mention that through the Executive in Stockholm I had the privilege of presenting a report of my visit during the winter of 1911 to Italy, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, Servia, Roumania, Hungary, and Austria. As the copy of this report has been printed and is in the hands of many, I need not enlarge upon it. Needless to say that the welcome afforded the representatives of the International Council was a grateful tribute to the esteem in which the Council idea is held, and the result was an increased enthusiasm among the members of the Councils already existing, and also the pleasure of welcoming a new Council established among the Servian ladies under the Presidency of Madam Milovuk, and in Roumania Madam Bratiano has accepted the Vice-Presidency pending the time when the ladies of Bucharest can unite themselves into a Roumanian Council.

How meagre any account appears in view of the vastness of the work, and it would be simply impossible to convey an adequate idea of the pleasure and deep satisfaction afforded by the various visits paid by me to the glorious women of so many countries, and the thrill of pride I have felt in being thus honored in appearing as the representative of such a grand organization as the International Council of Women, privileged to bear the message of affectionate greeting from our beloved President, the Countess of Aberdeen, for whom it is impossible to express how deep is the universal love and respect.

The grandeur of the work and the immense value to all the women of the world, it would be impossible to estimate. The mutual sympathy, the knowledge of one another, the desire to help the stimulation to everything which ennobles the best sentiments of every heart brought into action, and all for the benefit, not only of the land of her birth, but to be for the use and benefit of all other lands the whole world over—is not this a work which urges us to exercise our greatest efforts and calls forth the expression of our deepest gratitude?

SOPHIE SANTFORD.

Treasurer of the International Council of Women.

At the conclusion of this address a resolution of thanks was moved by Miss Derick, seconded by Mrs. Thomson, and supported by Mrs. Lyle, of Hamilton, and carried unanimously.

Mrs. Courtice, Convener of the Committee on Peace and Arbitration, submitted the revised report of that Committee and moved its adoption, seconded by Mrs. Shortt. Carried.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON PEACE AND ARBITRATION.

The purpose of the Peace Movement is fundamentally, first, to educate and transform public opinion in regard to the relations between nations and their mutual obligations; to show the essential character of war, its inherent iniquity and savagery, its destructiveness and degrading influence on peoples, its inefficiency and futility as a means of adjusting controversies; and second, to promote the establishment by the Government of international institutions and methods for the pacific settlement of differences, the conclusion of treaties of arbitration, the establishment of international courts of justice, a parliament of nations, etc., such as will remove all excuse for war by furnishing an adequate substitute for it.

(Read resolutions embodied in the last Quinquennial Report of Peace and Arbitration, pages 76-77, of the Year Book for 1912.)

The Standing Committee of Peace and Arbitration consists of twelve members, representing Victoria, Vancouver, Brandon, London, Hamilton, Sudbury, Walkerville, Chapleau, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, St. John and Halifax.

In letters sent to all the members of this Committee through the year 1912-13, three definite questions were asked, namely, 1. How many signatures to the World's Petition can be secured? 2. What kind of celebration is desirable for the Century of Peace, Dec. 14, 1914? 3. What does your Committee think of the resolution on agenda of the Annual Meeting from the Peace and Arbitration Society, that "The National Council of Women of Canada suggests to the governing Boards of the several universities in the Dominion, the establishment of a 'Peace Foundation' in each university as a memorial of the 100 years of peace between Great Britain, the United States and Canada, said foundation to be in the form of an annual lectureship, or a yearly prize for the best essay on some phase of the movement for the promotion of peace and arbitration throughout the world?"

From four Local Councils with Standing Committees of Peace and Arbitration replies have come from St. John, Hamilton, Walkerville, and Vancouver.

St. John, N.B., says the resolution suggested for the agenda of 1913 re peace celebration was heartily endorsed.

Hamilton says there are two ideas prevailing there for peace celebration—general religious service and an industrial exhibition.

Walkerville made the suggestion that no outward demonstration be given for Century of Peace celebration. Their thought would be to give lectures and encourage prize essays on the value of peace.

Vancouver sends 68 additional signatures to the world's petition and states that a long list was unfortunately lost. This number added to the last report of Canadian effort, aggregates a little more than 2,000. One thousand of this number was sent from St. John, N.B., Mrs. Sheffield, Convenor.

Vancouver also reports activity in peace education and states that the resolution on agenda for 1913 from the Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society, was unanimously favored.

Vancouver also sent a resolution from the Vancouver Ministerial Association, passed in February, 1913, asking that a serious inquiry be made by all nations as to the necessity of war.

Extensive preparations are being made again this year for the observance of the 18th of May as Peace Day in the schools. As the day falls on Sunday, the school exercises will mostly take place on Monday. The American School Peace League is especially promoting the observance of the day, but the peace societies—the Intercollegiate Peace Association, the Peace Department of the National W.C.T.U., the Arbitration and Peace Committee of the National Council of Women, the Peace Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches, etc.—are also devoting unusual attention to the anniversary this year.

As the 18th of May falls on Sunday, special effort is being made to have the ministers of all denominations devote a part at least of the day to the consideration of this most commanding movement, and we are assured that an unusually large number of them will do so.

One result of Norman Angell's work in Great Britain has been the organization at Cambridge of "The Cambridge University War and Peace Society," the purpose of which is to investigate the economic facts to which he has called attention. Similar societies have already been created in one or two German universities, and a German Committee is offering prizes and scholarships with the same object in view. The hope is expressed that chairs of international statecraft may be founded before long in some of the German universities.

The Canadian Peace Society, which was organized in 1904, has recently been reorganized and put into shape to do more work than it has ever done before. The new President of the society is Prof. L. E. Horning, of Victoria University, Toronto, who will bring to the support of the society his strong influence among the students of the university. Professor Horning will attend the Mohawk Arbitration Conference in the middle of May.

EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF STUDENTS.

For the first time in the history of international relations, the United States will act as host to the young scholars of the world this fall, when the 8th International Congress of Students will take place under the auspices of the association of Cosmopolitan Clubs. Any organization that has for

its aim the promotion of friendship and mutual understanding of students from different countries, is cordially invited to send delegates. The object of the Congress, as set forth in the "call," is to bring together the representatives from all the students of the world, in order that the spirit of international brotherhood and humanity may be fostered among them as a result of the deliberations of the Congress and in order that the students of the world may be united into an all-embracing world organization.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE HAGUE CONFERENCE, MAY 18TH.

SUGGESTIONS FOR 1913-14.

1. That the 18th of May be used wherever possible in schools and halls of learning, in churches and organized bodies to celebrate the anniversary of the Hague Conference by arranging suitable programmes.

2. That Local Councils, or societies and clubs affiliated with the Local or National Council, endeavor to secure such addresses as that the Hon. Mackenzie King or other public men have given in Canada, in order that Canada's national and International spirit may grow into more zealous action.

Respectfully submitted,

ADA COURTICE,
Convener.

Moved on behalf of the Ottawa Local Council by Mrs. Hewson.

Seconded by Miss Derick, on behalf of the Montreal Local Council:—

"Whereas, the British Royal Commission and other well-known authorities have agreed that bovine tuberculosis is transmissible to man; and

"Whereas, tuberculosis is being spread by drinking the milk and eating the flesh of infected animals;

"Be it resolved, that the National Council of Women send resolutions to the proper authorities, asking that laws be enacted to ensure a wide-spread application of the tuberculin test to milk-giving cows;

"Be it resolved, that the National Council recommend the Local Councils to secure the co-operation of anti-tuberculosis societies in distributing literature and otherwise disseminating knowledge upon the transmissibility of bovine tuberculosis in order to arouse the public to the danger of using infected milk and meat.

"Be it resolved, that the National Council recommend all Local Councils to do their utmost to secure the passing of by-laws by their respective municipalities, (a) Forbidding the sale of milk from all cows which are not submitted to the tuberculin test every six months or once a year by an accredited veterinary surgeon, who will furnish a declaration in writing

that said cows are entirely free from tuberculosis or any other malignant or contagious disease; (b) Forbidding the sale of all meat which has not been properly prepared, inspected and stamped in an abattoir; (c) Since it is well known that flies carry tuberculosis and other diseases to milk and meat;

“Be it resolved, that the National Council recommend the Local Councils to organize ‘fly campaigns’ along educational lines, and that the municipal pasteurization of milk be also discussed.”

Moved in amendment on behalf of the Toronto Local Council by Mrs. Huestis.

Seconded by Mrs. Burton:—

“Whereas, the British Royal Commission and other well-known authorities have agreed that bovine tuberculosis is transmissible to man; and

“Whereas, tuberculosis is being spread by drinking the milk and eating the flesh of infected animals;

“Be it resolved, that the National Council recommend the Local Council to secure the co-operation of anti-tuberculosis societies in distributing literature and otherwise disseminating knowledge upon the transmissibility of bovine tuberculosis in order to arouse the public to the dangers of using infected milk and meat;

“Be it resolved, that the National Council recommend all Local Councils to do their utmost to secure the passing of by-laws in their respective municipalities. (a) That there should be compulsory pasteurization of all uncertified milk sold in the municipalities; (b) That municipalities adopt the principle of a municipal ice supply; (c) That municipal abattoirs be established under adequate inspection, and that all meat and poultry put up for sale shall bear an official inspection stamp; (d) That a sufficient number of inspectors be appointed to make possible a fortnightly inspection of all dairy farms; (e) That the National Council recommend the Local Councils to organize ‘fly campaigns’ along educational lines, since it is well known that flies carry tuberculosis and other diseases to milk and meat.”

In moving this amendment, Mrs. Huestis took exception to the third clause in the Ottawa resolution. She had consulted many experts, and the opinion expressed was to the effect that conditions in the Province of Ontario at least are approximately the same as in the State of New York, where figures show that fifty per cent. of the cattle are tubercular. If, therefore, as this clause suggests, it was necessary to destroy fifty per cent. of the cattle in Canada at one time, we would have to face a famine in the supply of milk and meat. For that reason it was thought that it would be more practical to suggest compulsory pasturiza-

tion as a remedy, and a gradual, instead of a sweeping irradieation of affected cattle. Continuing, Mrs. Huestis quoted from the report of the International Commissioners to the effect that though most valuable, the tuberular test is not practieable. She also quoted from the "Survey" of March 12th, 1913, and from the Bulletin of the Department of Health, September, 1912, in support of her contention.

The following amendment to the amendment was

Moved by Mrs. Shortt.

Seconded by Mrs. Hawkins:—

"Whereas, the British Royal Commission and other well known authorities have agreed that bovine tuberculosis is transmitted to man; and whereas, tuberculosis is being spread by drinking the milk and eating the meat of infected animals; be it resolved,

"(a) That in view of the difficulties of having a Federal law making the tuberculin test for cattle compulsory and being assured that the most effective way to secure a milk supply free of tuberculin would be to begin with the municipality, we would urge upon Local Councils to do their utmost to secure municipal by-laws requiring the application of the tuberculin test to all milk-giving cows.

"(b) Forbidding the sale of all meat which has not been properly prepared, inspected and stamped in an abattoir.

"(c) That the National Council recommend the Local Councils to organize 'fly campaigns' along educational lines, since it is well known that these carry tuberculosis and other diseases to milk and meat."

In moving the above, Mrs. Shortt said that twenty-five per cent. of the cattle in the United States are infected with tuberculosis, but that it is probable that less are infected here, possibly not more than ten per cent.

The tubercular test is applied free by the Government when it is asked for.

The Attorney Veterinary General has approved of applying the tubercular test.

Miss Derick and Mrs. Smillie, of Montreal, spoke in favour of the tuberculin test.

The amendment to the amendment was put and carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

EVENING RECEPTION.

After a reception tendered to the visiting delegates by the Montreal Local Council (see Notes as to Local Arrangements, page 34), Dr. Ritchie England, President of the Montreal Local Council, took the chair, and an address was given by Mrs. Macnaughton, President of the Woman's Art Association of Montreal, who spoke of the growing interest in art in Canada, and briefly outlined what the women of Montreal were endeavoring to do to encourage art in its various forms. She laid especial stress on the modern drama as showing concentrated pictures of society which could not be obtained by looking at life in the mass. Such dramatists as Brioux, Galsworthy, Hauptmann and Shaw were treating some of the vital problems as were dealt with by the National Council. Drama leagues were being formed to encourage the best plays, and it was hoped that ultimately Canada would have a chain of municipally owned repertory theatres presenting sterling companies in serious drama. Mrs. Macnaughton advised those who could not see such dramas to read some of the splendid plays which were being written to-day.

Prof. Henry Armstrong, of McGill, described the work of the Canadian Handicrafts' Guild, which sought to keep alive the various handicrafts found among the Indians and French-Canadians, as well as among the immigrants from Europe, as has also the Woman's Art Association of Canada. He told of the different products of these races, and of the methods of collecting and selling them in order to encourage their continuance.

Miss Eliza Ritchie, Ph.D., in her address on "The Artist and His Public," spoke of the isolation of the artist of to-day as compared with his predecessors of the classic and middle ages, when every craftsman was an artist. The public should take the trouble to learn what real beauty is before attempting to criticize the artist. On the other hand, the public have a right to select the artist's subjects, although it must allow him to express his own individuality and his own conception of these subjects.

Mrs. Sanford, of Hamilton, moved a vote of thanks to the speakers and to the ladies who contributed the musical programme and to the Montreal Council for its generous hospitality.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

THURSDAY, MAY 8th

—
MORNING SESSION.

The devotional meeting was held as usual.

The President took the chair at 9.30, and after silent prayer and the roll call the minutes of the previous day were read, corrected and confirmed.

The report of the Standing Committee on the Care of the Feeble-minded was read by the Convener, Mrs. Stead, who moved its adoption, seconded by Mrs. Macnaughton:—

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE CARE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

Madam President, and Members of the Council:

After the last Annual Meeting I wrote to every member of my Committee, urging them to keep up the interest in their Local Council regarding the need for the custodial care of the feeble-minded; and as far as possible to ensure or institute systematic medical inspection in the schools, with a view to segregate and form classes for backward children.

Later, when a pamphlet was distributed by the "Nova Scotia League for the Care of the Feeble-minded," which fully set forth the urgent need for such care, a copy was sent to every member of this Committee, again pleading the importance of active work on the part of every Council.

Two months ago I wrote again to each member of the Committee and also to the President of each Council not represented on my Committee, asking for data for this report. To these 31 letters 21 replies have been received, as follows:—

1. Edmonton, Alberta—Our Local Council has no Committee for the Care of the Feeble-minded, but the City Council has made a grant to a private Home for the Feeble-minded, and there is some probability of a Governmental Institution.

2. Brandon has no Committee and reports no work done for the feeble-minded.

3. Kingston—Nothing has yet been done in the Local Council, but the matter is under discussion.

4. Sydney, Cape Breton, has no Committee in the Local Council, but a branch of the Nova Scotia League has been formed there.

5. West Algoma reports active work. They have petitioned the Boards of Education in Fort William and Port Arthur to appoint a school nurse. They have made a special study of the causes of feeble-mindedness and remind us from authoritative source—Dr. Tredgold's—that 90 per cent. of the mental deficiency is inherited, and only 10 per cent. is due to adverse circumstances and environment. Our duty lies in changing the bad environment if possible, but the sterner duty is the prevention of the continuance of this menace to our country.

6. Ottawa have nothing tangible to report, but they have kept the matter "in the public eye" by means of newspaper articles, etc.

7. St. John, New Brunswick, at present have no power to act in special cases, but are expecting to have a Children's Protection Act passed by their Legislature very shortly. They point out the value to defective children of the free kindergarten schools of St. John, but this is not a good influence for the normal children who attend the classes.

8. New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, has formed a branch of the Nova Scotia League for the Care of the Feeble-minded, but the Council has no Committee..

9. Sarnia, one of our newest Councils, has already appointed a Convener and has begun active work.

10. Toronto gives a splendid report. In November a conference was held, presided over by Controller McCarthy. This resulted in the formation of a permanent association for the Protection of the Feeble-minded. From this association a widely attended deputation waited upon the Government of Ontario, February 26th, 1913, urging them to

(a) Amend the Marriage Act of Ontario, so as to prevent the marriage of feeble-minded persons;

(b) To establish, with the co-operation of the municipalities, Training Schools or Farm Colonies for the custodial care of feeble-minded children. Appeals have been made to the Government on behalf of the feeble-minded persistently for the last twenty years.

This association also distributed a little folder presenting some very formidable facts and figures. One class for backward children has already been started in Toronto, but there are about 2,000 school children in Ontario who are mentally deficient. 10 per cent. of the inmates of gaols are in the same condition; 20 per cent. in the Houses of Refuge; 50 per cent. in the Rescue Homes, and 60 per cent. in the Inebriates' Homes; 33 per cent. in the Industrial Schools; 15 per cent. before the Juvenile Court of Toronto. All these are State supported Institutions, and point to the necessity, from an economic standpoint, for preventing the present increase of such worse than useless citizens, and cause and effect cannot be divided.

Dr. Johnson, of Vinelands, gave an illustrated lecture in Toronto recently, and Dr. Helen MacMurchy and others of our Council's Committee have taken frequent opportunity to speak publicly of the necessity for governmental care of the feeble-minded.

11. Halifax has also been active, the Council working hand in hand with the Nova Scotia League for the Care of the Feeble-minded. In August, 1912, we had a visit from Dr. Fernald, who is in charge of the Massachusetts Institute for the Feeble-minded. He advises an institution for all ages (of course with separation of the sexes), so that the older and more capable may assist in caring for the more helpless ones. In December last our League sent their Secretary, Mr. John Weir, on a lecturing tour through Cape Breton and Nova Scotia. He succeeded in forming 50 branch Leagues, several of which have already brought their influence to bear on their local representative in the Provincial Legislature; and this together with the city's appeal to the Premier gives us a substantial hope for some practical tangible results.

12. Hamilton points out the gratifying fact that more interest is taken of late in the question of segregating the feeble-minded, and this increased interest is the direct outcome of the greater knowledge of the need for such segregation. There are about 6,000 feeble-minded in Ontario—the institution in Orillia cares for 700; the remainder—over 5,000 of them—are marrying and intermarrying and so the numbers must steadily increase. "The Government expend much, and rightly so, on the improvement of farm stock; surely the same care might be extended to the human race."

13. Walkerville has no Committee.

14. Through the efforts of the Local Council of Winnipeg women inspectors have been appointed to visit the Insane Asylum, but as there is no Compulsory Education Act in Manitoba, very little can be done to reach the Feeble-minded Children.

15. Truro is a new Council, but they have already commenced to gather information in Colchester County, the Council Committee working with the Truro Branch of the Nova Scotia League.

16. In the same way the Council's Committee in Renfrew work in conjunction with a Committee from the Children's Aid Society.

17. Sudbury has no Committee.

18. London sent a delegation to the Toronto Conference in January of this year. Their local member, the Hon. Adam Beck, is in hearty sympathy with the work.

19. Montreal reports: "Our Council had charge of the department of 'Heredity' in the recent Child Welfare Exhibition. For this large charts were prepared illustrating a defective family in contrast with a superior family, so as to show that

(a) Feeble-mindedness is hereditary.

(b) This condition is not swamped by intermarriage, the abnormal with the normal. On the contrary, the abnormal vitiates the normal.

(c) Feeble-mindedness is frequently associated with alcoholism, tuberculosis, epilepsy, prostitution, criminal tendencies and certain types of insanity.

(d) It is the cause rather than the effect of such evils.

(e) Even the normal children of feeble-minded parents should not have ~~④~~ children.

(f) Feeble-minded people have larger families than normal people.

(g) Probably there are 2,000 feeble-minded people in Montreal. Exact figures are not obtainable, because there is no Compulsory Education Act and no psychological inspection in the schools, no special classes for backward and defective children, and no institution for the temporary or permanent care of the mentally defective, apart from the hospitals for the insane.

These charts were explained to the visitors at the Exhibition by "Explainers," who were arranged for by the Montreal Local Council.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society (in affiliation with the Local Council) has established a psychological clinic for the children in its care. A medical and psychological clinic is being organized under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church at the Chalmers House Settlement. "Mental Defectives" occupied a prominent place on the Agenda of the 13th Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction in Montreal, December, 1912. An important address was given by Dr. Goddard, of Vinelands. Miss Deriek and Dr. Tait, of McGill University, have lectured during the past winter on this and allied subjects.

The Local Council of Women of Montreal would urge the necessity of securing:—

(1) Compulsory education in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba as in the rest of Canada.

(2) Medical and psychological clinics in connection with public schools, juvenile courts, and all philanthropic and Government institutions for the care of children.

(3) More rigid immigration laws, so as to exclude from Canada all descendants of feeble-minded people.

(4) Special classes for backward children.

(5) Institutions for the permanent care of mental defectives.

20. Vancouver has established auxiliary schools for the mentally defective; one is already in operation and two more are to be added. The Local Council there ask for the co-operation of other Local Councils and philanthropic societies in British Columbia in the necessary work of gathering information.

Greater interest has been shown in this matter this year in the Local Councils than heretofore, nevertheless several Councils have failed entirely to answer our letters of enquiry and several others write to say that they have no Committees to deal with the matter. We would therefore ask all Local Councils to adopt some systematic plan of campaign. Our plan in Nova Scotia was first to collect authentic data, which we have placed in the hands of our local Government, proving the existence of a very serious problem; and the great necessity for Governmental custodial care of the mentally deficient. Of our methods of procedure we shall be glad to send full particulars to any Council which wishes to commence work in this direction. Our expenses were very heavy, but we had generous assistance from our Provincial Government. We would further suggest that every Convener of a Local Committee should communicate with Dr. Helen MacMurchy, who is always ready to suggest and help in any practical work, as she has already done so many times. Moreover, this Committee again urges every Local Council to secure the formation of classes for backward children wherever possible in cities, towns and country districts. Further, they would ask this National Council to petition the Dominion Government to appoint a Commission on Mental Deficiency, and in the event of the Dominion Government declaring the matter to be outside its own jurisdiction, we would ask the National Council to petition all Provincial Governments to appoint Provincial Commissions to deal with the matter.

Finally, because this name "Feeble-minded" is deemed offensive, especially to the friends of defective children, we beg that the Committee be called the "Committee on Mental Deficiency."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. K. STEAD,
Convener.

Mrs. Huestis said medical inspection in schools can do much to decide which are the mentally defective pupils. In Toronto, Hamilton and Vancouver the ordinary medical inspectors refer such cases to experts, who decide which of these pupils should be sent to the special classes that are held for such cases. She further suggested that it would be kinder to call all mentally defective children "backward children," in order to prevent unnecessarily hurting the feelings of parents.

The report with its recommendations was adopted.

The report of the Standing Committee on Equal Moral Standard and Prevention of Traffic in Women was presented by the Convener of the Committee, Mrs. Asa Gordon, of Ottawa, who moved its adoption, seconded by Mrs. Radford:—

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON EQUAL MORAL STANDARD AND PREVENTION OF TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

One of the gravest problems which confront the people of Canada to-day, is the great social evil. While every thoughtful citizen has some general idea as to its nature and magnitude, yet few understand, even approximately, the real facts.

In this one vice \$15,000 are spent annually in Chicago alone; and no less an authority than Dr. Kelly, of Johns Hopkins University, has startled the so-called Christian world by claiming that White Slavery, directly and indirectly, costs the people of America three billions of dollars each year! And regarding Canada, careful investigation has proved that the condition of our Dominion is scarcely less appalling; all our cities, and many of our towns and villages, have within their borders palpable evidence of this evil.

It is estimated that on this continent there are over 300,000 girls and women of the night; and the Vice Commissioners, who have investigated, say there are ten men to every one of these women. As the life of the girl is so short, it requires 60,000 victims each year to supply the demand, and many of these victims come from Canadian homes.

The great question before us is this: What shall we do under existing circumstances to lessen the influence of this vice, and to restrict and counteract its power upon the community? Also, how shall we convince the general public of the extent of the traffic, of its diabolical methods of working, and of the unspeakable inheritance of suffering and degradation it is laying up for future generations? Moral purity is the foundation of a nation, and while Canada is building this splendid structure of her Dominion, let her see to it that she checks this dry-rot which is even now eating into her foundations. Probably many were shocked to learn from the reports of the Temperance and Moral Reform Committee of the Methodist Church that Canada pays a yearly toll of \$125,000,000 to social vice. Before such a statement we pause with bated breath! Yet to be silent would be sin!

We believe the work of fighting this evil must be as widely International as is the evil itself. We are glad, therefore, to record that Canada is one of the twenty-two nations who have signed an International treaty to carry on war against the traffic.

For our encouragement be it said, progress is being made by legal enactments, by amelioration of economic conditions, by greater attention to the moral education and legal protection of children, by philanthropic rescue and prevention, and lastly, by an increased social control.

In its commercialized aspect a social conscience appears to be developing, and this should do much toward stamping out the evil.

Hitherto, reforms have come in cycles and have accomplished little; even Christian rescue work has been spasmodic. But at last Canadian re-

ligious bodies are recognizing that the evil is an organized traffic to be fought only by organized effort. This is one of the most promising signs of the times, that, instead of standing piously aloof, the Churches of Canada have come to the wise conclusion they have a definite and co-operative task to perform in stamping out the evil, and this has been very largely brought about by the women's organizations. As a result of this joining of forces, a Dominion organization has been formed, which, at all points of Canada, will deal with the traffic, and rescue many victims from the net of degradation.

For spreading information and making known facts, for giving light and warning to the young and unprotected in regard to this grave evil, no other organization is more suitable in its individual and corporate capacity than the National Council of Women, representing as it does thirty-one Local Councils and a federation of about 150,000 women. This Council will extend its help and information, not only to the various women's societies, but also to fathers, sons and brothers, who need equally light and guidance on this subject.

A series of Purity Conventions were held last year, under the auspices of the Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada, and of the World's Purity Federation, in Toronto, Ottawa, St. John, Moncton, Amherst, Sackville, Truro and Sydney.

The National Committee of the Moral and Social Reform Council have brought before the Dominion Parliament amendments to the Criminal Code; these they hope will be passed this session.

One of our great weaknesses has been that we have construed this social evil as a female proposition; and our criminality has been the persecution of the woman, while permitting the easy escape of the man. Yet, is the man who has fallen any more to be excused than the woman? In Holy Writ they are equally under condemnation; on this equality they must be judged by society and the State.

Some of us think the social evil is a masculine proposition; certainly we shall never accomplish much until we lay upon the man the heavier end of this burden of guilt.

The female sinner may be confined in a given area, but no attempt is made to limit the liberty of the male sinner, who is spreading loathsome diseases. Eminent physicians say that more than 60 per cent. of operations upon women in hospitals are the result of these diseases.

Then again, a segregated district is not only a menace to the whole community, but the rendezvous of all the degraded, and a safe station for the white slaver where his victim may be concealed, for from this sin-farm neither cries, nor prayers, nor physical effort can obtain her release. Through an aroused public opinion, however, effective legislation will be required in the near future.

It is shockingly serious that both male and female victims are diseased, and that their diseases are being constantly passed on to innocent people. These diseases and others are so contagious, it is now dangerous to use a public drinking-cup or towel, thus proving that no sinner lives unto himself.

To eradicate the wrong, first we must give purity the greatest chance, and second, we must give impurity a blow; and to make both effectual we must go into the lives of the girls, meet their needs, and give them the chance to earn a good and honest living.

Parents and the environment of children are largely responsible for vice conditions; the children are not trained to frugality and executive ability. Some may have a few superficial accomplishments—a little music, or embroidery, or a shiftless idea of smartening the home, regardless of dirt and other unsanitary conditions. Few, however, learn a trade; they cannot bind a book, make a dress, cook a meal, or wash a tub of clothes; if they were able to do so, there is plenty of work for them in good homes and at fair wages.

Some think that the minimum wage law would only throw thousands of the unfit out of employment, and that men, instead of these girls, would be employed at \$12 a week, because from a health standpoint men are more reliable than women. Something, therefore, must be done to promote efficiency, and to make merit and efficiency regulate the wage.

Then we have girls who occupy the cold hall bedroom and live on insufficient food; others with mental, physical or moral infirmity; and, lastly, the human driftwood, those who have broken from the mooring of all good things; ninety-nine of these are defective, and for that reason choose the easiest way of earning their living.

Girls are lured from the drudgery of comfortless homes by promise of marriage, and they awake from a drugged sleep to find themselves slaves for life in a house of sin. These innocent, unsuspecting girls are the kind most eagerly sought by the men who pursue this infamous traffic. One of the problems of the country districts is, what has been described as "the deadly dullness of village life." There young people are at a loss how to spend their evenings. Should not the Church do something to relieve this monotony? Usually there is a schoolroom where social gatherings could be held, or perhaps a concert, spelling-bee, or lecture occasionally. This kindly interest, too, would convince the young people that the Church cares for them.

We would also suggest municipal employment and enjoyment bureaus in cities, where women and girls could find safe and suitable employment, and where wholesome amusements were provided for men and women together. Here, with proper supervised association, they might enjoy music, games, pictures, reading matter, etc. Oftentimes it is not the love of

wickedness that leads girls astray, but a hunger for companionship, affection, and the natural call of sex.

Then there are the educated victims who come from homes of piety; these so often fall blindly into traps laid at railway stations or ports, in the streets of crowded cities, or in quiet country lanes. In all these places there are scoundrels, who are on the watch to deceive and betray innocent young girls, and to sell them into a life of shame.

It should be made known that drink and immorality are so closely intertwined, that were it not for drink and drugs, which are such predominant factors in this traffic, many of the traps laid would be absolute failures. We cannot get away from these unpalatable facts; they must be faced intelligently and courageously.

ONTARIO.

TORONTO.—Each member of the Local Committee has been responsible for some special line of work, viz., watching the advertisements in the daily papers, and investigating any that might be misleading; also the temptations to which girls working in public places are subjected. The employment agencies have been visited from time to time and a close watch kept on their methods of work. One was found to be doing an immoral business; legal action was taken, the manager fined, his license cancelled, and the office closed.

The Women's Court has been established through the representation of its need made by our Committee, and while it is not all that we would like to see it, we feel that it is a step forward, and an earnest of the time when we will have a night court for women, with a woman on the Bench.

The jail was visited to see if it were possible with the present accommodation to segregate prisoners according to their crime, so that the keeper and inmates of disorderly houses may not mingle with the "shop-lifter" and possibly induce her into their vile trade.

The Committee feels that most of the social evil is due to ignorance, and has spent its best efforts along educational lines. Nearly a hundred addresses have been given at mothers' meetings, urging upon them the necessity of teaching "life truths" to their children and bringing them up in the proper attitude of mind in regard to sex matters. Much literature has been distributed, but a general campaign of education is needed. Whenever possible, talks have been given to girls, viz., in factories at the noon hour and at various churches and clubs. Leaflets have been prepared in the form of "open letters" (one for men and one for women), telling them some plain facts that they should know, and we hope to get these letters into the hands of those in danger in time to prevent their ruin through ignorance.

LONDON.—The work in connection with the Y.W.C.A. has been very encouraging. The "Big Sister Movement," inaugurated over eighteen

months ago, has had special value among English and foreign girls. Travellers' Aid for station work is being furthered; girls are helped, and accommodation provided at the Transient House of the Y.W.C.A. One girl was restored to her parents; she had been engaged, through advertisement, as nurse maid at an address which did not exist. Many instances have proved the danger of young girls travelling alone, especially where there are stop-over junctions. Several cases have been tried at the private session of the Police Court, though not made public.

OTTAWA.—Through newspaper aid the Committee secured money enough to bring Mrs. Wells, the first policewoman in America. She addressed a public meeting, with the result that the Police Commissioners have appointed two excellent workers of the Travellers' Aid to have official care of the women and girls of the city. These workers have seen years of service in safeguarding homeless girls. The trains have been watched also for men and women suspected of bringing girls from the country into the city for immoral purposes. In this department we hope the aid of the policewoman may bring a new era.

WEST ALGOMA.—The Committee have sent letters to the Moral and Social Reform Association, expressing sympathy in their work, and offering suggestions for further effort. In reply the officers assured co-operation. Although no results of the Committee's work is yet in evidence, still the effort is much needed.

HAMILTON.—The Committee's work has been much strengthened through the visit of Mr. Coote of the National Vigilance Society of England. Mr. Coote gave two addresses, after which a nationally organized chartered association was formed, with local branches which work in conjunction with the Local Council. The Council reports to the Moral Reform Association cases which come to their notice. The Travellers' Aid has given valuable assistance. Two girls, who had been lured to the city, were sent back to their homes. Many young girls, especially foreigners, have been safeguarded while travelling. And we have succeeded in excluding the public when women are brought before the magistrate.

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON.—This Committee has been in existence about six months, and has worked chiefly on educational lines. We have distributed leaflets through departmental stores, girls' boarding-houses, and women's organizations. Arrangements have been made for addresses by leading doctors, subjects: Intemperance, Social Diseases, Hereditary Influences, and Healthy Influences of the Home. Newspapers are closely watched, some questionable advertisements have recently appeared.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Moral reform is engaging the attention of some of our most earnest men and women. During the past year the Committee has

worked along general lines, but especially in regard to prevention and law enforcement. We hope to have policewomen appointed this year. And have interviewed the C.P.R. authorities regarding enforcement of the law on steamships, and in railway and mining camps.

SUGGESTIONS.

1. Let each Local Council and Nationally Organized Society appoint Committees, if such do not exist, to supervise this department, and let our Local Councils get in touch with all women's organizations, and offer to send speakers on this subject, or invite such to attend special meetings at which the subject will be fully dealt with.
2. The Chicago Vice Commission, the first salaried municipal commission of its kind, has made the following helpful recommendations: 1st. Appointment of a morals commission. 2nd. Establishment of a morals court. 3rd. Instruction of children, 12 to 16 years old, in sex hygiene, etc.
3. To study the advisability of the appointment of vice commissions in cities.

Some of us wish we had known enough to begin sooner, and that we could live a hundred years, and work every minute, day and night, to help these unfortunates! To stem the torrent of sorrow, anguish, and terror which flows beneath the feet of every girl of the night, this has become a driving ambition! The inspiration to such varied methods is in the consciousness that an all-round ultimate good can only come with an all-round persistent endeavour.

“Friends, there is much to be done,
Let us to our task!”

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. GORDON,
Convener.

In answer to a question, Mrs. Asa Gordon and the President both stated that members of the Government are always glad to receive expressions of public opinion through letters or otherwise which may assist or support them in securing desired reforms.

In speaking to her report, Mrs. Asa Gordon urged the importance of having train inspectors whose work would be similar to that of the matrons on some of the steamships.

Mrs. Radford, of Montreal, thought there was need also for the service of a trained nurse on ships, and she also dwelt on the importance of providing places of healthful recreation for immigrant girls.

Mrs. Sanford asked if immigration agents are licensed.

Dr. Gordon said they are not. Continuing, Dr. Gordon said that the Council should continue to work to secure "equal pay for equal work" and also for the "raising of the age of consent," and said that when women had suffrage, such necessary legislature would be sure to follow. In Toronto, a few months ago, at a crowded meeting held in the Massey Hall, a Citizens' Committee consisting of forty members was formed to try and bring about better moral conditions in the city, but no women were appointed members of this Committee.

The Corresponding Secretary stated in reply that the President of the Toronto Citizens' Committee, Mr. James Ryrie, in answer to a personal request which she had made that some women be placed on the Committee, said that the reason why women had not been included on the Committee was because it was hoped to get the men to do active work on these moral questions. For many years women have been doing work of the kind, while the majority of men have held aloof; and therefore those who organized this meeting thought that the responsibility for such work ought to be placed on the shoulders of the men.

Mrs. Huestis said that the Toronto Local Council had asked this Citizens' Committee to take steps to have a vice commission formed in Toronto. She spoke of the success which has attended the efforts of her Local Council in securing a Woman's Court, which is attended regularly every day by some members of the Council in order to keep it a public court, and to show how important they consider this court for the protection of women prisoners. She also spoke of the value of women policemen and concurred in the importance of the appointment of women inspectors in railway trains.

Mrs. Scott, of Montreal, stated that two women "Travellers' Aid" have been appointed by the Y.W.C.A., Montreal, and another has been appointed by the Fairmount W.C.T.U. She urged the Council to try and secure the appointment of Travellers' Aid in many other places.

Mrs. Radford said that the Y.W.C.A. in Vancouver, Regina, Calgary, Winnipeg, and other places, have already appointed Travellers' Aid.

In reply to a question from Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. Shortt said that much thought and many precautions were taken in Canada

for the protection of young immigrant women and girls. It is quite untrue that a large number of such girls are lost on the journey between cities in Canada. Some of the ships have no matrons other than those that come out in charge of parties. She also agreed that there should be train matrons.

An officer of the Colonial Intelligence League has stated as a result of five months' investigation, that girls with a proper attitude to life find sufficient protection after arriving in Canada.

Mr. Thomas Howell, of the Immigration and Colonization Department of the Canadian Northern, having been invited to speak, said that matters would never be wholly satisfactory in respect to these questions until women were appointed ships' matrons who are also ships' officers, with authority to act. At present only one woman has such authority. The ordinary ships' matrons, so-called, have not such authority. He asked that this one woman ship's officer be allowed to speak to the meeting later on. In his opinion, the Department of the Interior should have women officials connected with the Department, who should among their other duties inspect trains. He thought if the National Council were to ask for this, the Dominion Government might be willing to grant their request.

Mrs. Byers urged scientific education, especially in the homes, as a prevention of immorality, and spoke of the value of good, sensible books, articles, and leaflets, on the question of sex, and adapted especially for the education of boys and girls.

Mrs. Burton said that the Committee of the Local Council in Toronto has distributed hundreds of copies of Dr. W. S. Hall's "Leaflets for Boys and Girls" and his "Open Letter to Parents." The members of the Committee have given a large number of addresses on these subjects.

The report was adopted.

Moved by Mrs. Sanford.

Seconded by Mrs. Asa Gordon:—

Resolved. "That the Local Councils be strongly urged to secure the licensing and inspection of registry offices by the municipal authorities."

Mrs. Sanford, in moving this resolution, said that it has been stated that in some places agents of the white slave traffic have been acting as proprietors of registry offices.

The resolution was carried.

Moved on behalf of the Toronto Local Council by Mrs. Huestis.

Seconded by Mrs. Burton:—

Resolved, "That the Provincial Legislatures be approached with an urgent request that legislation may be passed at an early date to give power to every landlord to terminate at once a tenancy if the tenant is convicted of using the premises for immoral purposes; to provide that where the landlord fails to make use of this power to terminate tenancy, or to take effective steps to stop such further offences, he should, on a second conviction of his tenant for a similar offence, be deemed guilty of having knowingly aided and abetted the commission of that offence."

(Both above provisions are included under the Criminal Law Amendment Act of Great Britain, which became operative on December 12th, 1912.)

Mrs. Radford said that many houses which seemed to be nominally respectable in good neighbourhoods, are in reality houses of ill-fame. She asked what could be done in such cases.

Mrs. Shortt said that Dr. Sparrow, after making a careful investigation in different parts of Canada, which lasted five months, recommended most strongly the licensing of all boarding and lodging houses.

The resolution was put and carried.

The President called the attention of the meeting to the fact that the report of the International Congress of 1909, which contained full information on all these important topics in many valuable addresses and papers given by women of several nationalities, may be had from the Corresponding Secretary for the low price of \$1 for the two large volumes and should be in the hands of all the members of the Council.

The discussion on "polygamous marriages" and "marriages between Orientals and whites" in Canada, was introduced by a communication in a letter received from Miss Crease, President of the Victoria Local Council. Miss Crease said in part: "The Mormon agents are very active among us, distributing literature and asking for dissections on it. May I at the same time point out on behalf of the Victoria Council, that we object to ALL 'marriages between Orientals and whites' being classed with 'polygamous marriages!'"

Mrs. Cummings also read an extract from an address given by Mr. J. Alton Robb, of Salt Lake City, who has been studying

the Mormon question at first hand for a period of over ten years, in which he says: "Seriously and without a single degree of exaggeration, I have come to the conclusion that the Mormon problem presents features of such grave consequences that it promises to become a national menace to the United States, and I may add to other countries, in the future by no means remote. The success which has attended the great missionary campaign inaugurated by the Mormons three years ago is remarkable. This cult is now firmly entrenched in twenty-four States of the Union, and is adding to the lists of its proselytes at *the rate of two hundred a day* throughout the United States alone, according to confidential statistics to which I recently gained access."

Letters from the Councils in Alberta spoke of the great activity of the Mormons in trying to make converts in that Province.

Germany, Norway and Sweden have all prohibited Mormons from working in those countries, and in Great Britain a strong movement is on foot to try and prevent their propaganda there.

A large number of young girls are brought from various countries in Europe to America by the Mormons. These girls have no idea whatever of the teachings of these Mormons concerning polygamy.

Mrs. Griffin, of Vancouver, supported the statements made by Miss Crease.

Miss Ritchie said that merely propaganda work by any religious body as such is not immoral nor against the laws of Canada. The Mormons have as much right to advance their religion as other bodies, but they have no right to practice polygamy in Canada.

The President said that it is almost impossible to furnish proof that the law against polygamy is being violated, and therefore in many cases proceedings cannot be taken against those whom there is every reason to believe are breaking the law.

Mrs. Huestis urged the need of a change in the law with regard to the issuing of marriage licenses.

The President said that there is a bill concerning this matter now before the Ontario Legislature.

It was moved by Mrs. Macnaughton.

Seconded by Mrs. Huestis:—

Resolved, “That the question of polygamous marriages, and also the question of marriages between Oriental and whites in Canada, be referred to the Committee on Laws for the Better Protection of Women and Children.” *Carried.*

Mrs. Minden Cole, Montreal, gave an invitation from the Montreal Art Association to the members to visit the gallery in the said association, especially to see the pictures of Mr. de Bell.

The President on behalf of the Council thanked the Art Association for this courtesy.

Mrs. Lyman said that the Montreal Art Association had made the members of the Council members of the said association during their stay in Montreal, and hoped that the delegates would be able to visit the gallery many times while in the city.

Moved on behalf of the Toronto Local Council by Mrs. Huestis.

Seconded by Mrs. Runciman:—

Resolved, “That social functions during the day be eliminated from the Annual Meetings of the National Council, as the work which brings us together has grown so voluminous that all the time allotted is needed to conduct the business of the Agenda.”

In moving this resolution Mrs. Huestis spoke with appreciation of the liberality and kindness of the Montreal Council in connection with its many entertainments, many of which were truly educational in effect. It was only because the work of the Council is increasing so rapidly, which meant that a longer time was needed at each Annual Meeting for its consideration. As most of the delegates are extremely busy women, it is not easy for them to be away from home a longer time than a week, and it was for that reason that the Toronto Council desired to propose that for the future no social engagements should take place in the daytime.

Miss Peters, Mrs. Byers, Dr. Gordon and Miss Derick spoke against the resolution, as they considered the strain of business would be too great if unrelieved by any social engagements. It was also pointed out that the social engagements were of value in that they afforded delegates opportunities of discussing Council business informally with one another.

The resolution was put to the meeting and was lost.

Moved by Mrs. Byers.

Seconded by Mrs. Shortt:—

Resolved, “That a Committee be appointed to select suitable literature on the study of life, social, hygiene, and preparation for parenthood, for the use of social service and purity workers.”

With the consent of the mover and seconder, this matter was afterwards referred to the Standing Committee on Objectionable Printed Matter, instead of appointing a special committee for the purpose.

The Corresponding Secretary read a kind letter of congratulation and greetings from Lady Laurier, elected Vice-President, which was received with applause.

It was decided to send a telegram of greeting to the Advisory President the Countess of Aberdeen, and also to send the following cablegram to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught:—

“The National Council of Women in annual session assembled, respectfully express their earnest hope for the complete recovery of their Honorary President, H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught.”

The meeting adjourned for luncheon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

PRIVATE MEETING OF COUNCIL.

In the absence of Lady Taylor the report of the sale of the International Congress transactions was read by the Corresponding Secretary, who moved its adoption, seconded by Miss Derick.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

“TRANSACTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL” ACCOUNT FROM
MAY 31, 1912, TO APRIL 30, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in bank June 1, 1912.....	\$24 45
From sale of books.....	78 00
Bank interest	1 12
	<hr/>
	\$104 57

EXPENDITURE.	
Paid on note.....	\$100.00
Balance in bank.....	4.57
	—————
	\$104.57
Balance still due on note.....	\$100.00

MARGARET TAYLOR.

Treasurer "Transactions" Fund.

Audited and found correct:

JOSEPHINE MacCALLUM.

Hon. Treasurer Quinquennial Fund, 1909.

Mrs. Thom-on spoke strongly of the value of these volumes, and urged that the Local Councils do their best to promote their sale. She pointed out that there is still \$100 due on the note which had been endorsed by Lady Taylor and Mrs. Cummings in order to pay for these Transactions.

The President also urged the delegates to press this matter upon the Councils and Federated Societies on their return home.

Business concerning the International Council was next considered.

The Corresponding Secretary, who is also Convener of the Finance Committee of the International Council, described the serious financial condition of the International Council, the regular income of which only amounts to \$400 annually, while the regular and necessary expenses amount to \$1,500.

As Convener of the Finance Committee she had already appealed to all the other National Councils to give an increased yearly grant in aid, as the only means that seems feasible to put the finances in a proper shape.

It was moved by the Treasurer, Mrs. Watt.

Seconded by Mrs. Huestis:—

Resolved, "That this National Council of Women of Canada give \$100 a year as a grant-in-aid to the International Council." *Carried.*

Nominations for officers of the International Council of Women were asked for.

Moved by Mrs. Larmont.

Seconded by Miss Macfar:—

Resolved, "That the Countess of Aberdeen be again nominated as President of the International Council of Women."

Carried by a standing vote.

Moved by Dr. Gordon.

Seconded by Mrs. Shortt:—

Resolved, “That Mrs. Sanford be again nominated as Treasurer of the International Council.”

Carried by a standing vote.

Mrs. Sanford suggested that the other nominations be left until after the meeting of the International Executive at the Hague.

Moved by Mrs. Thomson.

Seconded by Miss Muckleston:—

“That nominations for the other officers of the International Council be left to the President and Corresponding Secretary after they have attended International Meetings at the Hague.” *Carried.*

The question of the Incorporation of the National Council was next considered.

The Corresponding Secretary explained that the matter had been in the hands of some members of Parliament when the House prorogued and the former Government went out of office. By direction of the Executive Committee Mr. John A. Paterson, K.C., had been asked to bring the matter again before Parliament, but as the session has already so far advanced he advised that no action be taken until the next session.

It was moved by Mrs. Griffin.

Seconded by Mrs. Graham:—

Resolved, “That the matter of the Incorporation of the National Council of Women be left in the hands of Mr. John A. Paterson, K.C.” *Carried.*

Miss Hill, who has been so active in securing Patrons and Associate Members for the Council, urged upon the Local Councils the importance of doing their part to secure Life Patrons, Annual Patrons and Associate Members. She said we require 150 more Annual Patrons in order to put our yearly income on a proper basis. She pointed out that almost all the Patrons and Associate Members which she had been able to secure live in Ontario; and she thought in the best interests of the Council all the Provinces should do their share.

The President spoke very strongly in support of what Miss Hill had said, and she urged the Presidents of the Local Councils and Nationally Organized Societies to bring this matter before their members when they met in the autumn.

Moved by Mrs. Sanford.

Seconded by Mrs. McLellan:—

Resolved, "That a very grateful and cordial vote of thanks be given to Miss Hill for her splendid work on behalf of the finances of the Council." *Carried.*

The Corresponding Secretary read a communication from the Secretary of the Association which has in hand the celebration of the Centenary of Sir George Cartier, asking for the co-operation of the Council in this celebration.

It was moved by Miss Derick.

Seconded by Mrs. Maenanghton:—

Resolved, "That the National Council of Women of Canada co-operate if possible with other bodies in the proposed celebration of the centenary of Sir George Cartier, and that the Corresponding Secretary ascertain in what manner this can be done. The final decision in the matter to be left with the President." *Carried.*

A communication was read concerning Miss Pauline Johnson, which was referred to the Autumn Executive Committee Meeting, in order that fuller information could be obtained.

Mrs. Shortt, rising to a question of privilege, asked that the business be suspended in order to hear an address from Mrs. Barrington of the "Royal Edward," the one ship's matron who has the authority of a ship's officer.

Mrs. Barrington pointed out the many advantages for the better protection of women and girls that exist where the ship's matron is also a ship's officer, not the least important being the fact that she can bring matters directly to the notice of the Captain.

In some ships the quarters for the women immigrants are not separated from those of the men, but this might be changed if representations were made to the companies of the desirability of such a change. Supervision is practically constant both day and night.

The President thanked Mrs. Barrington for her address, and

promised our co-operation in any efforts that may be made to improve the conditions for women immigrants.

Moved on behalf of the Toronto Local Council by Mrs. Huestis.

Seconded by Mrs. Lyle:—

Resolved, "That the following be added as Section 7, Article II, of the Standing Orders of the National Council:—

“Whenever a resolution is passed by the National Council of Women to petition that action may be taken by Provincial Governments on matters of Legislation or Administration, it shall be the duty of the National Council to take all necessary steps to secure further action by approaching such Provincial Governments, and also by inviting all the Local Councils of the respective Province or Provinces to take direct action in the matter.”

Carried.

Moved on behalf of the Executive Committee by the Corresponding Secretary.

Seconded by Dr. Margaret Gordon:—

Resolved, "That the words 'Standing Committees' be inserted after the words 'Federated Associations,' in number 14 of the Standing Orders." *Carried.*

Mrs. Thomson, Vice-President, then took the chair while the Corresponding Secretary read the announcements concerning the nominations. She reported that with two exceptions the present Officers and Conveners only were nominated.

The Local Council of Toronto, however, nominated as Elected Vice-Presidents, four members who had not been Vice-Presidents before.

The Corresponding Secretary then explained that in the beginning of the Council there had only been two Elected Vice-Presidents, one being the wife of the Prime Minister, and the other the wife of the Leader of the Opposition of the Dominion House, and these had been chosen in order to show that the Council as a Council could never at any time be party political.

After a year or two, on the retirement of various officers who had served the Council with much acceptance, they were also by resolution of the Council added to the list of Elected Vice-Presidents, and Mrs. Sanford was also chosen an Elected Vice-President because she was Treasurer of the International Council.

Up to this time, therefore, no other members but those mentioned had been nominated as Elected Vice-Presidents, and the nominations from the Toronto Local Council are therefore a new departure.

When the matter was laid before the Executive Committee at the meeting last Friday, and when the above explanation had been made to them, the following resolution was moved as a notice of motion for the next Annual Meeting:—

Moved by the Recording Secretary.

Seconded by Mrs. Griffin:—

Resolved, "That Article 2 of the Constitution be amended so as to allow the names of the wife of the Prime Minister and the wife of the Leader of the Opposition of the Dominion House to be included among the Honorary Vice-Presidents, and that the number and method of electing the Vice-Presidents be also defined." *Carried.*

Upon this resolution having been declared carried, Mrs. Leathes, on behalf of the Toronto Local Council, withdrew the four additional nominations that had been made by that Local Council. The list of the Vice-Presidents will therefore remain for the present as in former years.

The second change in the nominations was that for the Convenership of the Committee on Equal Moral Standard and the Traffic in Women, Mrs. Burton having received the nomination in place of Mrs. Asa Gordon.

As there were no further nominations, the Chairman instructed the Corresponding Secretary to cast one ballot for the Officers and Convener as nominated. This was done and the Chairman declared them to be duly elected.

Moved by Miss Derick.

Seconded by Mrs. Lyle:—

Resolved, "That Mrs. W. G. Maenaughton of Montreal be Convener of the new Committee on Fine and Applied Arts."

Moved in amendment by Mrs. Shortt.

Seconded by Miss Macchar:—

Resolved, "That Mrs. Dignam of Toronto be Convener of the new Committee on Fine and Applied Arts."

A ballot was afterwards taken, and the Scrutineers reported that Mrs. Maenaughton was elected Convener.

Moved by Mrs. Griffin.

Seconded by Mrs. Belton:—

Resolved, “That Mrs. Peter McNaughton of Vancouver be Convener of the new Committee on the Conservation of Natural Resources.” *Carried.*

Moved by Mrs. Thomson.

Seconded by Mrs. W. G. Macnaughton:—

Resolved, “That the appointment of a Convener for the new Committee of Professions for Women be left for the autumn Executive Committee meeting. The Local Councils and Nationally Organized Societies be asked to send in nominations for the same.” *Carried.*

The resolution moved by Mrs. Asa Gordon and Mrs. Sanford concerning the appointment of train matrons, which had been referred back for re-wording, was now placed before the meeting.

Moved by Mrs. Asa Gordon.

Seconded by Mrs. Sanford:—

Resolved, “That the National Council of Women of Canada approach the Department of the Interior, asking that the Dominion Government take immediate steps to have on all passenger trains and ships women inspectors or guardians, whose duty it will be to protect girls travelling alone. This inspector or guardian to hold the grade and authority of an officer.” *Carried.*

Miss Macchar presented a gracious invitation from the Kingston Local Council to the National Council, to hold the next Annual Meeting in that city.

The Corresponding Secretary explained that owing to the fact that the Quinquennial Meeting of the International Council is to be held in Rome in the beginning of May, it will be necessary to hold the meeting of this Council after the summer holidays.

Moved by Mrs. Griffin.

Seconded by Mrs. Larmonth:—

Resolved, “That the kind invitation of the Kingston Local Council to hold the next Annual Meeting in their city be accepted.” *Carried.*

Moved by Miss Derick.

Seconded by Mrs. Shortt:—

Resolved, “That Mrs. Leathes’ address on Suffrage be printed in full in the Year Book.” *Carried.*

Moved by the Treasurer.

Seconded by Mrs. McLellan:—

Resolved, “That owing to the lateness of the hour the resolutions of thanks be deferred until the Meeting of the Executive Committee.” *Carried.*

Moved by Mrs. McLellan.

Seconded by Mrs. Dooney:—

Resolved, “That any further business be referred to the Meeting of the Executive Committee on Friday morning.” *Carried.*

The meeting then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION, 8.15 P.M.

SUBJECT: “THE CARE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED.”

The Chairman was Mr. Rufus Smith, Secretary of the Charity Associated Societies of Montreal, who in his opening address spoke of need of an Institution for the Feeble-minded for Montreal.

The principal address of the evening was given by Dr. Alexander Johnson, Director of the Vineland, New Jersey, Institution for the Mentally Deficient, which was illustrated with lantern views of scenes of Vineland, hereditary charts, and illustrations of the various tests for determining mental efficiency.

Dr. Johnson explained that the mentally deficient are divided into three classes—idiots, whose mental development was less than that of an ordinary child of four years; imbeciles, whose faculties corresponded to those of a child four to eight years old, and morons, whose intellect never developed beyond that of the average child of twelve. Unlike insanity, whose victims had once possessed reason, feeble-mindedness was incurable, for lacking mental equipment, no amount of schooling could ever impart the missing faculties, but this did not mean that they could not be made healthy in body and trained to be self-supporting producers. The first thing done was to make them happy, and if this was not done other efforts at their improvement always failed. The public were surprised when told that mental deficiency was a greater menace to national welfare than vice, crime, insanity, drunkenness or other evils, but this was true, because feeble-mindedness was a partial cause of these and other problems, and gravely retarded their solution.

"I am a foe to alcohol," said Dr. Johnson, "but I believe in giving the devil his due, and I say that feeble-mindedness is a greater evil: feeble-mindedness produces more alcoholics than alcoholism produces of feeble-mindedness. We fear the insane, so we shut them in asylums, but we only despise the idiots, and so leave them free to work untold harm. If you knew that 500 insane patients had escaped and were on the streets to-night you would leave this place in terror, although only four or five out of that number might be dangerous, but if you were told that 500 idiots had escaped from an institution you would only feel disgust at the thought of encountering them, although every one of them would be more dangerous to be at large."

The mental deficient, no matter of what age, was always a child in mind and judgment, and was not fitted to face the world. Yet fully one-half of the imbecile class, and practically all the morons, could be made self-supporting under proper conditions. Although it was hopeless to try to teach them to read, write or figure, they were almost invariably tireless workers, and it only remained to teach them the work for which they were capable. They remembered what they were taught with their muscles, although they could not remember what they were taught in words. At Vineland they lived in a simple village of their own, and experienced all the joys and sorrows of everyday life with two exceptions—elections and marriage. Their natural instincts and even their unusual tendencies were all utilized as far as possible. One boy, who had a mania for incendiarism, was made stoker in the boiler room, where he took great delight in having a clear and smokeless fire. A woman inmate was never happy except when washing clothes, so some heavy articles were always provided for her to wash. Some of the children did excellent basketry, others were good carpenters, and still others made fine farmers.

The State having paid a stated sum for the maintenance of a certain number of inmates, such excellent results were obtained with these children that in time the officials notified the State that all were doing enough productive labor to make them self-supporting, and the State was therefore entitled to send other inmates to be supported by the original appropriation. An experiment was now being tried to demonstrate the economic value of the work of the inmates. A tract of 500 acres of unimproved ground had been bought for \$5 an acre. After it had been stoned, stumped, drained and planted in fruit trees, it would be worth at least \$500 an acre. This result would be accomplished by patients who, while utterly unfit to be at large, were under proper

control producing members of society, instead of being left free to propagate their kind, thereby placing the public under a heavy burden. The fringe of the work had only been touched, said Dr. Johnson, as it was estimated that there were 200,000 mental defectives in the United States. All these should be segregated and it might yet be necessary to call in the aid of surgery to sterilize them.

Prof. Derick spoke briefly of the work of the National Council, which had, she said, been too long remedying effects without being able to remove causes. The spread of knowledge, however, made the outlook for the future much more hopeful.

Dr. Russell, Dr. Hague Sims, and Dr. Mundie, of Royal Victoria Hospital, spoke briefly of the research work which was being done on the subject of mental deficiency, and the vital need of the discovery and segregation of the victims for the protection of society. The Provincial Government should appoint a medical psychologist of standing for the juvenile courts and public schools, as this was the only practicable way of discovering mental defectives. Otherwise these children must pass into the world to swell the ranks of the criminal and degenerate classes.

At the conclusion of the meeting a cordial vote of thanks to the speakers and the Chairman was moved by Mrs. Stead, of Halifax, Convener of the Committee on the Care of the Feeble-minded.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

The following matters were dealt with by the Executive Committee:—

That as there had been no report for three years from the Special Committee on "Home-making," it was resolved to disband that Committee.

It was decided not to accept the affiliation of societies of Mormon women into the National or Local Councils.

It was decided to ask the Local Councils that are near the summer camps held by the Boy Cadets, to do what they can to co-operate with the military authorities to make these camps the sort of places that mothers would desire for their sons.

The President and Corresponding Secretary were author-

ized to communicate with the Presidents and Secretaries of the National Council of Great Britain, and of the National Council of the United States during the meeting at the Hague, concerning the celebration of the centenary of peace between these countries.

The Corresponding Secretary having drawn attention to the fact that several of the Local Councils and Nationally Organized Societies have not yet responded to the request of Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen to furnish to the Corresponding Secretary the approximate number of members in their organizations, they were again urged to do so as soon as possible. From the returns already sent in, it seems probable that the membership of this National Council amounts to about 150,000.

The Corresponding and Recording Secretaries were empowered to make any necessary verbal changes in the Constitution and Standing Orders, and to insert in the Constitution and Standing Orders for Local Councils any additions and changes that had been made since the last revision took place some years ago.

The matter of the nomination and election of delegates to represent this National Council at the Quinquennial Meetings in Rome next May, was discussed. It was decided that only those who would be willing to go to Rome if elected, should be nominated. The papers for nominations will be sent out in the autumn to the Local Councils and Nationally Organized Societies.

The Corresponding Secretary, in reply to a question, pointed out that any members of societies affiliated with the National Council who may be in Europe during these meetings, are eligible to attend the same, but only the elected delegates can vote.

It was decided that the travelling expenses of the President to the Quinquennial Meetings be paid by the Council.

It was decided to ask the Dominion Government for a grant towards the travelling expenses of the nine official delegates for the Quinquennial Meetings in Rome, 1914.

It was decided to ask the President to represent the Council at the meetings in Budapest in response to an invitation from the International Women's Suffrage Congress.

The Corresponding Secretary was asked to remind the Conveners of the Standing Committees that they are to send in to

her for the Executive Committee at the autumn meeting outlines of the work that they propose for their Committees for the coming year.

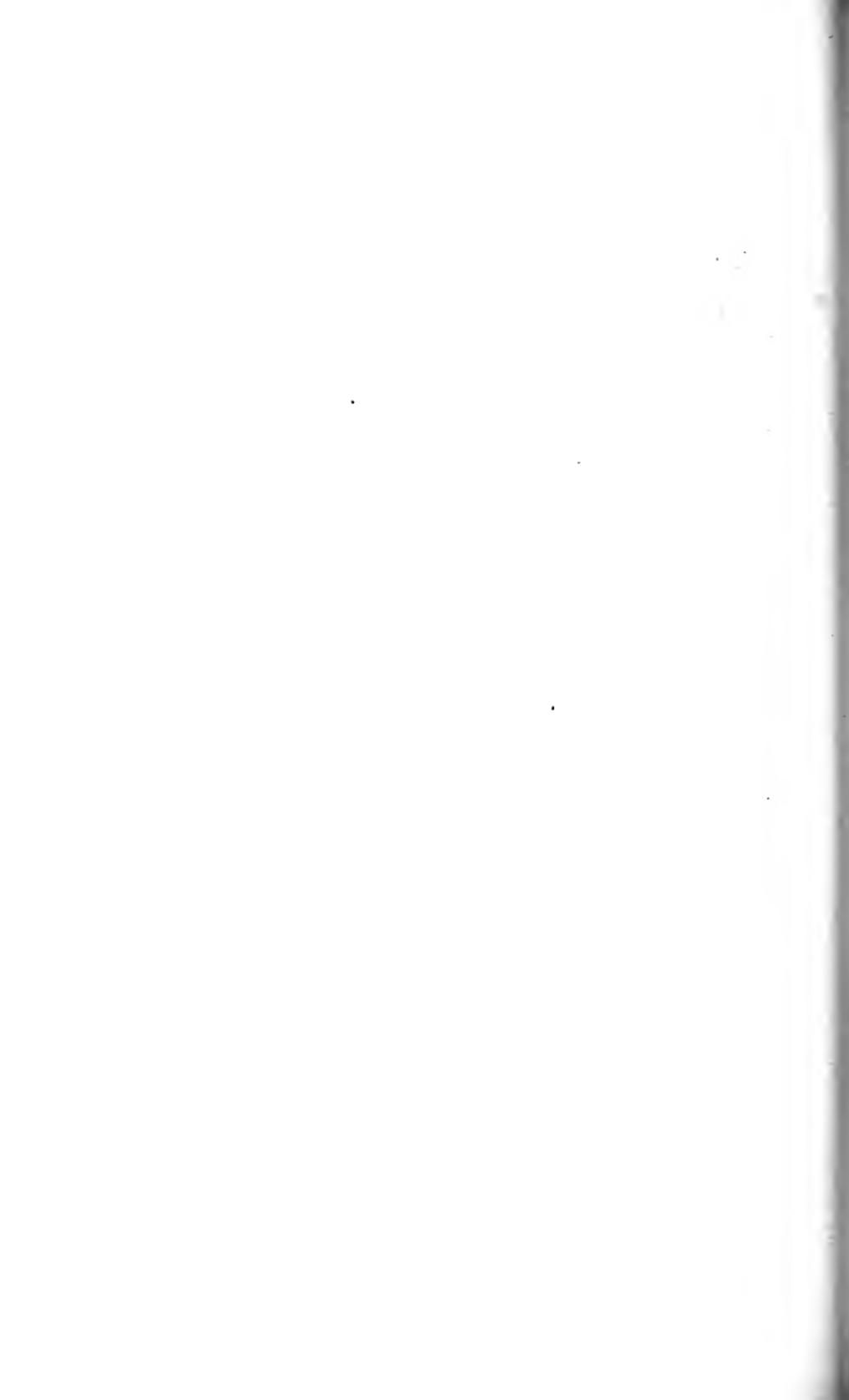
It was decided that in the case of the illness or absence of the Treasurer, the President be authorized to sign cheques.

It was decided to change the name of the "Committee on the Care of the Feeble-minded" to "Committee on the Care of the Mentally Deficient."

The following resolutions of thanks were carried unanimously:—

Resolved, "That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to convey the very sincere thanks of the Officers and Delegates at this Twentieth Annual Meeting of the National Council of Women of Canada to all who have in any way contributed to the pleasure and comfort of those who have attended this most successful and enjoyable Annual Meeting; to the President, Officers and many Committees of the Montreal Local Council; to the hosts and hostesses; to those who have so kindly acted as Ushers and Tellers; to those in charge of the Literature and the Post Office; to Mrs. Kohl and the ladies who have conducted the Devotional Meetings; to the Principal and Governors of McGill University, for the reception in the Royal Victoria College; to Dr. Perrin, for the delightful concert by the McGill Conservatorium of Music; the Melville Church Hospital Social Service; the Irish Women's Clubs, and the Fairmount W.C.T.U., who have entertained us at afternoon tea; to the Principal and Staff of the Macdonald College; to the Ladies' Committee of the Royal Edward Institute and the Montreal Women's Canadian Club, for the pleasant receptions; to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Montreal, and to the Montreal Women's Club, who entertained us at luncheons; to the ladies of the Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches; to the President and Committee of the Child Welfare Exhibition; to the Women's Art Association, for floral decorations; to the Montreal Art Association, for their kind invitation; to the City Clergy, who preached special sermons with reference to the Council last Sunday; and to the Press, for the full reports given of these meetings." *Carried.*

A vote of thanks was passed to Miss Derick, who acted as Recording Secretary during Mrs. Plumptre's absence; also to Miss Mair, for the efficient and valuable assistance she had rendered to the Recording Secretary.



APPENDIX

REPORTS OF FEDERATED ASSOCIATIONS

CONSTITUTION OF NATIONAL COUNCIL

STANDING ORDERS FOR NATIONAL COUNCIL

STANDING ORDERS FOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF NATIONAL COUNCIL

CONSTITUTION FOR LOCAL COUNCILS

STANDING ORDERS FOR LOCAL COUNCILS

STANDING ORDERS FOR EXECUTIVE COMMIT-
TEES OF LOCAL COUNCILS

REPORTS OF THE FEDERATED ASSOCIATIONS

REPORTS OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF TORONTO.

In presenting the nineteenth report of the Local Council of Women of Toronto the Corresponding Secretary has great pleasure in enumerating six new societies and sixty-three new individual members. One Life Member is also added to the list. This means greatly increased strength and interest. Toronto has also secured a large number of patrons for this National Council.

Much activity has been shown by our Standing Committees, all of whom have cemented their work, and in many cases combined their interests, with the result that much good has been accomplished.

This "Team Play" has secured a separate Police Court for women, to which the male outside public is not admitted, and in this connection we have some of our Council members sit through the session of this Court daily. This not only keeps the Court open, but has shown our women the urgent need of a Vice Commission to solve the problems of immorality, and to apply the remedy. We have taken steps this month of April to have a Commission appointed. Our request to the Board of Police Commissioners to appoint women on the Police Force for preventive work among girls and women is likely to result in the immediate appointment of these officers. This Council brought to the attention of our city authorities what seems to us a pressing need in the care and protection of working girls, requesting, "That in view of the facts relating to employment bureaux, which have come to the knowledge of this Council, we respectfully suggest that employment bureaux be made a branch of civic administration." As a preventative means we still think this way of handling the woman-stranger, seeking employment, the only wise one.

We also requested the City Council to appoint a Playground Commission, combining the three Playground factors in the life of our city, i.e., the City Parks Department. The Board of Education, controlling the School Playgrounds, and the Toronto Playgrounds Association. We are regretful to have to record that the suggestion was not received favorably. But the women still stand in favor of co-operation.

The Council undertook in three days to secure between five and six hundred names to a petition presented to the City Council, expostulating against the cutting down of the estimates submitted by the Department

of Health for its year's work. This action, combined with other agencies, secured the Department its required amount.

We joined the Associated Charities in an effort to secure from the Boards of Governors of the General Hospital the reopening of wards for the nervous poor.

Two resolutions have been sent to the Board of Education, one favoring the appointment of some women dentists, and the other the establishment of baths in the down-town schools, which lie in congested and poor districts, where many homes have no bathing facilities.

Two deputations have been arranged to meet the civic authorities—one a Conference regarding the feeble-minded, which resulted in a Municipal Committee for the municipalities in the Province of Ontario, and on which three of our ladies were chosen to serve. This Committee has since interviewed the Hon. Mr. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, and arranged a large deputation to meet the Government. We have not yet heard the result from those interviews. Our other deputation, which was a request for the support of the civic authorities to apply to the Legislature for the right of married women, property owners, to the municipal franchise. This was agreed by the Board of Control as a legitimate request, and was supported to a man, when we waited upon the Provincial Secretary a few days later. The point was brought to the attention of the Secretary by Controller McCarthy, that property to the value of ten million dollars is owned by women in the City of Toronto.

Our Council supplied speakers prior to the municipal elections, under the auspices of the United Suffrage Societies, to speak at public meetings, in an effort to show the women electorate the questions uppermost in our civic life, and why they should register their convictions on New Year's day. A new departure was also inaugurated, when our President spoke before a large audience at the Canadian National Exhibition, on the "Aims and Objects of the Council."

A large number of resolutions have been sent to the National Council, chief of which are:—

(1) A request to the Dominion Government to establish a Federal Bureau of Health.

(2) A resolution concerning the desirability of women on the School Boards. (See Agenda).

(3) A resolution proposing that children employed in shops and factories, be required to furnish certificates of age and educational standard. (See Agenda).

(4) Resolved. "That since a number of children under fourteen years of age are employed in wage-earning occupations to which the present factory and shop Acts do not apply, the National Council of Women recommend that the Provincial Governments establish departments in connection with either the Boards of Education or with the Juvenile Courts, which shall have authority to investigate all individual cases in order to ascertain whether such employment of a child or children under fourteen years of age is essential for the support of its family, and where such is proved to be the case, to issue mothers' pensions to such families on similar lines as those already in operation in Australia, New Zealand, and Missouri, Illinois, and other States."

(5) A resolution concerning the immigration of children from British Poor Law Institutions. (See Agenda).

(6) Resolved, "That the Provincial Legislatures be approached with an urgent request that legislation may be passed at an early date, to

give power to every landlord to terminate at once a tenancy, if the tenant is convicted of using the premises for immoral purposes; to provide that where the landlord fails to make use of this power to terminate tenancy, or to take effective steps to stop such further offences, he should, on a second conviction of his tenant for a similar offence, be deemed guilty of having knowingly aided and abetted the commission of that offence.

(7) Resolved, "That social functions during the day be eliminated from the Annual Meetings of the National Council, as the work which brings us together has grown so voluminous that all the time allotted is needed to conduct the business of the Agenda." And the amendment to the resolution of the Ottawa Council concerning tuberculin test for cattle, which is on the Agenda for this annual meeting.

Our "Educational Committee" has actively turned its attention to the need for physical education in connection with our universities, and have collected valuable information.

The "Local Council Survey Committee" is also compiling data regarding the girl problem in city life; this to be made public later.

Two open meetings have been held, the first on the subject of the White Slave Traffic, addressed by Mr. W. A. Coote, Secretary of the National Vigilance Committee of Great Britain; the second by Mrs. Stebbins-Wells, of California, being "Side Lights on Social Evils." For both of these the Council issued cards of invitation.

The speakers who have given expert information on special subjects at our monthly meetings have been Miss Barnum, Secretary of the Federal Women Garment Workers of New York State, who spoke on the Protocol Arbitration Scheme. Dr. Harley Smith and Dr. Roseburgh on the Reformation of Inebriates.

Miss Barbara Wylie, of England, made an appeal to women to have their names put on the voting list.

Miss McMillan spoke on medical and dental work among poor children in English cities.

Mrs. L. A. Hamilton advocated increasing the interest of women in municipal affairs.

Miss Neufeldt, of The Neighboring House, told of what is being done for Working Girls.

Our beloved President, Lady Aberdeen, gave us the extreme pleasure of a visit—a meeting was hurriedly called at the Margaret Eaton Hall, which took the form of a reception by Her Excellency, followed by several short addresses.

Afterwards on the same afternoon, a lecture was given by Mrs. Stebbins-Wells.

Approximately 300 letters have been despatched by the Corresponding Secretary, and 150 received. The Affiliation Secretary, Mrs. Cooke, sent out for Regular, Annual and Open Meetings about 2,710 cards.

Number of Year Books required, 50. Council aid promised, \$.....

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MINNIE LOUISE IRVINE,
Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF HAMILTON.

The number of affiliated societies in this Council has increased, being now 31, and the individual members have also increased, the number being at present 94.

In the early part of the year a very strong protest was sent to the civic authorities against the choice of the site for the underground lavatory, this was followed up by two of our members, Mrs. Calder and Mrs. Fessenden, who were, at least, partially successful in their efforts.

A letter was also sent asking that the face of the mountain be preserved as a place of beauty, and this course has been decided upon by the citizens.

Rescue work, especially that in connection with the White Slave Traffic, has been greatly encouraged and strengthened by lectures given in this city, by Mr. W. A. Coote, Secretary of the National Vigilance Committee of London, England, and of the International Bureau of the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic. An association was formed under the auspices of the Local Council, which has grown to be a large, nationally-organized society, under the name of the National Committee for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, in which the National Council of Women have equal representation with other bodies, such as religious societies, the Labor Congress, etc. The local societies are asked to aid by collecting information and forwarding it to their local president, in Hamilton, this being Rev. Dr. Lyle.

The distribution of the leaflets of the Duty and Discipline Series has been continued, one lady of the committee, Miss Bennetto, desiring that a larger number might be secured, as she considered that they were of great value and had been most gratefully received.

On October 3rd, the President with other members, visited Guelph, to be present at the unveiling, in McDonald Hall, of a portrait of the late Mrs. Hoodless, which was donated by the Women's Institutes, the tablet being given by the students. The work of Domestic Science, which has grown to such large proportions all over Canada, was originated in the Hamilton Council under the able leadership of Mrs. Hoodless. Through her energy and enthusiasm, the subject soon became one of interest in the National Council, and from the National Council has spread all over the Dominion.

In November, 1912, the President and Mrs. Evans, with members of the Board of Education, together with Controller Bailey and Dr. Davey, representing the city, attended in Toronto a conference re feeble-minded children in Ontario.

The Committee intend to ask the Government to erect buildings for the care of the feeble-minded, the support of which will be borne by the different municipalities, the inmates of these homes will also be supported by the municipalities till they reach the age of 21, when they become the wards of the Government.

A new society has been organized by the Council called the Women's Health League, and though it is too early yet to speak of any work done, it is not out of place to mention its aim, which is, to put it broadly, the betterment, of conditions relating to the health of the community.

In November last, Hamilton had the pleasure of entertaining the members, of the Executive Committee of the National Council. For the very excellent arrangements during their stay, the Council is indebted to the kindness of Mrs. Calder and Mrs. Graham.

It has been the great pleasure of the Council, during the year, to make Lady Gibson a Life Patron of the National Council. She has always shown the strongest interest in all that has to do with the general welfare, and particularly in the work of the Council, so that when the suggestion was made, it was warmly received and carried out.

Lady Gibson expressed her gratitude for the honor done her.

The finances have been subjected to rather a hard strain this year, but after sending \$70.00 as Council Aid and meeting all other expenses, we have still a balance.

I cannot close this report without reference to the delightful visit of our beloved advisory President, Lady Aberdeen.

The President and other members attended a reception given in her honor by the National Executive in the Margaret Eaton Hall, and afterwards a tea at Government House.

Through the great kindness of Mrs. Sanford, other members of the Council had the privilege of meeting Her Excellency next day at Wensford. Lady Aberdeen has lost none of her interest in Council work, local or otherwise, and she possesses in a very marked degree the ability to make others enthusiastic along lines that have real value in life. She graciously received the basket of Killarney roses presented to her by Mrs. Lyle, and made a short speech in reply, thanking the members and speaking of the pleasure it gave her to see so many old friends, and to meet new ones.

1912 has been a year of new movement, and we look forward to 1913 with the hope of extending the work of the Council in everything that makes for the betterment of humanity.

Number of Year Books required, 84. Council aid promised, \$50.00.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

MARY WOODS,
Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF MONTREAL.

The Montreal Local Council closes its nineteenth year with a roll of forty-four affiliated societies, forty-five patrons, and one hundred and twenty-four associate members, of whom forty-five are new members.

Miss Derick, past President, has been made a Life Patron of the National Council as a recognition of her services, and three new Annual Patrons of the National Council have been obtained.

Six regular and four special Executive meetings have been held. The Annual Meeting of May, 1912, was rendered especially noteworthy by the presence of H.R.H. The Duchess of Connaught, who was graciously pleased to attend, and to receive flowers and an address in French. Short addresses were made by Principal Peterson of McGill University; Dean Morse of the Faculty of Arts; Mr. Godfrey, City Commissioner, and Mr. W. A. Coote, of London, England.

A public meeting was called for the following day, to hear Mr. Coote speak of his mission. At it were heard also a number of earnest men, whose public work had brought them a knowledge of local conditions. Later, at a men's meeting, a committee was chosen to act with the Local Council in opposing the traffic in women.

The "Tag Day," undertaken jointly with the Federation Nationale last May, brought in \$14,936.00, the Council receiving \$7,468.00. Of this amount \$3,000 was given to the Milk Station, leaving \$4,200, to be divided among the affiliated charities.

In September a lecture was given under the auspices of the Council on the right teaching of sex hygiene to young people by Mr. Cosmo Hamilton. The proceeds were used for Child Welfare Work.

On November 4th, Miss Barbara Wylie was given an opportunity of speaking on suffrage and later on Mrs. Forbes-Robertson Hale was brought to lecture on the same subject.

During the summer the United League of Women Workers of the United States, made a visit to Montreal, and were entertained at tea by members of the Council, on whose representation the City Council gave the workers a drive around the Mountain Park.

The Milk Station has been carried on in its new quarters throughout the summer and winter, with an average attendance of one hundred children. The modifying is now done at the station by an Argyle nurse, the Council having expended \$493.00 for the necessary equipment. The Victorian Order nurse takes full charge of the rest of the work with excellent results. She has a record of an average of 280 visits a month, which does not include the babies seen by her at the station in the afternoons. 291 gallons of milk in the year have been given without charge, while 3,280 gallons have been paid for, though frequently at a price below cost. The death rate has been only one per cent., including the babies which died within 24 hours after being brought to the Station. The city official to whom the report was made, found this percentage so low that he refused to accept it until he could examine the records, and then assured the nurse that if the Council chose to open other stations, the City would be very ready to help.

An interesting evidence of appreciation is shown by the Maternity Hospital, which has sent many of its discharged patients to the Station for babies' food. At Christmas a Christmas tree with gifts and Christmas cheer was provided by the Council for the mothers and babies and elder children.

In the undertaking of the great Child Welfare Exhibit, the Local Council was one of the four large composite associations, which, united in the Child Welfare Executive Committee together with representatives of the several other bodies and guided by Dr. Anna Louis Strong and Miss Witherspoon, labored to bring the Exhibition to the success it achieved. Twenty of the Council's affiliated societies supplied material for scenes or exhibits. The Council as such designed and paid for one screen, and much earlier in the year made it possible for the Child's Welfare Executive to take the preliminary steps by a contribution of \$500.00.

Another series of legal lectures which is being carried on is proving very acceptable.

A resolution of sympathy, with flowers, was sent to H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught during her illness and a very gracious message was received in reply.

In response to a request from Miss Shoenfeldt, of New York, who spoke at an Executive meeting, the Council was represented on a delegation from the Parks and Playgrounds Association, which asked the City's financial help in the work.

On request of another affiliated society, an official letter was sent

to the English City Commissioner, asking that the showing of sensational pictures of the Titanic disaster be stopped.

In response to a request from the Secretary of the Dominion Alliance a delegation of three officers was named to accompany, and support, if possible, the delegation of the Dominion Alliance, which will be received at a later date by the Royal License Commission.

On the invitation of the new Montreal Housing Association, the Local Council was represented by three officers at the first important meeting of the Association called to plan a line of action.

A Suffrage exhibit which attracted great attention and caused widespread interest, was held by a special committee of the Council for two weeks in February. Striking screens and cartoons were shown, books and pamphlets, etc., were sold. Addresses and debates were planned to take place twice a week, but became daily, on demand. Three well attended debates were held in a hired hall. 1,109 signatures were obtained to a petition asking for the enfranchisement of women, which will be sent in due time to the Government. The financial balance was \$276.00. On the recommendation of the committee, the Local Council has voted \$150.00 of the surplus towards establishing a permanent bureau of suffrage literature, which will be handed over to the future suffrage society.

The Local Council has again endured the throes of producing a new society to carry on a specific line of work begun by the Council, and in a few days will formally inaugurate the Montreal Suffrage Association, giving one of its most distinguished officers, Miss Derick, to be its first President.

Number of Year Books required, 80. Council Aid promised, \$50.00.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA SCRINGER LYMAN,
Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF OTTAWA.

As straws denote the direction of the wind, so evidences here and there point to the indisputable fact that the Ottawa Local Council, organized on January 16th, 1894, by Her Excellency The Countess of Aberdeen; although, on account of its limited powers, it can scarcely be called a force, is most assuredly a distinct voice in the community—a voice which speaks in no uncertain tone, when the need arises, and which is listened to by other representative bodies having the same interest at heart—the welfare of the people.

Nine monthly, two public, and seven sub-Executive meetings have been held during the year.

Two societies in federation last year have ceased to exist, but their places have been filled by "The Women's Canadian Club," and "The Federal Union," making 37 societies in affiliation.

An invitation was extended to the National Executive to hold its spring meeting in Ottawa. The invitation was accepted, and the sessions held on February 29th, and March 1st, 1912, on which date Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Connaught honored the meeting with her presence. On Saturday, the wives of the Cabinet Ministers entertained at tea, in the Parliamentary Cafe, in honor of the visiting delegates.

As the Council acts in the capacity of a clearing house for any exigencies which may arise in affiliated societies, it is gratifying to be

able to state that these are gradually beginning to make use of the Council in this regard. In February, several societies united in bringing a petition to Council, urging that a resolution be sent to the City Council asking for the insertion of a "conscience clause" in the amendment to the "Vaccination Act" being formulated for presentation to the Ontario Legislature.

The Council was ably represented at the Annual Meeting of the National Council held in London, by Mrs. Larmouth, Mrs. Shortt, Mrs. Doney, Mrs. Garrett, and Mrs. Lyons Biggar.

Comprehensive reports of the different sessions were given at a special meeting held on June 24th.

As the Council works mainly through its committees, and as work done by these is incorporated in the report of the National Convenor of each standing committee, reference to specific work is omitted from this report.

In May, the Council had the pleasure and profit of entertaining Mr. W. A. Coote, of London, Secretary of National Vigilance Association, and of the International Bureau for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, who came to Canada by invitation of the National Council. He addressed the monthly meeting on May 13th, explaining his mission. A public meeting was arranged and held on May 14th, when he outlined the history of the Vigilance Association. A small committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Coote to suggest names of men to work in conjunction with similar committees to be formed in other Canadian cities.

Mrs. Sanford, Treasurer of the International Council, gave a most interesting address at the December meeting on her work as proxy for the President, Countess of Aberdeen, in organizing National Councils throughout Europe.

The Council also heard an address from Miss Perkins of the British Women's Immigration Society, on conditions in England relating to immigration and care of the feeble-minded.

The Executive, feeling that it was most desirable that the best candidates should be elected, in the civic election this year, instructed the secretaries to write a letter to each clergyman, asking him to urge upon his parishioners the responsibility of exercising their franchise in the civic election.

There are still issues to be attained—the building of a civic abattoir,—the medical inspection of schools, and the procuring of a delivery of milk on Sunday during the hot season to those needing it. These matters have engaged the attention of Council, and will no doubt be adjusted in time, by persistent effort.

The Annual Meeting this year was attended by crowded audiences, and the presence of Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen, was a great pleasure to all. In her address, Lady Aberdeen congratulated the Council on the many evidences of growth, and she spoke also of the joy it was to her to be among her old Council friends again.

The kindness of the three newspapers in placing a column each Saturday at the disposal of the Council, is much appreciated, and by this means much public interest has been awakened in the different schemes of work the Council has in hand.

Number of Year Books required, Council aid promised, \$.....

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GULLOCK,

Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF LONDON.

The year 1912 is a memorable one in the history of London's Local Council.

Not only were we honored with the Council meetings of the National Council, but also with the presence of our Honorary President, The Duchess of Connaught, Princess Patricia, Miss Pelly and Lady Gibson, at that time. Again we are thankful for the restoration to health and activity of our esteemed President. May she long be spared to us.

Our Council is still to the fore in giving a helping hand to the affiliated societies. The Women's Christian Association was the first helped in this way when they put in a new heating system and made many improvements in their Home for the Aged. The Aberdeen Society was helped to procure Testaments to send to the construction camps in North Ontario. The Women's Sanitarium Aid to Consumptives was given financial aid, as were also the Children's Aid Society, and other useful organizations.

The Young Women's Christian Association are planning greater things, among them is the appointment of a Travellers' Aid, to meet friendless girls at railway stations. The Local Council have promised to help financially.

Prizes were given for a fly swatting contest.

The Victorian Nurses, Sanitarium and Visiting School Nurses are doing grand work. Our city is recognizing the positive need of them.

The Playground Association made a big advance this year. The citizens contributing a large sum of money for equipments and supervisors.

The number of maternity homes were considerably lessened, when brought under the License and Inspection Act; which Act in the beginning was due to the efforts of the National Council of Women.

Our funds were increased, as usual, by the annual drawing-room sale of work at the residence of our President.

Mrs. Boomer and Mrs. Harrison were present at the reception given to our Advisory President, Lady Aberdeen, in Toronto.

Mrs. R. M. Graham kindly represented the Council at the meetings of the Executive in Ottawa and Toronto, and also was one of the delegates to meet the Legislature re the feeble-minded.

Miss Lougheed, one of our first and most earnest workers, has entered into her rest. Of her it can be said, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

We are pleased to receive a visit and address at one of our Council meetings, from Mr. Boosé, Secretary to the Royal Colonial Institute, London, England. He kindly gave us a synopsis of the work and good done by that Society, resulting in his gaining some members for the Institute. Mrs. Boomer had some pamphlets printed, to be sent to the Local Councils throughout the Dominion, relative to this Imperial Institute work, trusting it may further strengthen the ties that bind the Colonies to the Motherland. Mrs. Boomer, in the name of the Council, presented Mr. Boosé with a large volume of British Columbia views, for the Royal Colonial Institute Library.

The Woman's Canadian Club have been fortunate in securing good lectures, and these have been largely attended. The subjects, principally

relate to the improving surroundings in regard to health, morals and a higher plane of living.

We are indebted to the Woman's Teachers' Guild for a very instructive and entertaining course of lectures on some of the poets, given by Mr. Powys.

The other affiliated societies are also doing their share of good work.

A resolution has been sent to the National Council regarding the indiscriminate use of firearms.

Notice of an advertisement in an English magazine, of the employment of children as an inducement for emigrants, was reported to the Government authorities.

Number of Year Books required, 30. Council aid promised, \$30.00.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET A. MOORE,

Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF WINNIPEG.

Our meetings during the past year have been fewer than usual, on account of sickness and death in the family of our President, and the illness of two of our officers.

The committees, however, have been very busy accomplishing much along the lines that interest our Council.

Immigration Committee appointed to co-operate with the Colonial Intelligence League in England has been very active, about thirty women have been sent out by the League—well trained teachers, stenographers, domestic science graduates and hospital probationers—all are doing well in or near Winnipeg. Our President corresponds with most of those out of the City, and they are quite contented with their new surroundings. Others are expected this spring. These new citizens have been no expense to the country, and their settlement here is entirely due to this Council of Women. This committee has, with the kind co-operation of the "Million for Manitoba League," made inquiries all over the Province with regard to the truth of the reports made in England, that there is a demand for fully trained nurses in the small new towns and in rural districts, for patients able to pay reasonable fees, as there appears to be some reluctance on the part of Canadian Graduate Nurses to settle permanently in the country. It is learned that Old Country graduate nurses will be welcome. Already openings have been found for thirteen, and the Council hope to fill these as soon as transportation can be arranged.

This Committee has also collected and forwarded to England, much information on conditions of women here, covering professions, trades, cost of living, etc., with the view of preventing unsuitable women immigrating.

A committee was appointed to ask the Public Utilities Commissioner that a woman be appointed on the proposed Lunacy Committee. In lieu of this with the consent of the Minister of Public Works, a committee was appointed by the Council to visit the women's department of the Hospital for Insane, at Selkirk. The Minister of Public Works requested that the committee report to him from time to time.

The need of trained women factory inspectors has been fully discussed in the Council by Deaconesses and others who are directly in touch with women factory workers, and the Minister of Public Works has promised to take the matter up.

At one of our meetings, the subject was brought up of our need of public wash-houses. Many living in two or three small rooms derive considerable support from the women of the household who do washing. This, of course, is not only uncomfortable, but unsanitary. A letter to the Mayor proposed that if it was not thought feasible to build a wash-house, an experiment might be tried of having one room in, or connected with, the bath-houses, now under construction, fitted up for this purpose. The letter was forwarded to the Bath-house Committee.

One of our affiliated societies, the Manitoba Association of Nurses, is to be warmly congratulated on the passing of their registration bill for which the Association has worked so strenuously for several years. The bill was not passed in its original form, but the primary object was attained, viz., registration of fully trained nurses and University recognition.

During the year the following ladies have become Life Members of the National Council:—

Lady McMillan, Mrs. Robert Rogers, Mrs. Alexander Haggart.

The Council must feel that its winter's work has not been unprofitable, but has paved the way for good results in future.

Number of Year Books required, 10. Council aid promised, \$10.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FANNY B. LEE,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF KINGSTON.

In presenting its eighteenth annual report, our Council can refer with satisfaction to the active interest maintained, through its Executive, in the main objects of the National Council as a whole, but also to the splendid and public-spirited work accomplished by the women of Kingston, under the leadership of the Federated Societies, for important local objects. The large and substantial additions to the Orphans' Home, and the two city hospitals, as well as much of the equipment of the new Tuberculosis Hospital, constitute in themselves a record which any Council might be proud.

The Kingston Council has, as usual, kept itself in line with the general work and aims of the National Council. Four delegates attended the Annual Meeting last year in London, and took an active part in its proceedings. It also joined the other Councils in promoting the various progressive movements recently initiated by the National Council—such as the better housing of the poor (a need which has begun to meet with attention in Kingston), and the extension of the municipal franchise to all women who are owners of property. Our Council was also represented by its Treasurer in the deputation from the National Council received by the Premier of Ontario, asking for certain important amendments to Ontario legislation. She also represented the Council at the reception given by our beloved advisory President, the Countess of Aberdeen, by

the National Executive, which, it was much regretted, that none of our other members found it possible to attend.

The Kingston Council has, this year sent on to the National Executive for the Annual Meeting its resolution of last year, temporarily withdrawn to meet certain technical difficulties, in the hope that it will this time pass at the Annual Meeting. It also sent to the Executive two new resolutions, both approved by its Committee on Education—meant to promote the securing, for our rising generation, the mental and moral training needed to fit them for becoming good and useful citizens of Canada at this critical period of her history. In connection with the interests of education, the Council has recently had the satisfaction of receiving into affiliation the Association of the Women Teachers of Kingston, which, it is hoped, will add to its usefulness.

It is with sincere and heartfelt regret that the Kingston Council has been obliged recently to accept the unavoidable retirement from office of our beloved and esteemed President, Mrs. Fraser, who has so well and faithfully guided the course during the past years. Our advisory President, Lady Aberdeen has personally paid a high tribute to the value of her active and unwearied service and leadership to the Council during the first difficult years of its existence. We cannot refuse to admit her plea of failing physical strength, but we shall long miss her always kindly presence and wise judgment, though we still hope that we may occasionally have the benefit of her advice as our Honorary President. Her successor will, we believe, endeavor to follow the example she has set, and, with office-bearers who will seek to do the same, the future of our Council is assured.

Number of Year Books required, 6. Council aid promised, \$10.

AGNES MAUDE MACHAR.

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF ST. JOHN.

During the past year fourteen meetings of our Council have been held. Since the last report three societies have affiliated—the St. John Playground Association, Daughters of Israel, and the Free Kindergarten, making a total of twenty-five societies in our Council, with a membership of two thousand nine hundred and sixty-five.

We take an especial interest in the Playground Association, because that work originated in the Women's Council. When the organization was formed, we handed over the equipment, valued at \$300.

One new Life Member has been added to our list—Mrs. L. Archibald, and one individual member—Mrs. Warlock.

A letter was recently received from Ottawa, where an effort is being made to establish Municipal Playgrounds, asking a number of questions regarding the work in St. John.

The Exhibition Commission, last autumn, invited the Local Council of Women to take charge of the Women's Department. The invitation was accepted, and Miss Grace W. Leavitt was appointed Manager. It proved to be more successfully undertaken than at any previous year.

At our quarterly meetings the various Standing Committees have brought forth their special subjects, which included Pure Food, Child

Welfare and Employments for Women, including Women Inspectors for factories.

There was a good deal of correspondence in connection with the expected visit of Mr. W. A. Coote, of London, England, but his time on this side of the water was limited, and it was impossible for him to visit this Province. We were favored by a visit from Mrs. Dennis, the President of the Women's Council in Halifax, who gave us an interesting account of the work there.

Our President, Mrs. Bullock, on invitation, visited the first Convention of the Women's Institute, held in Fredericton in February, where she presented the aims and objects of the Women's Council. The Women's Institute are considering affiliation, but are not sufficiently organized to do so as yet. They have purchased five copies of the Year Book to look into the work.

In August last our city was honored by a visit from Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, and the Council presented her with a basket of orchids and lilies of the valley. Our President received a very cordial note of acceptance.

Mrs. Bullock also represented our Council at the opening of the Park Playground by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on this same day.

Letters have been received from the Toronto Housing Company, asking our co-operation in the endeavor to improve the housing conditions in Canada, by bringing Mr. Thomas Adams, one of the experts of the Local Government Board of England, engaged in the administration of the Housing and Town-planning Act, to Canada to give a series of lectures on this important subject.

Number of Year Books required, 30. Council Aid promised, \$25.

Respectfully submitted,

ETHEL STEEVES,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF HALIFAX.

The work of the Halifax Council of Women has been successfully carried on through the year.

The Home and School Gardens Flower Show at the end of the season proved how many children were interested in competing for the prizes given for the best exhibit of flowers grown from seeds supplied by the Council. Attendance at the Supervised Playgrounds was even larger than in previous years—11 teachers were employed. The games and folk dances under the guidance of Miss Edith Taylor were a great attraction. baseball and other games were taken part in by 150 young men and boys under the supervision of Mr. McKinnon, the money to carry on the work was given by a generous public on Tag Day, June 29th, when \$1,392 was collected.

The Art Department of the Provincial Exhibition was again entrusted to the Council. Miss M. Brown secured an interesting collection of pictures from Boston artists, with many fine examples from Montreal and Toronto, as well as Halifax. The Women's Work Department showed a marked improvement, both in quality and quantity in lace, embroidery and other fancy work.

The Tea Room, under Mrs. Armitage's supervision, repeated the success of former years and supplied most of the funds for carrying on the work of the Council during the year.

The Women's Welcome Hostel has been of great and increasing value. It has found places for many good maids and has shown hospitality to girls who were strangers to the city. In connection with the Technical College, the Women's Council formed classes in Domestic Science, Dressmaking and Plain Sewing. These classes have been most satisfactory, as the work shown at the closing of the Technical College proved. The Council gave prizes in connection with these classes.

Three societies affiliated with the Council during the year, the Infirmary Aid Society, the Dartmouth S. P. S., and the Princess Louise Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, making a total of 40 societies with a membership of 2,700. Eight individual members have joined, bringing up the number to 30.

A small deputation from the Council waited upon her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught when she visited Halifax in August, presenting her with an illuminated address of welcome and a beautiful basket of flowers, both of which were most graciously accepted.

On the 5th of April last the terrible news of the loss of the *Titanic* was received in Halifax, the sorrow felt was increased when it was learned that a public-spirited and philanthropic citizen of Halifax, Mr. George Wright, was among the lost. His liberal bequests for the benefit of Halifax included the generous gift to the Local Council of Women of his handsome residence on Young Avenue to be used as headquarters for Council work.

The Council has just entered into possession of this gift, the monthly meetings are now held there and any affiliated society desiring to do so can obtain the use of the Council Room for meetings.

The Library will contain books of reference and pamphlets relating to the work of the Council and affiliated societies.

The Victorian Order of Nurses, which has long desired to have a home for its nurses, now occupies the upper part of the house, four nurses have most comfortable rooms there and more can be accommodated when necessary. The house has been very comfortably and suitably furnished and the services of a most efficient lady housekeeper have been secured.

The Halifax Local Council of Women confidently looks forward to its new home proving a centre of increased and more efficient work.

Number of Year Books required, 50. Council aid promised, \$25.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLA A. RITCHIE,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF WEST ALGOMA.

Two sub-Executive meetings, eleven Executive meetings and ten general or public meetings were held during the year. More letters, post-cards and telegrams were sent out than ever before.

We have nine Life Members, three annual Patrons and four Associate Members. There has been one withdrawal from the list of Federated Societies, and three additions, making a total of 39 societies on the roll.

at present. Seven of our members, with our President, were privileged to attend the Annual Meeting of the National Council at London last year, and interesting reports were given by them at our first meeting after the holiday season, held in September.

We held one "special" public meeting during the winter, in Fort William, so that we might have the privilege of hearing Miss Carson of St. Christopher House, Toronto.

The regular public meetings are held on the last Saturday of each month, alternating between the two cities. Interesting programmes of addresses or papers, interspersed with music are given after the regular business of the meeting is concluded.

In October the Presidents of the Women's Musical Club of both cities arranged a delightful programme of vocal and instrumental music, which was much appreciated. The November programme consisted of addresses on "Single Tax" and "Tax Reform," by Messrs. L. D. Pelletier and E. S. Rutledge, and much information was given. Beginning with December the Standing Committees are taking charge of the programme. The first one, "Equal Moral Standard," was addressed on "The Influence of Woman," by Mrs. Seaman, of Port Arthur, editress of "Around the Hearth" in the Canadian Home Journal; local facts were given by Mrs. A. C. Stewart and Mrs. Longmire, and special mention was made of the matron of the District Gaol, who, for 26 years, has used her influence for good among the women who have come within her reach.

The Committee on "The Care of the Feeble-minded" (Mrs. Valentine, Convener) had the January programme, and Mrs. Slipper prepared for this an interesting paper on "Eugenics."

February's programme was the most popular, as it was arranged by the Home-making or Education Committee. The Convener, Mrs. Cranston, introduced the subject very ably, and the papers and discussions were most practical and helpful.

Other Committees are arranging for the coming months, and we find that the work of the Standing Committees is being emphasized by this arrangement.

We are glad to report that school nursing and inspection are being carried on to some extent, and at the election for School Trustee at the beginning of the year, each city returned a woman at the head of the polls. The Suffrage Association and other Federated Societies used their influence with good results in this connection.

Inspection of foods is not as thorough in our District as we would wish to report. More careful delivery of meat and milk is noted, but only two bakers are wrapping their bread in paper, certainly they should receive encouragement.

Our population is increasing so rapidly that many movements are on foot, or being agitated in our various societies in the way of Settlement work, homes, hostels or institutions which would be helpful to the stranger, the friendless or fallen, and the neglected children—such as exist in other cities, we hope to report some definite work before another year. Along this line the W. C. T. U. of Fort William has taken up Travellers' Aid work—trains and boats are met, police courts and gaol are visited and much helpful work is being done in both cities along Social and Moral lines. Port Arthur women are urging the appointment of a policewoman or matron and although unsuccessful so far, have not given up trying for the same.

Fort William has already appointed a woman to attend women prisoners when necessary.

Number of Year Books required, 40. Council Aid promised, \$25.

Respectfully submitted,

JANET E. SMELLIE,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF VICTORIA.

This report is not that of a full year, but represents a few months' work. Four special meetings have been held, besides the seven regular monthly meetings.

This Council has now thirty-two affiliated societies; two new ones—the Ladies' Guild of the Seamen's Institute and the Gonzales Chapter of the Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire—have recently been affiliated.

Of the resolutions that came before our last Annual Meeting, one, proposed by the Daughters of the Empire, treating of the illegal encroachment on Beacon Hill Park, has not yet been dealt with, as it was absolutely necessary to give undivided attention to still more urgent matters.

The resolution from the Ladies of the Maccabees, asking the Local Council to petition the City Council for a by-law which should provide, that when children under sixteen years of age are found alone on the streets after nine o'clock in the winter and 9.30 in the summer, the parents shall be summoned, and either fined or sent to jail, was referred to the Legislative Committee, who carried it to a most successful conclusion.

The Ladies' Guild of the Metropolitan Church sent us a resolution re the hours of the sale of papers and restricting the age of the District Messenger Boys. The Committee in charge of this resolution has been busily at work during the year, and acquired much valuable information, and hopes speedily to attain the desired purpose.

The resolution proposed by the Ladies' Musical Club on the introduction of copper coinage is for the same reason as Resolution 1, at present untouched.

The resolution presented by the Political Equality League, asking that women householders of Victoria be placed on an equal footing with those of Vancouver and New Westminster, has not yet been carried into effect by the Legislative Committee.

The Ladies' Aid, Emmanuel Baptist Church, brought forward a resolution re polygamy and slavery among the Chinese of this city. This resolution has received perhaps the longest and most careful consideration ever given by the Council to one measure, and has been the means of arousing us to a consciousness of the prevalence of this sin, not only in a foreign race, but in our own. This has been represented to the National Council of Women with the result that that Council has asked all Local Councils in the Dominion to collect and forward exact information on the subject before the Annual Meeting in May, when this infringement of Canadian law will be thoroughly discussed.

The resolution proposed by the Friendly Help that the Local Council urge upon the proper authorities the necessity of devising a way whereby

idle or drunken men shall be obliged to work and provide for those depending upon them, was referred to the Legislative Committee.

The request from the Women's Auxiliary, Royal Provincial Jubilee Hospital, asking for endorsement and support in the campaign to raise funds for a new and up-to-date hospital, was enthusiastically supported by the members of the Council, both then and later, with the very satisfactory result that the by-laws was carried by a large majority.

In August a special meeting was held to consider the desirability of asking the Government to appoint women on the Board of Governors for the new University. A deputation was formed in conjunction with one from the Daughters of the Empire to wait on the Minister of Education and prefer their request. It was kindly listened to, and we are still hoping to hear the result.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, Hon. President of the National Council, during her visit to Victoria, graciously received a small deputation from the Council and was presented with an address and flowers by our president, Miss Crease. H. R. H. spoke of her great interest in the Council and the good work it was doing throughout the Dominion.

One of the most interesting events of the year was the presentation of Mrs. White's most clear and comprehensive report of the Annual Meeting of the National Council of Women, held in London, Mrs. White being our representative on that occasion. She emphasized the influence for good Local Councils possessed throughout Canada, and paid a high tribute to the financial ability of Miss Hill, who had done such good work for the financial position of the National Council. Many plans for the future were discussed, such as Neighbourhood Houses, Works on Reserves and Changes in the Criminal Code. Mrs. White was given a very cordial and grateful vote of thanks.

A letter from the Daughters of the Empire, protesting most strongly against the erection of a garbage station within a stone's throw of the Sir James Douglas School was read at the October meeting, the Council was entirely in sympathy, but finding that the City Health Officer declared it would in no way prove a menace to the health of the community and for other reasons, the Council was unable to effect its removal.

The need of a convalescent or sun room at the Isolation Hospital was discussed and a Committee appointed to deal with the matter.

The case of a cripple begging on the streets was brought to the notice of the Council, and a small Committee formed to look into the matter, and it was found that the man was well recommended by the Vancouver Chief of Police and deserved all help possible. Finally, a subscription list was opened for him in the Colonist, and nearly two hundred dollars subscribed.

Mrs. Andrews asked the individual help of the Council in detecting and suppressing objectionable books; the names of several were given.

The visit of the Palestine Exhibition to Victoria has engrossed the time and interest of several of our number lately; who kindly volunteered to assist when asked to do so by Mr. Schorr. This gentleman afterwards spoke most appreciatively and gratefully for the help thus given.

A letter from Mr. Randolph Stuart was read, in which the Citizen's Committee requested the Local Council to take part in the coming carnival. Mrs. Day and Mrs. Graves were appointed delegates from the Council to arrange and confer with the Citizen's Committee, it being

clearly understood and definitely arranged that the Council should not be asked to bear any financial responsibility whatever.

Number of Year Books required, 40. Council aid promised, \$....

Respectfully submitted.

FLORA HAMILTON BULUS,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF VANCOUVER.

Twelve more societies have affiliated during the year, making a total of fifty-two societies in affiliation, with 93 individual members. The total membership of this Council is over 5,000.

There has been a full complement of meetings for the year, with several speakers of note, among them Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, who addressed the Council on "Agriculture for Women"; Mr. J. J. Miller spoke at the December meeting on matters pertaining to the Vancouver Exhibition, and Rev. Dr. Fraser talked on social conditions and the call to service.

The society has contributed during the year to the Handicraft Guild and taken additional shares of stock in the Vancouver Woman's Building. It was the privilege of the Council to endorse the action of the Women's University Club in requesting the Government to appoint Mrs. J. W. Baird on the Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia.

A Committee from the Council of Women, with a Committee from the Women's University Club waited upon a number of prominent merchants of the city to secure weekly half holidays during the months of July and August. We were courteously received and encouraged to believe that another year the request might be granted.

The City Solicitor was interviewed on the matter of requiring the proprietors or keepers of boarding and rooms for girls to provide a common sitting room, where they might meet and entertain their friends.

The Laws Committee have again presented a petition to the Government asking, especially, this year for equal guardianship of children for both parents.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Young, Minister of Education, the Council was presented with a set of law books, complete and up-to-date. Largely through the influence of the Council, two women have been appointed to the local staff of police.

The Council had the honor of being presented to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia during their visit to Vancouver. The Duchess accepted most graciously the gift of \$100 in gold, which was presented to her by the Council for the Victorian Order of Nurses.

The Women's Department of the Provincial Exhibition was again under the direction of the Local Council, and was eminently satisfactory to all concerned.

Four supervised playgrounds were in operation during the summer months. There is reason to hope that another may soon be established.

Mrs. W. H. Lueas, who has filled the office of Treasurer for eleven

years, was, upon her retirement, presented with a token of appreciation at the Annual Meeting.

Number of Year Books required. Council aid promised, \$.....

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA W. SCOTT,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF REGINA.

Four regular meetings and one special meeting were held during the year, the Annual Meeting being very largely attended. Four new societies were federated, namely, Carmichael Auxiliary of Knox Church, the Women's Missionary Society of the 14th Avenue Methodist Church, the Mission Circle of the Central Baptist Church and the Amden Association, which has been reorganized.

The principal work of this Council during the year has been done in connection with immigration and in aid of the Children's Home. A tea and shower was held for the benefit of the latter, at which a number of useful articles and \$97 were contributed. A box of supplies and \$14 was sent to a family in distress on a homestead. The receipts for the year were \$3,200 and the expenditures \$2,878, leaving a balance in hand of \$321.54.

Number of Year Books required. Council aid promised, \$.....

E. MORELL,

Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF BRANDON.

Our Council has been most active during the year 1912. We have twelve societies in federation and are looking forward to having the Nurses' Association, also the Women's Musical Club, affiliate very soon.

We had the great pleasure of making our beloved President a life-member of the National Council in loving recognition of her many years of service in that office.

At our Annual Meeting in February the societies brought in most encouraging reports, the members being especially pleased with the work done by the Travellers' Aid Department of the Y.W.C.A.

We feel that probably the best work we have undertaken this year was the working up of an association to look after a district nurse for our city. Their work seems now almost assured, and we hope will meet with support from the Brandon citizens generally.

Year Books required, 10. Council aid promised, \$10.

Respectfully submitted,

LYDIA M. DALES,

Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF NEW WESTMINSTER.

The Council of New Westminster includes seventeen affiliated societies and holds regular monthly meetings. Through two of our members, who are trustees on the School Board of the city, we have been able to keep in close touch with the Public Schools, and are pleased to note that Domestic Science centres are being established in two new school buildings.

In addition to the regular Council funds, the members were able to contribute, as profits from their Exhibition tea-rooms, two hundred and fifty dollars to the city hospital. The treasury shows a balance on hand of \$87.54.

Certain of our plans, e.g., the proposed Y.W.C.A. in the city, were necessarily delayed, but we believe that another year will show decided progress in this direction.

Year books required, 18. Council aid promised, \$10.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET K. STRONG,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE EAST PICTOU COUNTY LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

The fourteenth year of our existence closes with a record of activities unequalled by any previous year.

It is true we are compelled to record so many disappointments that the casual reading of our report may give the impression of failure rather than achievement. The fact that the victor's crown has not always been ours, cannot take from us the plaudits accorded to honest and painstaking effort.

The non-success of our endeavor to have a market established in our town was a great disappointment, and was the result neither of apathy on our part nor of unwillingness on the part of the authorities, but of legal difficulties regarding a site. Recent developments, however, make us hopeful that in the near future such a commodity will be provided for the housekeepers of New Glasgow.

The report of the Committee appointed to secure and list boarding houses where young girls, strangers, coming to our town, could be safely and comfortably housed, shows that beyond publishing the names of the Committee and those individually helping such to select a boarding house they were unable to do anything. It was impossible to secure enough houses willing to take these young girls at the rate they were able to pay to warrant the publishing of a certified list. The endeavor to have the Minors Protective Act enforced resulted in only a partial success. The Executive decided that at civic elections the vote of the members of the Woman's Council must tell in this important matter. The councillors of the various wards were notified of this decision and urged, if elected, to enforce the law. A Committee waited upon the candidates for the Mayoralty, urging upon them the necessity for such enforcement. Both candidates, in a modified degree, promised to accede to the wishes of the Council.

A pleasing feature of our winter's work was the offer made by one of our young lady members to conduct a physical culture class for working girls.

The sewing classes, afternoon and evening, have repeated the success of last winter, some forty girls and matrons taking advantage of this valuable training.

The endeavor to open a class in cooking, under the auspices of the Technical School, resulted in failure, the Town Council not being in a position to meet the necessary expense thereby involved.

The report of our Committee on Charities shows excellent work done. The loss of the convener of this Committee from its inception, Mrs. M. H. Layton, seemed irreparable. We have, however, been fortunate in securing a worthy successor, who, with the visitor employed by us, have been able to carry cheer and comfort to many a sister and distressed one during the winter.

The dinner given to the poor children at Christmas was an unqualified success. About one hundred children partook of the bountiful dinner served, and the gifts from the tree gladdened the hearts of those little ones whom Santa Claus had overlooked.

Through the efforts of our Council, the establishment of an industrial school for Protestant girls for the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland is assured. We have been able to secure the co-operation of the Moral and Social Reform Boards of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches. Recently a Joint Committee of these Boards, with a representative from our Council, met and appointed sub-Committees to assist in carrying out the project.

Our President, Miss Carmichael, in the name of the Council, has presented to the town two sanitary drinking fountains—one to be placed in Carmichael Terrace, the other in the Market Square.

No new society has affiliated with us during the year. We therefore still remain a federation of eight societies.

Number of Year Books required, 6. Council aid promised, \$5.00.

Respectfully submitted,

A. M. MURRAY,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF INGERSOLL.

The work of our Local Council consists in engaging a Deaconess to work undenominationally among the needy of the town, holding Mothers' Meetings. A sale of articles is held at the close of these meetings; also the clergy of the different churches give helpful addresses to the mothers. A cup of tea and a bun is then served, which is enjoyed by all. Miss Collins, our Deaconess, is also holding sewing classes for the above, teaching them to cut and make garments. She has also succeeded in getting a service and Sunday School started for the colored people, their church having been closed for some time. Hymn books have been given them and the Bible Society donated Bibles for their use. A sewing class has been started for them, at which the Sunday School lesson is taken up for the next day.

Her work also consists in visiting the sick and needy and advising them in any trouble.

We are greatly encouraged in our winter's work, and hope for even better results next year.

Year Books required, 4. Council aid promised, \$.....

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE SUMNER,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF EDMONTON.

The Local Council has now an enrollment of 34 societies in affiliation that are working together for the betterment of womankind and the uplift of our country, and through this union they may be ready to take united and concerted action whenever such is needed.

During the year four regular meetings and four meetings of the Executive Committee have been, held and attendance has been good.

During the year one change has been made in the Constitution whereby the Convenors of the Standing Committees are elected at the Annual Meeting, as are the President and other officers, and they form their own Committees with the assistance of the Executive within two weeks following the Annual Meeting.

Since the last Annual Meeting we have had the pleasure of seeing some of the things for which we have been working actually accomplished.

There is now a woman on the School Board, Edmonton is to have two thoroughly equipped and Supervised Playgrounds, there has been some improvement made in the condition of the street cars, and a decrease in the amount of homework given in our schools.

The past year has also been marked by the formation and affiliation of the Woman's Canadian Club.

Our Council discussed the "Woman's Platform" as voted upon at the National Council held in London last June. As a result of the report given by Mrs. Kerr of her interview with Mr. W. A. Coote of the International Bureau for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, a Committee of "Equal Moral Standard and Prevention of Traffic in Women" was formed in the Edmonton Council, with Mrs. Fortune as Convener.

Our Council has done much good work for better sanitation in street cars, schools and shops—also for the betterment of conditions for the working girls—all of which will be more fully reported by the Convenors of the various Standing Committees.

An event of interest to all was the visit to our city of their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, at which time an address was presented on behalf of this Council by Mrs. E. L. Hill, Corresponding Secretary of the Local Council. At the civic reception given in their honor the catering was undertaken by the Council under the able supervision of Mrs. Braithwaite.

During the year we have had most interesting and instructive addresses from Dr. Dunn on the "Medical Inspection of Schools;" Mr. Hall on "The Library and the Child," and Miss Yeomans on "The Conditions Surrounding the Working Girl."

Nineteen-twelve has been a year of progress, but we hope 1913 may mark even greater achievements.

Number of Year Books required, Council aid promised, \$....

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN MURRAY REVELL,

Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF RENFREW.

During the year a Shelter for the Children's Aid has been established in Renfrew. In this work the Council of Women took the first steps towards organization, and has furnished one of the rooms, and the work done since has amply proved the need that existed. Fifteen children are now cared for in this Shelter.

On various occasions, since the teaching of domestic science was dropped in the schools, the Council of Women has urged on the School Board that it be again introduced. There is now some prospect that these classes will begin again after mid-summer. The Council of Women will give a suitably inscribed gold locket each year to the girl who makes the highest marks in the domestic science department, and in three years, on the completion of the course, will provide a scholarship of \$150 to be used in obtaining a certificate as Domestic Science teacher from the Agricultural College at Guelph.

In the spring the members co-operated with a group of younger ladies and again managed a tea-room at the Horse Show.

Also in the spring, the Women's Council directed attention to the very unsatisfactory condition and conduct of the Public Library. During the summer the Library Board availed themselves of the services of a provincial officer from the Government at Toronto, who catalogued the books and left matters on an up-to-date footing. Some reference books, including the Encyclopaedia Britannica, were purchased; a competent assistant, properly instructed, put in charge, and a reading room inaugurated. All of which is very gratifying to the Local Council of Women.

In July the play "All the Comforts of Home" was presented at the Opera House. The proceeds—nearly a hundred dollars—were divided between the Public Library, the Victoria Hospital and the Children's Aid Society.

In January "The Court of King Cole" was produced, also at the O'Brien Theatre, under Women's Council auspices, by a large cast of young people, and proved a financial and enjoyable success.

Number of Year Books required, Council aid promised, \$....

Respectfully submitted,

IDA H SMALLFIELD,

Secretary,

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF WALKERVILLE

The Walkerville Local Council of Women has much pleasure in reporting a very satisfactory year, and one of much activity. Our previous efforts have been spent in an endeavor to get our adjoining town interested in the scheme of a joint hospital, that is, for Windsor and Walker-

ville, but as Windsor has not extended the co-operation needed for such an undertaking, the idea of a joint hospital necessarily had to be abandoned. A public meeting was then called in the King Edward School, Walkerville, on June 16, 1913, under our auspices, to ascertain if it was the wish of the people that we attempt a hospital for Walkerville alone. This meeting was most gratifying from the viewpoints of attendance and enthusiasm, and it was the opinion of everyone present that a hospital for Walkerville was a very urgent need. A Committee of business men, under the able chairmanship of Mayor Revell, was appointed to co-operate with the Local Council of Women in devising ways and means of raising funds. We at once went to work and now have to our credit over \$25,000 and nearly two acres of ground. Our funds are growing every day, and we expect to begin building operations in the autumn. The Local Council of Women have been untiring in their efforts and feel indeed gratified that our endeavors are attaining a measure of success. We have had our regular monthly Executive meetings, besides three or four open meetings, all of which have been well attended and much interest manifested in our work.

The Bazaar and dancing parties which have been given to increase our funds have been most successful.

Number of Year Books required, 24. Council aid promised, \$5.

Respectfully submitted,

J. S. SEAGRAVE,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF CHAPLEAU.

There are now in affiliation with this Council, three societies, making an approximate membership of 112.

During the year 1912, 6 Executive and 3 public meetings were held. In addition, a social and dance was held in April, a rose garden social in June, and a concert and public meeting in November.

Letters have been addressed to the Town Council on the subjects of tree-planting, garbage disposal, and the desirability of a fall fair. The Board of Trade was also approached on the latter subject.

The nominations for various offices, resulted in the Executive of 1912 being re-appointed by acclamation, with the addition to their number of Mrs. L. Nolan, second elected President, and Mrs. R. J. Allen, Recording Secretary. The Conveners of Standing Committees were also re-elected.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

LOUISA E. WINTER,

Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF SUDBURY.

During the past Council year seven general, five Executive and two special meetings have been held, with an average attendance of seven at the Executive and twenty-five at the general meetings.

Our Council has an affiliation of eight Societies, with a total membership of 198.

Last autumn a "charity concert" was given, at which the President of the National Council, Mrs. Torrington, gave a most interesting address, and a substantial amount was raised for charitable purposes. At Christmas, donations were made to the hospitals and Salvation Army, and during the year nine families were assisted. This committee is also prepared at all times to assist The Children's Aid Society, financially and otherwise.

The "Library Board" were instrumental in having a Library Board" organized, and at present the citizens enjoy the privileges of a well-conducted library. They are running it on a splendid financial basis, with about one thousand volumes, and a membership of one hundred and seventy.

Number of Year Books required, 50; amount of Council aid promised, 50 cents of fee of each affiliated society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ELEANOR M. CRAWFORD,
Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF SYDNEY.

The Women's Exchange, established by this Council a year ago, is filling a long-felt want, and is much appreciated.

The Local Council petitioned to the Board of Trade, that they use their influence in the matter of getting better ferry accommodation, the present boats not being satisfactory to the public, who have to use them.

A Local Charities' Association has been formed in Sydney in connection with the Council, to prevent over-lapping, and several poor families were provided with thanksgiving dinners for the same.

A committee from the Council interviewed the merchants in reference to providing seats for the girls in leisure moments, and they were promised that their request would be granted.

Number of year books required —; amount of Council Aid promised

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES LORWAY,
Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF TRURO.

The first year of the Truro Local Council of Women closes with 17 societies in affiliation, with a total membership of 650 and two annual patrons.

This Council was organized on May 20, 1912. Miss Carmichael, the Provincial Vice-President, and Miss Annie Murray, of New Glasgow, were present, and encouraged us with words of good cheer and helpful suggestions.

The Council began with twelve societies in affiliation. Since then five more have been added.

During the year five meetings of the Executive, one meeting of delegates and Executive, and two public meetings were held.

Last summer the Council asked for and was granted better police protection in our beautiful Victoria Park. It has also been investigating the Penny Book System for the Public schools.

On the occasion of the Vice-Regal visit to Truro last August, the Council presented the Princess Patricia with a basket of roses.

On October 29th, a branch league for the care of the feeble-minded was established. The Provincial League is endeavoring to secure a home in some part of Nova Scotia in which to care for these unfortunates.

During the year we have been able to donate \$50 towards the Deaconess work in the town.

At our Annual Meeting, held on April 5th, we had on the programme two splendid papers—one on "Organized Charity," by Lady Drummond of Montreal, and the other on "Supervised Playgrounds," by Miss Ritchie of Halifax.

This Council is greatly interested in the "Playground Movement," and hopes to have the "Supervised Playgrounds" in Truro in the near future.

Number of Year Books required, 50. Council aid promised, \$.....

Respectfully submitted,

MARY A. CUMMING,

Corresponding Sec'y Pro Tem.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF CALGARY.

This Council was formed in October by Mrs. Edwards, Provincial Vice-President for Alberta, and within a short time 43 societies had affiliated. Active work was undertaken at once on behalf of several local needs—such as the introduction of copper coinage, the appointment of women school trustees, seats for women employees in shops and a petition to the Provincial Government for the establishment of a Detention Home or Reformatory for Women.

Number of Year Books required, Council aid promised, \$....

THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF SARNIA.

The Sarnia Local Council of Women was organized in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall on Friday afternoon, Feb. 7, 1913, by the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, D.C.L. The following officers were elected:—President, Mrs. Nesbitt; Vice-President, Mrs. Jas. Symington; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. W. J. Hanna; Treasurer, Mrs. R. E. LeSueur; Secretary, Mrs. P. Kennedy; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Robt. McDonald. The first meeting was held in the Council Chamber on February 12, to arrange for the opening of a Rest Room in the Town Hall for the accommodation of the women of the town and surrounding country. The formal opening of the Rest Room, on March 28th and 29th, was most successful, over 300 people attending.

Already 26 societies have affiliated, with a total membership of 1,202.

Number of year Books required, Council aid promised, \$....

Respectfully submitted,

MARY McDONALD,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF PETERBORO.

This Local Council was formed February 21st, at a largely attended meeting held in the Y. W. C. A. Building, by the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, D.C.L. The various women's societies in Peterboro have been invited to federate, and the work of organizing is being carried on.

REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S ART ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

Regular Executive meetings were held each month from September to May, inclusive. A general meeting for members was arranged on Dec. 1, 1911, when addresses were given on the work of the Association by the President and Mrs. A. W. Austin, 1st Vice-President.

The Conveners of the Handicraft Clubs gave accounts of the work being done under the auspices of the Association for the encouragement of Artistic Crafts, and the Executive entertained all those present at tea.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught became Honorary President of the Association and Her Royal Highness the Princess Patricia, Honorary Patroness. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Miss Pelly, visited the Galleries in May.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland became Patrons, and the Duchess visited the Galleries and was much interested in the exhibition of paintings, crafts and home industries on view there. The Executive agreed to an interchange of the Canadian homespuns with Her Grace's Scotch tweeds for sale.

Mrs. Hamilton Merritt became Life Patron, Mrs. R. L. Borden, the Marchioness of Donegal, Mrs. W. T. White, Mrs. James Louden, Mrs. Gordon Osler became Patronesses; Mrs. Claude Fox, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, Mrs. W. L. White, Life-Members.

Mrs. A. W. Austin was Acting President for part of the year, during Mrs. Dignam's absence.

In May a silver anniversary tea was arranged by the Acting President, officers and Executive, when an able historical paper, prepared by Miss Florence Deeks, was read by Mrs. W. D. Gregory, the first Secretary of the Association. The paper is printed in the annual report.

The members presented the Association with a sum of money for the extension of work, and, surprised, with a purse of gold, Mrs. Dignam, who had presided over the Association with untiring efforts for twenty-five years. Miss Carty, in a very felicitous speech, made the presentation. A delightful musical programme was also provided.

Lady Gibson, Mrs. R. L. Borden and a large number of members were present, thus giving evidence of the remarkably sustained interest in the work of the Association during a quarter of a century.

Two new clauses were added to the Constitution:—1. That members' unmarried daughters be allowed full membership at the reduced fee of \$2 per annum for one, and \$3 for two. 2. That an entrance fee of \$2, in addition to the \$3 annual fee, be charged all new members joining after the current year.

The December Arts and Crafts sale was very attractive, and offered an innumerable variety of artistic hand-made articles, representing the work of a large number of the members. A consignment of home Indus-

tries and Craft Work was sent by request in December to the Peterboro' Branch.

The Arts and Crafts Club of Detroit asked for an exhibit of Canadian Home Industries, which was sent in May and returned by them in the autumn.

An excellent showing of the Crafts and Industries was made at the National Exhibition, Toronto, and at the exhibitions in Renfrew, Prescott and Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The annual exhibition of pictures by celebrated European artists, augmented by loans from Toronto collections, was a great success, and gave a fine opportunity to art-lovers for seeing the work of such renowned masters as Josef Israels, Anton Mauve, J. B. Corot, Monticelle, Rosa Bonheur and many others.

The Executive Committee arranged evenings by special invitation during the exhibition when the Business Women's Club was entertained, and also the artists who had made the Twilight Musicales such a success. By request, the President gave a sketch of the pictures and artists represented in the exhibition to the Business Women's Club.

The Annual Spring Exhibition of Members' Work showed an increasing interest, scope and achievement, and was augmented by a collection of the work of the best-known New York women, who responded generously to the invitation of the Association. At these exhibitions tea was arranged for each afternoon, and presided over by ladies of the Association, who acted as hostesses. Interest in the Twilight Musicales greatly increased during the season. Each Wednesday from November until April delightful programmes were given—participated in by much of the best talent of Toronto. Ladies of the Association acted as hostesses for the teas, and often arranged the programmes upon invitation of the Musical Committee and officers.

A new club was organized, beginning its meetings in the new year—"the W. A. A. C. Guild of Arts and Crafts," which met on Saturday evenings, with an average attendance of 50 members. Papers and demonstrations were given, and criticisms and discussions took place upon Art and Craft matters.

In September a farewell tea was given by the Executive for Beatrice Symonds on the eve of her departure for England.

Very excellent work is being done by the branches of the Association, accounts of which, with financial statements are given in the annual report of the Association.

In October the Executive Committee invited 150 distinguished local musicians, including those who had taken part in the "Twilight Musicales," to meet the eminent artists of the Arena Musical Festival. The Galleries were beautifully decorated, and tea was served to 800 guests and members.

A year of most successful attainment marks this quarter century epoch of the Women's Art Association of Canada, whose motto is "By Labor and Constancy," and whose aim is "Opportunity for All."

Number of year Books required, Council aid promised, \$....

FLORENCE A. DEEKS,

Honorary Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY IN CANADA.

The growth and expansion of the Girls' Friendly Society have been both rapid and satisfactory during the past year. The services of the Organizing Secretary have been in constant demand in different Dioceses throughout the country and enquiries are constantly received from clergymen and others regarding the Society's work. Everywhere is found a growing demand for the appreciation of a society which sets itself to meet the social evils of the day by methods of prevention, protection and education. Thirty-one new branches have been formed and two old ones revived. Many of these are due to the work of the Organizing Secretary, some to the interest of the parish clergy and churchwomen and some to the work of members of the Society commended from branches in Great Britain. The number of members commended increase steadily, upwards of five hundred having been received since our last report. These members are met and put in touch with branches whenever possible. Where no branch exists an associate maintains an interest in them by correspondence.

The housing problem is one which touches us especially closely in our work of safeguarding and protecting the character of our members, and to meet the most pressing need lodges have been recently opened in Winnipeg and in Toronto. Thirty girls can be accommodated in the former and forty in the latter, and in addition to this these houses provide a home and centre for the Society's work and a place where members can at all times find a friend ready to give them help and advice. Similar houses are in contemplation in several other towns.

The activities of the various branches have included educational classes in a large variety of subjects, mission work, social gatherings, devotional meetings, Bible classes and parochial work of various kinds. Character-building being the great aim of the Society, its outward work is most elastic in its value and may take whatever form commends itself to the clergy or the officers of the branch.

Number of year Books required, Council aid promised, \$....

CHRISTOBEL ROBINSON,

Secretary,

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Since last year's report was sent to the National Council, the first important work of this organization was the organization of a deputation to wait on the Right Hon. R. L. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada on the occasion of his visit to Toronto, Sept. 23, 1913.

Through the kindness of the Hon. Mr. A. E. Kemp, at whose residence Mr. Borden was a guest, the deputation was received with every courtesy, and had an opportunity of discussing Woman's Suffrage in an informal way with the Premier.

There were present:—Dr. Stowe Gullen, Hon. President of the C. S. A.; Dr. Margaret Gordon; Dr. Margaret Johnston, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Robt. Glasgow; Dr. McAlpine; Dr. Isabella Wood, Treasurer; Mrs. Harriet Prenter; Mrs. MacIver, and Mr. W. Munns, Corresponding Secretary. Mrs. Flora MacD. Denison addressed the Premier in behalf of this Association, and gave a short, concise sketch of the present-day movement for Woman's Suffrage, showing how well organized it was Interna-

tionally, and that the definite purpose of this world-wide organization was absolute Political Equality.

The terrible state of affairs in the Old Country was referred to as a tragic tale of lack of judgment on the part of the statesmen in authority there, and, as a consequence, Great Britain is writing one of the blackest pages in her history.

The Premier was told how sixteen National organizations, including the National Council of Women of Canada stood for Woman's Suffrage and was reminded that he had affirmed his belief in the justice of the reform to the Woman's Canadian Club in Montreal shortly before his election. Mr. Borden was asked for his co-operation and assistance. In his very courteous reply, Mr. Borden explained at length the Franchise Law and summed up as follows:—"As it is at present you understand the question is one for the Provincial Legislature and Governments, so long as we maintain the present law, and it is in the hands of the Provincial Governments in any case so far as the right to vote in Provincial elections is concerned. If we should conclude to repeal the law which was passed some fifteen years ago and take up the whole question of Federal Franchise, necessarily, we will have to consider this (Woman's Suffrage), or possibly we may have to consider it before."

Owing to the serious illness of Mr. W. Munns, our Corresponding Secretary, it has been impossible to carry on the vigorous campaign of a year ago, when Mr. Munns and his office staff gave so much time to bringing lecturers to Toronto.

Our organization is glad of this opportunity not only to express keenest sympathy with Mr. Munns in his illness, but to extend to him its grateful thanks for the tremendous amount of unselfish work he has done for the cause of Woman's Suffrage.

The Association, however, has kept up its educational campaign in sending literature throughout the Dominion and keeping up its publicity work in the press. It is a great gratification to note that our newspapers are vieing with each to give publicity to anything relative to our movement. Mrs. Denison, the President of this organization, was very much gratified with the ready response of so many to the invitation to take part in the Great Suffrage parade held in Washington on March 5.

The wisdom of joining our American sisters in any National demonstration was clearly seen. There was hardly a newspaper in the Dominion but what had extensive accounts of this piece of propaganda work and five of the Toronto papers were represented by members of the contingent.

Miss Doyle for the Telegram, Mrs. Prenter for the Globe, Miss Thornley for the Star and Mrs. Flora MacD. Denison for the News and Sunday World. Little Flora McD. Lapham, niece of our President, led the Canadian delegation, dressed in a Union Jack Costume.

Directly following Mrs. Denison were Dr. Stowe-Gullen, Dr. Margaret Gordon and Dr. Margaret Johnston. These distinguished medical women wore their doctors' caps and gowns. Following them were Mrs. Prenter, Mrs. MacIver, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Cox of Ottawa, Mrs. Duncan of London, Mrs. Lapham, Mrs. J. W. Bengough, Miss Doyle, Miss Thornley, Miss Bremner and Mrs. Campbell.

Preparations are now being made to have this Association well represented at the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance to be held at Berlin, Vienna and Budapest, from the 3rd to the 20th of June, inclusive. It is uncertain at this writing just how many Canadians will be there. Mrs. Denison will go with her son, who will be a delegate to the Interna-

tional Men's League for Woman's Suffrage, which will meet in Budapest at the same time.

This International Congress promises to be an epoch-making one. A general invitation was given to the National Council Women through the official paper of the Council.

Mrs. Denison will represent several Canadian newspapers while abroad, and will write of the conditions of women in many European countries.

Number of year Books required, Council aid promised, \$....

FLORA McD. DENISON,
Secretary Pro-Tem.

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN BRANCH OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

The high aims and objects of our Order are the development of the spiritual life and the quickening of Christian activities. It is broad, comprehensive and full of suggestion for noble living, striving to put away all things that draw downward, and lending a hand to all things leading onward and upward to the higher life.

The last years shows a very encouraging growth of membership in some provinces, and great interest and enthusiasm has been shown in all departments of work. Splendid work is being done by the city Unions and Circles, and, although year after year the work is practically the same, the interest is steadily maintained. In British Columbia a larger membership is reported, and the Circles are doing fine work in varied lines.

The Provincial work, the Convalescent Home at Dunens, has been a wonderful success from the first—financially and otherwise. The members feel greatly encouraged by the hearty support given them. Victoria has recently established a Rest Room for business girls, which is already well attended and greatly appreciated by the many young women who frequent it. Vancouver, inspired by the success of her sisters in Victoria, has also started a Convalescent Home. Several new Circles have been formed in Vancouver, and all throughout the Province reports tell of good service done. While there are no new Circles in the Provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba, the Presidents write of much good being accomplished by the faithful workers, not the least of which is that done by the Indian Circles in Battleford and the Far North.

In Ontario the variety of work is almost as varied as the Circles. All kinds of philanthropic work, hospitals, Homes for Incurables, Home and Foreign Missions, Shut-ins, Anti-tuberculosis, etc., etc., are aided by our members. In several cities there is special organized work done by all the Circles.

Toronto has established and maintains Rest and Lunch Rooms for business girls, which work is a marked success, and has grown rapidly since its inception. About 600 girls take lunch there daily, and very thankfully make use of the home-like, cosy Rest Room, with its lounges, easy chairs, piano, magazines, books, etc. Toronto City Union is looking forward to having, some day, a building of its own where the work may be carried on to a much greater extent.

Owen Sound has also Club Rooms for business girls, which are under the efficient supervision of a Deaconess, whose salary is paid by the Circle. Besides this, a grand work is done among the town poor.

Ottawa has her Guild work, which, for years, has been carried on successfully. Luncheon is served to the business girls each day; many educational classes are held, also mothers' meetings and classes for children. Bible classes and prayer services are also held. The fine building is fully occupied and was free from debt when dedicated. The special work of Kingston is their Hospital and the Food and Fuel Club. Mission and charitable work is also carried on. The Dominion Convention is to be held in that city in October, 1913, which will also be the 25th anniversary of the organization of the Canadian Branch.

In London, Guelph, Cornwall, Hamilton, Stratford and other places, there is most encouraging work being done.

In the Province of Quebec the work is largely centred in Montreal, though there are a few Circles in other places. Montreal City Union carries on the Summer Creche. There is a little summer home on the mountain, with an excellent matron in charge, where each day mothers take their children for rest and refreshment.

The Circles have many outlets for their energies. The Diet Dispensary is aided, contributions given to the Needlework Guild and the poor helped in many ways. Several orphans are being educated in India, one or two Bible women, a native teacher in India, school girls in China, besides contributions to missions in the Northwest and Labrador, Christmas cheer, etc.

From Sherbrooke, Madoc, Terrebonne, St. Anne de Beaupre, Sorel, Richmond, etc., excellent reports have come.

New Brunswick reports continued interest along all lines, and the outlook is most encouraging.

The Guild work is still the chief interest with St. John City Union, though new lines have been taken up. The Guild provides a home for business girls, meals are given at small cost, many educational and other classes are held. The Circles carry on many lines of work. Cottage prayer meetings are held, comfort bags made for sailors, the Home for Incurables visited and teas given to the inmates, the free Kindergartens aided, Foreign and Home Missions helped, Aberdeen Association work carried on, etc.

The Fredericton Circles are doing a good work among the city poor. Last year they maintained a nurse to work amongst those who could not afford to pay for one.

In Prince Edward Island the Circles are all in Charlottetown. They maintain rooms in the Hospital, and are doing quiet and faithful service in many ways.

The work is small in Nova Scotia.

In Dartmouth there is a most energetic and thriving Circle, which is really the charitable organization of the town, and receives a grant for its work.

In the last year it has been my privilege to attend nine Conventions. In Louisville, Kentucky, was held the International Convention of our Order, at which six Canadians were present; at London I attended the Annual Meeting of the National Council; at Flint, Michigan, Montpelier, Vermont, Providence, Rhode Island, Fredericton, N.B., Montreal, Norwich (County Convention), and Aylmer (Ontario Provincial). I was also present; and also attended a meeting of the Ottawa City Union.

God's hand has been in all this work, and underneath it all has been the working of the Holy Spirit, guiding and leading our members to do whatsoever their hands have found to do for the uplifting of humanity.

Number of year Books required, Council aid promised, \$....

Respectfully submitted,

ANNIE M. BROWN, President.

REPORT OF THE ABERDEEN ASSOCIATION.

An extremely useful supplement to the original work of the Aberdeen Association was created eight years ago when, through the efforts of Lady Minto, at that time President of the Association, arrangements were made for supplying small but carefully selected libraries to remote localities where they seemed likely to be of special utility. Up to the present time nearly fifty of such libraries have been established, besides a score or more of special libraries sent to Minto Cottage Hospitals, railway and lumber camps, Northwest Mounted Police posts in the Arctic, etc.

Eight applications for additional libraries have been received and are now under consideration.

The books, it should be stated, are, in large part, supplied by the Book Committee of the Victoria League, of London, England, an institution to which the Aberdeen Association is much indebted for constant sympathy and excellent support.

The libraries vary in size from fifty to two hundred volumes, and are interchangeable between different places. The books are in the first place received by the Central Branch of the Association at Ottawa, where they are examined, arranged in sets and packed for despatch. No application for a library is granted until full enquiry has been made as to the needs of the locality, and assurance obtained that the books will be properly taken care of. The general rule is that after a library has been six months in one place it is held at the disposal of the Aberdeen Association for withdrawal or exchange as circumstances may suggest.

The books for these libraries are carefully selected with a view of affording reading of a profitable and, at the same time, interesting character, and there is every reason to believe that, wherever sent, they have answered a very useful purpose. Even a small library may form a basis of considerable culture, and its very smallness may prove an encouragement to reading, which is not always the case with large libraries, the effect of which on ordinary persons is sometimes to create a sense rather of embarrassment and depression. The Association hopes to be able to continue this department of its work with ever-increasing benefit to the outlying and isolated districts of the Dominion.

T. J. BURPEE, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES FOR CANADA.

The year has been one of great expansion, of great encouragement and the future stretches before us more pregnant with possibilities of development than ever before in the history of the Order, because we have within reach the means to bring about the realization of these hopes for development.

The year's statistics say that our nurses have cared for 30,937 patients, and the nurses in the districts have made 211,50 visits, 7,614 of which were in answer to night calls; 540 days' continuous nursing were reported, and 48,321 hospital days. These figures mean that during the year there were 11,015 more patients cared for, 49,167 more visits paid, and 1,691 more night calls responded to than in the previous year.

Sixty-five nurses have been admitted into the Order, eight have returned, eight are on the Reserve List and twenty-nine have resigned. Of these, ten have resigned to be married, seven on account of ill-health, six to accept positions elsewhere, two to take post-graduate courses, one by request and three to take up other kinds of work.

It is of interest to note in this connection that one of our nurses in Vancouver has been chosen to fill the new and very important position of police-woman in the City of Vancouver.

The total number of nurses in active service under the Order at the present time is 232—an increase of 41 during the year. They are distributed as follows: In hospitals 37, nurses taking post-graduate course in Training Homes 31, and nurses-in-training in Hospital Training Schools 29.

Fifty-one visits of inspection have been made by the Chief Superintendent, and twenty-eight visits of organization.

Thirteen new branches have been opened, namely, districts at Dartmouth, Ste. Agathe, Berlin, Preston, Saskatoon, North Vancouver, South Vancouver, Burnaby, Country Districts at Innisfail, Babycageon and Gaspe, and hospitals, a Lady Minto Hospital at Islay, Alberta and one in affiliation at Sedgewick, Alberta. Besides these, the Victoria Hospital at Thessalon, Ontario, has been reaffiliated.

Our Country District at Lundbreck has closed, we hope, however, only temporarily.

Besides these districts, Committees are organized at North Bay, Brockville, New Westminster, and this month a Victorian Order Nurse goes to take charge of the historic little hospital at Barkerville—the Royal Cariboo Hospital.

A grant has been promised towards a hospital at Tafield, Alberta, which will be built in the spring.

Seven branches have increased their nursing staffs during the year, viz., Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Grand Mere, St. John's, Sydney and Edmonton.

In all of the branches, with hardly one exception, the growth has been steady and healthy—in a few very rapid.

About the Order, as a whole, we are face to face with a number of problems, which have made themselves felt during these months, and which are due to its rapid growth. Some of these have already been solved. During the year, an Assistant to the Chief Superintendent was appointed, and she has proved a very great help in coping with the increased work.

Information is being asked for all the time from all over the world, and organization visits requested from all over Canada. Through those two channels much has been done in spreading knowledge concerning the Order first, but also in giving up-to-date information as to curative and preventive methods. During the past twelve months more and more of that knowledge has been diffused,—the Order, being, as it were, a large Bureau of Information on all matters pertaining to health. Much has

been done, and may still be done, by means of correspondence, but it is the personal touch which counts for most in the Victorian Order System.

During the last few years there has been a gradual increase in the nurses' salaries, which is in accordance with our modern methods. To pay a salary to our nurses, while they are working, sufficient to enable them to put by for the proverbial rainy day, is much better than any system of pensions.

The time has come when steps will have to be taken to give more assistance to the Chief Superintendent in the work of inspection, and we should respectfully suggest a plan whereby a detailed inspection should be made by Assistant Supervisors, the Chief Superintendent still making her annual visits, but making a detailed inspection only where necessary as indicated by the Supervisor's reports.

We need more training centres. We have four at present—at Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Vancouver, and a prospective one at Halifax. The logical point for one is in the Centre West, and if it could be arranged it would be very desirable to have one under the management and direte control of the Executive Council. In connection with the subject of training centres, we wish to urge so earnestly on the Committees in branches where training centries are established the saered importance of that trust which is imposed in them to guard jealously the high standards of the Order and to give a truly educative course to their post-graduate students. From now on every effort should be made, not only to continue good work begun, but to keep up-to-date and give our students the very latest experience and instruction in district nursing and in all kinds of social service work.

In the Child Welfare Campaign, the Victorian Order is taking an active part, but it should take a still deeper part. Provision should be made in all our districts to have pre-natal visits made regularly to all maternity patients during the last two or three months of pregnancy, and the babies should be visited at regular intervals during the first year at least.

And another need is for a Victorian Order Magazine, which will not only diffuse Victoriax Order news, but will also select and publish items of the latest news in th , Social Service field. The magazine might be called "The Victorian Order Monthly and Social Service Review."

Another need that we believe the Order can meet best is for School Nurses in our rural districts. Much as the nurses are needed in the city schools, the need is many times greater in our country schools. It would be handled by means of itinerant nurses.

Number of year Books required, Council aid promised, \$....
All of which is respectfully submitted,

MARY ARD. MACKENZIE,R. N.,
Chief Superintendent.

THE REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO.

The Women's Institutes continue to stand for and emphasize those high ideals which have characterized their efforts from the beginning. Efficiency in home-making in its broader sense, a neighborliness which is evidenced in action, a public spiritedness which considers first the claims and needs of the immediate community and also reaches out to help other

communities, a broader outlook in the consideration of the problems of the Nation, and other worth-while activities have brought the Women's Institutes more and more favorably to public notice until we now have organizations at 750 points in the Province, with a membership of approximately 24,000, and the call for the formation of additional Institutes is more insistent from year to year.

The work of these local organizations, which have for their object the betterment of home and community conditions, largely in our rural districts, is too well-known to call for an enumeration of the almost endless forms in which personal efficiency, a healthful community life, civic improvement, school betterment, child welfare, public health and other worthy objects are encouraged and assisted.

Institute sociability is one of the most highly prized of its advantages in all districts, and this is especially true where the Institute affords practically the only opportunity for social intercourse on the part of its members and occasional visitors. Thimble days, travel days, nature study days, recipe days and "just talk" days afford opportunity for healthful sociability. Entertainments, amateur plays, joint meetings with Farmers' Clubs, picnics, etc., are doing much towards establishing healthful and attractive social conditions in rural Ontario.

While the main efforts towards instruction in the Institutes have to do mainly with Domestic Science, Domestic Art and health problems, some instruction by way of lectures and distribution of literature, is given to the members along agricultural lines—fruit growing, vegetable growing, bee keeping, poultry raising, dairying, etc. The women residing in our country districts, together with all the female help they can attract from the larger centres, or from among the immigrants, are fully occupied in performing the duties devolving upon them as housekeepers and homemakers; and, while the opportunities presented in the agricultural lines above noted are attractive, very few of our Ontario women can take advantage of them.

It will undoubtedly be of interest to the representatives from the various organizations embraced in your federation to have presented an outline of some of the underlying principles which we believe have been to a large extent responsible for the marked development and unparalleled efficiency in the work undertaken on behalf of the women of Ontario through the Institutes.

In the first place, we require that each organization do a certain amount of work upon its own initiative. Each branch Institute is required to hold at least four meetings during the year, and many of them hold a meeting each month. At one or two of these meetings the members are favored with a lecturer sent by the Department of Agriculture. At the other meetings, addresses and papers, or other forms of instruction and entertainment, are provided by the members of the local organization with the assistance of the local teachers, doctors, dentists, business men, lawyers, butchers—whoever has a message of value to the women of responsibility. While the Department of Agriculture aims to give the very best instruction along lines of importance to the women in the home, we believe we are doing the greatest service by assisting and encouraging the people to help themselves, and thus develop and bring out the talent which can be found in every community.

We have avoided all subjects of a political, religious or controversial nature, and have emphasized, as of the most importance that which is the daily work and concern of the great majority of adult women in our homes, and about 85 or 90 per cent. of our homemakers have to do their

own work. We believe in dealing with the practical and bringing to the aid of the practical women scientific truths which bear directly upon their various activities. While the organization was established for the purpose of giving instruction, the members have come to appreciate the fact that it is only through personal effort in the interests of the individual and the community that they can derive the greatest personal benefit.

A recent development which promises to be of great value to the women of the rural districts is that of systematic instruction by well-qualified teachers in cooking, sewing and home-nursing. The individual Institute, in order to secure an instructor, is required to form a class of at least twenty-five, each person to pay \$1 for the course. The class must also furnish a suitable hall or other building in which to give instruction. The three courses embrace the following:—Cooking—Fifteen lectures and demonstrations on various lines of cooking, including fruits, vegetables, cereals, eggs, meats, bread, cakes, salads, etc. Sewing—Ten lessons, including waists, skirts, underwear, children's clothing, dresses, etc., Home Nursing—Ten lessons including the administration of food and medicine, emergencies, bandaging, disinfectants, the sick room, invalid cookery, etc.

A brief report, such as this, cannot convey a clear idea as to the value of the work which is being done by the large band of practical and capable Women's Institute members in the Province of Ontario. As time goes on, the work seems to be appreciated more and more to the future development and stability of the rural districts of Ontario.

The other provinces of the Dominion, seeing the practicability and good results of the Women's Institute work, are forming similar societies.

Number of Year Books required, Council aid promised,

GEO. W. PUTNAM, Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE IMPERIAL ORDER DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE AND CHILDREN OF THE EMPIRE (JUNIOR BRANCH).

Motto:—“One Flag, One Throne, One Empire.”

The thirteenth Annual Report of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire adds another very successful year to its history, both in regard to expansion, and the work accomplished by its various branches.

The work of the organization is steadily increasing; this year has the honor of recording the largest number of Chapters formed subsequent to the founding of the Order, 39 having been organized since the Annual Meeting of the National Chapter of Canada in May, 1912, notably among these are the Provincial Chapters established in the Provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba.

The Order now numbers 212 Chapters and a membership of about 12,000.

During the past year a number of Life Members have been added to the Order. In August Her Royal Highness Princess Patricia of Connaught conferred a great honor on the Order by her acceptance of a Life Membership in the National Chapter of Canada.

Magnificent results have been achieved in the work of preventing and stamping out of tuberculosis. Not only are wards and cots being endowed and supported, but in many instances hospitals have been built and furnished. The work of equipping and furnishing a Preventorium for Children has been recently undertaken by the Order in Toronto.

Memorials in the form of statues, drinking fountains, hospitals clubs for working girls, etc., form a very important feature in the Order's work. A life-sized statue of His Late Majesty King Edward VII. is now in the process of erection by the Chapters in Edmonton. Special mention must be made of a very handsome memorial fountain, also to His Late Majesty King Edward, the work of the Chapters in Vancouver.

Much interest is being centred in the Boy Cadet Corps, Scout Movement and Girl Guides; particular reference may be given to the visit of the Over-Seas Cadets to Canada in August last, and the presentation to them of a handsome silver cup by the President of the National Chapter in the name of the Order in Toronto. En route to British Columbia the Cadets were received and royally entertained by Chapters in Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver and other places. Prizes for highest marks in shooting competitions, in the form of silver cups, are to be presented annually by the National Chapter of Canada to Cadet Corps in all the Over-Seas Dominions.

The uniforming of Cadets and Boy Scouts has been the work of several Chapters, and rifles, swords, cups and medals have been offered as prizes for best marksmen to regiments, colleges and schools in Canada.

The educational work shows a marked increase, both in regard to the School-linking and Comrades Correspondence Branches in co-operation with the Victoria League. The Prize Essay Competition has become a very important factor, as has also the presentation of colors and flags. In the rural districts the schools have greatly benefitted by the number of flags donated to them.

At the suggestion of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, the work of establishing hostels for British women coming from the Motherland to make their homes in Canada, has been entered into with much interest, and it is expected that in time these hostels will be established in various places throughout the Dominion.

The opening and furnishing of clubhouses for working girls has been successfully accomplished by several Chapters, and others are raising funds for the same purpose.

The Victorian Order of Nurses has received much assistance from the Order, financially and otherwise, a number of their nurses being supported annually by various Chapters.

Owing to this report being limited to a certain number of words, it is impossible to give anything more than a brief outline of the work accomplished, but a full account will be published in June in the Annual Report of the Order.

Number of Year Books required, Council aid promised, \$.....

MARY HELENA COLLETT,

Secretary National Chapter.

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S BRANCH OF THE I. O. F.

The Woman's Branch of the Independent Order of Foresters is still progressing. We find the Rainbow Inn for Consumptives a great benefit, and are doing all in our power to make it comfortable for the members there.

The Toronto women members have become more interested in the I. O. F. Orphans' Home this year, as one of the mothers died leaving her boy (9 years old) and girl (6 years old) to be placed in the Home. No child is ever adopted from our Home, but remain our wards till they are 21. Then their parent's insurance, with interest, is paid them. They go to the Public school and have every liberty they would have in their own home. We purpose making them men and women who will be able to take their place in the world and make, we hope, a strong mark. We also look after young girls. A letter was sent from California, asking us to look up a young girl and see she had a proper lodging house and a friend, if needed.

A letter went to Chicago, asking the same for one of our Toronto girls who had gone there to live. A mother wanted her daughter to go to New York State. She wired workers in Toronto to meet her and put her on the train for Montreal; then the Toronto members wired to members in Montreal to meet the girl, and they did so, entertained her until they saw her safely on the train which took her to her journey's end, where her friends met her.

Number of Year Books required, Council aid promised, \$.....

DORA M. MORRISON, D.S.C.R., I.O.F.,

President Woman's Branch I. O. F.

Toronto, April 9, 1913.

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN GIRL GUIDE ORGANIZATION.

Although the Girl Guide Organization was affiliated with the National Council of Women in Canada in 1912, this is the Dominion Council's first year of work.

Lady Pellatt, of Toronto, received her warrant as Chief Commissioner of the Dominion of Canada from Miss Baden-Powell, the President of the organization, in August of last year, whereby the head office, at 20 College Street, Toronto, was constituted headquarters for Canada. The head office in London, England, then ceased to issue badges, warrants, etc., to Canadian companies.

A Dominion Council has been formed, the members of which are representatives of Nationally Organized Societies. There are as yet no Provincial Councils, but it is expected that as the work develops these will be constituted and then representatives will be added to the Dominion Council.

The first step taken by the Council was an endeavor to reach all companies previously formed, which had been doing splendid work with a headquarters. There was a ready response to our enquiries and we are now in touch with the majority of these.

Company Registration certificates.—Since September last the following companies have been registered at headquarters and have received certificates:—

In Ontario—

Toronto.....	12	companies—Total membership of 235 girls
Ottawa.....	2	" " " " 115 "
Belleville.....	2	" " " " 45 "
Hamilton.....	2	" " " " 65 "
Brantford.....	1	" " " " 14 "
Owen Sound.....	1	" " " " 14 "
Bradford.....	1	" " " " 35 "
Peterborough.....	2	" " " " 50 "
Chatham.....	4	" " " " 100 "
St. Catharines.....	1	" " " " .. "
Massey.....	1	" " " " 15 "
Sudbury.....	1	" " " " 21 "
Windsor.....	1	" " " " 50 "

In Quebec—

Montreal.....	1	" " " " 25 "
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In Saskatchewan—

Moosejaw.....	1	" " " " 24 "
Indian Head.....	1	" " " " 50 "

In British Columbia—

Vancouver.....	4	" " " " 100 "
Chilliwak.....	2	" " " " 33 "
Sardis.....	1	" " " " 20 "
Victoria.....	1	" " " " 10 "

New Companies.—In the following towns companies are in the process of formation, and will soon be registered:—

In Ontario—Ridgeway, Thamesville, Alton.

In Quebec—Sherbrooke, Quebec City.

In Nova Scotia—Canso.

In Alberta—Cochrane, Diamond City, High River, Strathcona, Calgary, Edmonton.

In Manitoba—Killarney, Dauphin, Portage La Prairie.

In Saskatchewan—Regina.

In British Columbia—Shannigan Lake, Vancouver Island.

That the work appeals to all classes of girls in Canada is evident, for companies have been organized in connection with Public and High Schools, the W. Y. C. A. Sunday Schools, Settlements and factories. A corps of Senior Guides has lately been organized from among the undergraduates of Toronto University with the purpose of training for officers.

Any girl over the age of 11 can become a Girl Guide, but an officer must be over 18.

Warrants—Fifteen have been issued to Captains and Lieutenants. Among other qualifications an officer must have trained a company for three months with the approval of the Local Committee before a warrant is granted.

Tenderfoot Badge—When the first test has been passed a girl is enrolled as a Guide and is given this badge—540 have been issued.

Second-Class Badge—To obtain this badge a Guide must pass an examination in Elementary First Aid, must be able to make a bed properly, build and light a fire in the open, and a few other operations of a practical nature; 48 of these have been issued.

First-Class Badge—To pass this test a full course of instruction in First Aid is required, a proficiency in cooking, sewing and other domestic work, and also in several open-air pursuits; ten of these have been issued.

Proficiency Badges—Eighty-four have been awarded in the following subjects:—Needlework, cooking, laundry work, housekeeping, care of children, home nursing, first aid, ambulance work, nature study, flower and vegetable growing, gymnastic exercises, signalling and music.

The knowledge required in each of these subjects is definitely stated in the Official Handbook and the tests must be passed before two qualified and independent examiners. In order to secure efficiency among the Girl Guides it has been decided by the Dominion Council that no Proficiency Badges shall be issued from headquarters to Local Secretaries unless certificates duly signed by examiners approved by Local Committees accompany each order for these badges.

All-Round-the-Shoulder Cords—These can be worn by a "First-Class Guide," who has obtained seven Proficiency Badges and can show a "Union Jack" made by herself. Four have been awarded to the Seventh Toronto Company.

Thanks Badges—Five have been issued. A Thanks Badge is a token of gratitude for kind offices performed. Two of these were presented by officers to doctors who had given their companies a course of lectures in First Aid.

Displays—Very creditable displays of Girl Guide activities have been given by companies in Toronto, Chilliwack and Vancouver, and preparations are now going on for exhibitions in Chatham, Ottawa and several other towns.

The *raison d'être* of the movement is briefly this: When it was found that the training of the Boy Scouts in outdoor pursuits appealed to the girls to such an extent that they were forming patrols and joining the boys on their excursions, Miss Baden-Powell, sister of Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the founder of the Boy Scout Movement, realized that girls should have an organization of their own, with the result that the Girl Guide Movement was evolved.

The aim of the movement is to make girls useful and self-reliant and to develop those qualities which make good women and good citizens.

The method of training is to provide activities which appeal to girls and which will lead them on to learn for themselves many useful crafts.

The motto of the Girl Guides is "Be Prepared," and the law which every girl, upon being enrolled, promises to keep, calls for obedience, loyalty, courtesy and above all helpfulness to others.

Extension of the Movement—The success that has already attended the movement and its wide extension proves the need of it. It is not well established in the following countries:—England, Scotland, South America, India, Australia, Holland, Switzerland, South Africa and Canada, the two last-named, however, being the only ones having a headquarters office.

The movement in Canada owes much to the financial assistance of Lady Pellatt, who has made herself responsible for all expenses connected with the headquarters office for one year. For this service Lady Pellatt received a Thanks Badge from Miss Baden-Powell, which was presented

to her at Government House, Toronto, by Sir John Gibson, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

Number of Year Books required, Council aid promised, \$.....

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH M. MAIRS.

General Secretary.

REPORT OF THE SINGLE TAX ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

The activities of this Association extend from Nova Scotia to the Far West Province of British Columbia, and in all sections of the Dominion we are able to report many advances the past year.

Our most prominent friend in Nova Scotia is the Hon. Robert M. MacGregor of New Glasgow, who introduced a bill into the Legislature of that Province, to provide legislation whereby the municipalities could have the privilege of Local Option in Taxation, and, though the bill did not become law, the discussion of it advanced the principles of Single Tax.

The Union of Municipalities of that Province endorsed the measure, which will soon be re-introduced in the Local House by Mr. MacGregor, who expects that it will pass and become law.

Ald. H. H. Stuart of Newcastle, New Brunswick, is doing similar work for Single Tax in his Province, assisted by his numerous friends, both women and men, to whom we send literature.

Quebec is well represented by Mr. Romeo Langlais, K.C., who resides in the City of Quebec, and arranges meetings there for speakers in connection with our Lecture Bureau.

Before leaving Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, mention should be made of the recent lecture tour to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by Mr. A. B. Farmer, who gave ten addresses during the week spent in those Provinces.

Such well-known citizens of Montreal as Messrs. B. Marcuse, Henry Timmis, W. Scott Hutchinson, with their wives, are members of good standing in our ranks and assist our finances and general propaganda work.

The Province of Ontario has received a large share of our attention during the past years, and in particular the City of Toronto, where our headquarters is situated, and our monthly paper, "The Square Deal," is published.

Our Toronto members number 350, and are daily increasing through the staff of workers we employ at our office, Room 433, 75 Yonge Street.

Other well-known adherents in Ontario are W. M. and H. S. Southam of Ottawa, H. B. Gowan of Peterboro, Arthur W. Roebuck of New Liskeard, and, in Toronto, Mrs E. W. J. Owens, M.P.P., Julian Sale, Oscar Hudson, W. H. Shaw, P. P. Farmer, who, with others, are doing good work for our cause.

Under the auspices of our Association, meetings have been held during the year addressed by these speakers:

Mr. Francis Neilson, M.P., London Eng.; ex-Baillie Peter Burt, J. P., Glasgow, Scotland; Jas. R. Brown, Esq., New York; W. W. Buchanan,

Winnipeg; The Right Rev. Chas. D. Williams, Bishop of Michigan (who spoke in St. James' Cathedral Parish House), and Mr. John Z. White, of Chicago, who addressed the students of Victoria College in Queen's Park on March 19th, 1913, and "The Empire Club" on the 20th of the same month.

In Winnipeg we have among our members such men as F. J. Dixon, R. L. Scott, W. W. Buchanan and others.

We are well represented in the Prairie Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Recently our friends in Vancouver, including such prominent citizens as Messrs. Walter A. Hillam, ex-Mayor Taylor, sent parcels of valuable literature to the members of the Ontario Legislature in hope of influencing them to favorably consider the Tax Reform Bills recently considered by that body.

Our aim is to have all the taxes—Municipal, Provincial and Federal—derived from Land Values; also to have all franchises created by the presence of population, owned and controlled by the people. With this end in view, our friends of the various Provinces are co-working with the central office in Toronto to influence the Provincial Governments throughout Canada to bring about this reasonable legislation, and thus free industry of the unjust burdens of taxation now placed upon it.

Number of Year Books required, Council aid promised, \$.....

SYDENHAM THOMPSON, Secretary.

No reports have been received from the Local Councils of Vernon, Nelson, Lindsay or Brantford, the Medical Alumnae, Ladies of the Maccabees, Peace and Arbitration Society, Canadian Press Women's Club, Canadian Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

National Council of Women of Canada

*Note.—Unless otherwise specified, the term *Federated Associations* shall be held to include *Local Councils* and *Nationally Organized Societies* in *federation*.*

PREAMBLE.

We, Women of Canada, sincerely believing that the best good of our homes and nation will be advanced by our own greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose, and that an organized movement of women will best conserve the highest good of the Family and the State, do hereby band ourselves together to further the application of the Golden Rule to society, custom and law.

That we may more successfully prosecute this work, we adopt the following:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Federation shall be called the *National Council of Women of Canada*.

ARTICLE II.—GENERAL POLICY.

This Council is organized in the interest of no one propaganda, and has no power over the organizations which constitute it, beyond that of suggestion and sympathy; therefore, no Society voting to enter this Council shall render itself liable to be interfered with in respect to its complete organic unity, independence, or methods of work, or be committed to any principle or method of any other Society, or to any act or utterance of the Council itself, beyond compliance with the terms of this Constitution.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

SEC. 1.—The officers of the Council shall be an Honorary President (wife of the Governor-General), Hon. Vice-Presidents (the wives of the Lieutenant-Governors), a President, two or more elected Vice-Presidents, a Provincial Vice-President for each Province nominated and elected by the Local Councils of the Province. Ex-officio Vice-Presidents (the Presidents of Federated Associations), a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer.

SEC. 2.—A Corresponding Secretary shall be appointed by the Executive Committee and shall be paid a salary, the amount to be fixed by that Committee. She shall be ex-officio a member of the Executive Committee, with all the privileges of the same, but without a vote.

SEC. 3.—The first President of the Council shall be Advisory President for life with a vote on the Executive Committee.

SEC. 4.—These Officers and the Conveners of Standing Committees shall constitute the Executive Committee to control and provide for the general interests of the Council, of which five members shall form a quorum.

SEC. 5.—The President, the elected Vice-Presidents, the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, and the Treasurer, shall form a Sub-Executive to deal with matters of emergency.

SEC. 6.—Any women representing Nationally Organized Societies of Women, which by reason of internal regulations cannot affiliate, and which it is at the same time desirable to have represented, may be invited by the President and Executive to join the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IV.—MEMBERS.

SEC. 1.—Local Councils formed of Federations of Associations of women (provided that their Constitution be in harmony with the basis of the Constitution of the National Council) and societies of women nationally organized, may become members of this National Council by their own vote, with the approval of the Executive Committee of the National Council. (See footnote.)

SEC. 2.—All Local Councils and Societies of Women Nationally Organized, shall, on affiliation, forward a copy of their Constitution and Rules to the Executive Committee, and any time such Constitution is altered, a copy of the alteration shall be forwarded for the information of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V.—MEETINGS.

SEC. 1.—The National Council shall meet annually, or oftener, upon the call of the President.

SEC. 2.—The Committee of Arrangement shall be the Executive Committee.

SEC. 3.—The President and five Delegates from each Local Council, and the President and one Delegate from each Nationally Organized and Federated Society, together with the General Officers and the Conveners of Standing Committees, or their duly appointed representatives, shall alone have the right to vote at meetings of the National Council.

SEC. 4.—Other members of the Council may attend the meetings of the Council and take part in the discussions, but may not vote.

SEC. 5.—All new business to be brought before the Annual or other meetings of the Council must first be submitted to the Executive Committee as a notice of motion.

ARTICLE VI.—FINANCE.

SEC. 1.—Each Nationally Organized Society or authorized representative of an organized community, federating in the National Council, shall pay an annual fee of \$2.00, and each Local Council shall pay an annual fee of \$5.00, to the National Council.

SEC. 2.—All money raised under the auspices of and with the approval of the National Council, shall be paid in to the Treasurer of the National Council, and shall be administered by the Executive Committee of the National Council.

ARTICLE VII.—PATRONS, ASSOCIATE MEMBERS AND LIFE MEMBERS.

SEC. 1.—Any person whose name is accepted by the Executive Committee may become an Annual Patron of this Council upon the payment of \$10 annually, or may become a Life Patron upon the payment of \$100 at one time.

SEC. 2.—Any person whose name is acceptable to the Executive Committee may become an Associate Member of the National Council on payment of an annual fee of \$5.

SEC. 3.—Any person whose name is accepted by the Executive Committee may be made a Life Member of the National Council on payment of a fee of \$25.

SEC. 4.—Annual Patrons, Life Patrons, Associate Members and Life Members may take part in the proceedings and discussions of the public meetings of the Council, but may not vote.

ARTICLE VIII. AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be altered or amended only at an Annual Meeting, and by a two-thirds vote, the vote to be taken on a division, notice of the proposed alteration or amendment having been sent to each member of the Executive Committee at least three months prior to such meeting; provided always, that a resolution proposing a change in the Constitution having been discussed and lost at an Annual Meeting, it shall not, nor shall a resolution to effect the same object, though expressed in different phraseology, be proposed again for two years thereafter.

FOOTNOTE TO SEC. 1, ARTICLE IV.

The basis of the Constitution of the National Council is uniform representation and uniform fee, together with the endorsement of the General Policy as expressed in Article II. The fee for a Local Council, whether it is large or small, is \$5 a year, and each Local Council is entitled to be represented at the annual meeting by the President and five delegates. Each Nationally Organized Society in Federation pays an annual fee of \$2, and is entitled to be represented by a President and one delegate at the Annual Meeting.

STANDING ORDERS

FOR THE USE OF THE

National Council of Women of Canada

I.—MEETINGS.

1.—The Annual Meeting of the National Council shall be held at such time and place as the Executive Committee may select, said Annual Session of the Council to last for two days, or longer, as may be required.

2.—Special meetings of the Council for urgent business may be convened by the President at her own discretion, or at the request in writing of five of the Executive Committee.

3.—Conferences may be held at the time of the Annual Meeting, or at any other time, as may seem advisable to the Executive Committee.

4.—Standing Committees and Sub-Committees may be appointed by the Council or by the Executive Committee, as may be found necessary for the efficient carrying on of the business of the Council. The Convener of such Committee shall present a report first to her Committee and to the Executive Committee (if desired) for approval before submitting it to the Annual Meeting. The President and Corresponding Secretary of the National Council shall be ex-officio members of all such Committees.

5.—At the meetings of the Council the Minute Book of the Executive Committee shall be on the Council table for inspection by the members of the Executive Committee.

6.—The agenda of business at the Annual Meeting of Council shall include the following:—

Silent Prayer.

Roll Call.

Minutes of Previous Meeting.

President's Opening Remarks.

Greetings from Fraternal Delegates.

Correspondence.

Appointment of members of the Council as Returning Officers and Tellers for the Voting.

Annual Report and Financial Statement.

Appointment of Auditor.

Reports from Provincial Vice-Presidents.

Amendments to Constitution and Standing Orders (if any).

Motions of which due notice has been given to the Executive Committee, and by them to each Federated Association, and amendments relevant to the motions before the meeting.

Election of officers.

Other business.

Reading and confirmation of the Minutes.

(This agenda of business shall be followed as far as possible at all special meetings of the Council.)

7.—Delegates shall occupy seats allotted by ballot of the Local Council in the place where the meeting is held, the delegates from each Federated Association to sit together. Each seat shall be numbered to correspond with the number of the ticket of the delegate to whom it is allotted.

8.—Federated Associations are required to provide each delegate or substitute with credentials.

9.—The responsibility for the appointment and instruction of delegates rests solely with the bodies appointing, and delegates are required to act in strict accordance with the instructions of the Federated Associations which they represent, and on points which may incidentally arise, as far as they can judge, in accordance with the spirit of their organizations, and not as individuals.

10.—Federated Associations may appoint to the Annual Meeting of the National Council of Women of Canada representatives chosen from the membership of the National Council. Representatives actually sent by them may be left free to vote at their own discretion after hearing the discussions.

11.—Local proxies shall vote *only* upon those questions in regard to which they have received *specific* written instructions from the members or Associations which they represent. They shall not vote on new business.

12.—The Officers and Conveners of Standing Committees may recommend to the Executive Committee substitutes duly instructed, who, when appointed by the Executive Committee as their substitutes, may be left free to vote at their own discretion after hearing the discussions.

13.—A preliminary agenda for the Annual Meeting of Council shall be sent out to each Federated Association two months before said Annual Meeting, and shall be laid before each such body for discussion in order that suggestions as to any notice of amendment, alteration or withdrawal may be sent back to the Executive Committee one month after its receipt. The final agenda as amended shall be received by each Federated Association a fortnight before the Annual Meeting.

14.—Resolutions from Federated Associations and Standing Committees must be received by the Corresponding Secretary three months before the Annual Meeting, in order that they may be placed on the preliminary agenda and be sent out for the consideration and amendment of the said Federated Associations. Amendments can be sent in when the preliminary agenda is returned.

15.—Amendments must be relevant to the subject matter of the original motion.

16.—Invitations from Local Councils to the National Council to hold the Annual Meeting in their respective cities should be received by the Corresponding Secretary previous to the Annual Meeting of the year preceding that for which the invitation is extended, in order that the Executive Committee may consider the matter and decide upon a recommendation which should be laid before the Council and voted upon. If Local Councils desire special Conferences in connection with the work of the National Council to

be held in their districts at any other time during the year, it is desirable that such invitations should also be sent before the Annual Meeting, so that the proposals may be duly laid before all members of the Council.

17.—The Executive Committee shall consider requests from Local Councils who desire to bring matters before their Provincial Legislatures, and if advisable, authorize such action. (See No. 22—Rules of Order for Local Councils.)

18.—Whenever a resolution is passed by the National Council of Women to petition that action may be taken by Provincial Governments on matters of Legislation or Administration, it shall be the duty of the National Council to take all necessary steps to secure further action by approaching such Provincial Governments, and also by inviting all the Local Councils of the respective Province or Provinces to take direct action in the matter.

II.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

1.—The President, or in her absence, one of the elected Vice-Presidents, or a Provincial Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the National Council and its Executive Committee. She shall take a general supervision of all its work and keep in touch with the work of the Local Councils throughout the Dominion.

2.—A Provincial Vice-President, in the absence of the President or of the elected Vice-Presidents, shall preside at any special meeting of the Council held in her Province. She shall, when expedient, visit the Councils already existing; shall organize new Councils where possible; shall present a report at the Annual Meeting of all matters connected with the work and extension of the Council in her Province *other than that included in the reports of the Local Councils*, and shall promote the work of the Council so far as possible.

3.—The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all the correspondence of the Council, shall present reports at Executive and Annual Meetings, shall keep a complete roll of all Federated Associations, and shall prepare an agenda of business for all meetings of the Executive Committee and the Council.

4.—The Recording Secretary shall keep careful minutes of the proceedings of the meetings of the Council and of the Executive Committee of the same, which shall be read and confirmed at the close of the said meetings.

5.—The Treasurer shall receive all fees from Federated Associations after their affiliation has been accepted by the Executive Committee, and all subscriptions and donations from patrons, members and others. She shall pay out all accounts by means of cheques, after they are duly initialed by the President, and shall have her books audited by an auditor, appointed by the Council, before presenting her Financial Statement. All subscriptions and fees shall be acknowledged by official receipt, signed by the Treasurer.

6.—In cases where immediate action, not previously authorized, is required, by the Convener of a National Standing Committee, or by a National Officer, the President, the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, the Treasurer and the Convener of the Committee concerned, shall be a Committee to take what steps appear to them necessary in the premises.

III. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

1.—Papers for the nomination of the Officers and Conveners of Standing Committees of the National Council shall be sent out by the Corresponding Secretary to each Federated Association two months before the Annual Meeting, and shall be returned by them to her one month after receipt, filled in in accordance with the instructions of each Federated Association, given through a public meeting of the same or through its Executive Committee, if specially empowered in this regard. Nominations for the Officers of the National Council and Conveners of Standing Committees are made by Local Councils, by Nationally Organized Societies in federation, and by the Executive Committee of the National Council, but not by individual members of the same.

2.—The election of Officers and Conveners of Standing Committees shall be by ballot.

3.—In the case of the resignation or death of an Officer or a Convener of a Standing Committee during her term of office, a successor shall be elected by the Executive Committee to serve during the remainder of such term.

4. In the case of a tie in the number of votes cast for a Provincial Vice-President, the Corresponding Secretary of the National Council of Women shall draw lots during the Annual Meeting, or at such other time as the President may direct, to decide the election.

IV. RULES OF ORDER.

1.—Every person when speaking shall stand and shall address the chair.

2.—Motions shall be placed on the agenda either by the Executive Committee or by any of the Federated Associations, but no resolution shall be sent in by an individual.

3.—Every motion shall be read by the presiding officer before it is open to debate or amendment. Only two amendments shall be proposed at one time to a motion or question. In other words, there may be only three questions at one time before the Council: the main motion, an amendment, and an amendment thereto: but when an amendment to the amendment is disposed of, another amendment may be proposed, provided it is not one similar to that already voted on. A motion for the adjournment of Council or debate is always in order under such circumstances.

4.—Motions and amendments shall be voted on in the reverse order to that in which they are submitted, the last amendment being thus voted on first.

5.—All special motions shall be in writing and shall be seconded before being put from the chair; but motions for adjournment of Council, or of debate, or for the previous question, or mere routine business, need not be written.

6.—A motion that is not seconded may not be read from the Chair, and no entry thereof shall be made in the minutes.

7.—A motion may be withdrawn with the consent of the whole Council present, or, in other words, without a negative voice.

8.—No question or motion can be regularly offered if it is substantially the same as one on which the judgment of the Council has already been expressed during that meeting of the Council.

9.—Any member may require the question under discussion to be read at any time of the debate, but not so as to interrupt a speaker.

10.—A motion to adjourn is always in order and shall be voted on without debate, when there is a question under consideration; when there is no such question under discussion, and the motion for adjournment is a substantive or main motion, a debate thereon is permissible, but it must be confined to the question of adjournment. A motion to adjourn cannot be amended, and must be simply: "That the Council be now adjourned," or "That the debate be now adjourned." A motion, "That the Council do adjourn to a particular day or hour," or "That a debate be adjourned to a particular day or hour," is always amendable with respect to day or hour.

11.—The presiding officer may at any time take the opinion of the Council as to the length of time to be allowed for the discussion of any motion, and shall then, at her own discretion, limit the time for each speaker.

12.—No member shall speak twice to a motion or question, except in explanation of a material part of her speech in which she may have been misconceived, but then she shall not introduce new matter. A member who has spoken to a motion may speak again when a new question or an amendment is proposed to the motion. A reply shall be allowed only to the mover of a main or substantive motion.

13.—When two or more members rise to speak, the presiding officer shall call upon the member who, in her opinion, first rose in her place; and should more than one member rise at once, the presiding officer shall determine who is entitled to the floor.

14.—No member shall speak to any question after the same has been fully put by the presiding officer.

15.—The presiding officer or any member of Council may, at the close of any speech, propose, without debate, "That the question be now put"; and if the motion be seconded and carried by a majority, the original resolution, or the resolution as amended, shall at once be put without debate.

16.—When a debate on a question is concluded, the presiding officer shall proceed to put the question. If the question has not been heard, she shall read it again to the meeting. Having read the question on which the decision of the meeting is to be first given, she shall take the sense of the members by asking for a show of hands for and against it. Any member of the Council feeling a doubt as to the correctness of the decision may call a division, which shall be taken by calling over the roll of Officers, Conveners and Federated Associations, the vote of each being given by the delegate or delegates present.

17.—If a member was not present in the hall and did not hear the question read or put by the presiding officer, she shall not vote on that question.

18.—The presiding officer shall have a casting vote when there is a tie, but shall not otherwise vote as a member of the Council.

19.—In the event of the full number of delegates from any Federated Association not being able to attend, the full number of votes to which each such body is entitled shall be given by such delegate or delegates as are present.

20.—The presiding officer shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Council, and in explaining a point of order or procedure, she shall state the rule or authority applicable to the case.

21.—All meetings of Committees shall be private. General meetings of the Council, unless otherwise stated, shall be open to the public. A statement of all matters which have been referred to the Federated Associations shall be sent to them by the Corresponding Secretary after the close of the Annual Meeting.

V.—AMENDMENTS.

1.—These Standing Orders may be altered or amended only at an Annual Meeting and by a two-thirds vote, notice of the proposed alterations or amendments having been sent to each member of the Executive Committee at least three months prior to such meeting.

STANDING ORDERS
FOR THE USE OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE

National Council of Women of Canada

I.—MEETINGS.

1.—The meetings of the Executive Committee shall be convened by the President, or Acting President, at such times and places as may seem to her desirable for the efficient conduct of the work of the Council. Not less than a fortnight's notice shall be given to each member, unless most urgent business compels the Committee being called together at shorter notice.

2.—Special meetings shall be called by the President at the request in writing of any three members of the Executive Committee. A fortnight's notice must be given in such cases, and the place of meeting left to the option of the President. The names of the three members requesting the meeting shall be mentioned in the notice summoning the meeting.

3.—The notice calling each Executive Meeting shall contain as full a statement of the agenda as possible, and also the terms of any resolution of which notice has been given in sufficient time so to do.

4.—At the ordinary meeting of the Executive Committee the agenda for business shall include the following:—

Silent Prayer.

Roll Call.

Reading of the Minutes of last Meeting.

Correspondence.

Report of Corresponding Secretary.

Report of Treasurer.

Reports from Standing and Sub-Committees (if any).

Reports from Federated Associations (if desired).

Any business carried over from last meeting.

New business.

Reading and confirmation of the Minutes.

5.—If, on special occasions, it be deemed desirable by the President to take the votes of the Executive Committee in writing, such votes shall be valid. In such cases the Corresponding Secretary shall, on the instructions of the President, send out a memorandum to each member of the Executive Committee marked, "For the private use of the member of the National Executive Committee," giving the resolution or other communication to be voted on, and any reasons that may have been stated on either side, for or against. If the communication refers to a matter on which the Federated Associations should be consulted or should take action, the opinion of the members of the National Executive Committee shall first be obtained as to what steps to take or as to the best way of taking action before the subject is brought before the said Federated Associations.

6.—If a two-thirds majority of the National Executive Committee deem any resolution sent up by the Federated Associations unsuitable or inadvisable for presentation to the Council, it shall not be placed on the agenda. The votes composing the above two-thirds majority of the National Executive shall be given either personally or in writing by the actual members of the said Executive Committee.

7.—When the President of any Federated Association is unable to attend a meeting of the National Executive Committee, it shall be competent to the Executive Committee of such Federated Association to appoint a substitute to attend in her place, or to empower the President of the National Council to appoint a substitute, provided that such substitute be a member of a Federated Association.

8.—Actual members of the National Executive Committee, and substitutes *actually sent* by them or by Federated Associations, may be left free to vote at their own discretion after hearing the discussions at the Executive meetings of the National Council.

9.—Local proxies shall vote *only* upon those questions in regard to which they have received *specific* written instructions from the members whom they represent. They shall not vote on new business.

II.—RULES OF ORDER.

1.—Every member of the Executive Committee, when speaking, shall address the chair only.

2.—All correspondence received since last meeting shall be upon the table, properly filed. Such general correspondence as the Executive Committee desire to hear shall be read by the Corresponding Secretary before each subject comes on for discussion, and any communication relating thereto which may be considered important shall be read to the meeting. Any member shall be entitled to call for the reading of other communications.

3.—All important correspondence received by the Corresponding Secretary, or copies thereof, shall be submitted to the President, and copies of all letters sent out by the Secretary shall be kept and produced, if desired by the Executive Committee.

4.—The Corresponding Secretary shall prepare a summary or a copy of the minutes to be sent to each member.

5.—An attendance book shall be kept by the Recording Secretary and signed by each member present at the meetings of the Executive Committee, also a memorandum of notes sent by absent members, and a summary of attendance.

6.—Every notice of motion for the agenda shall be in writing, and shall be signed either by the member of the Executive Committee or by the Secretary of the Federated Association sending it in, and shall be in the hands of the Secretary three weeks before the time at which the Executive Committee is appointed to meet. In case of an emergency any resolution sent in at a later date may be placed on the agenda with the approval of the President, Secretaries and Treasurer.

7.—All motions or amendments, other than mere formal ones, shall be reduced to writing.

8.—Motions to rescind resolutions passed within six months, and motions to the same effect as motions negatived within the previous six months, must be passed by a majority of two-thirds of the members present.

9.—Any part of the regular business of a meeting may be taken up out of its regular order, only when a motion of urgency has been passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present.

10.—The Standing Orders shall not be suspended unless by an unanimous vote.

11.—The presiding officer shall have a casting vote in case of a tie, but shall not otherwise vote as a member.

12.—The federation of Local Councils and Nationally Organized Societies shall be accepted on the following terms:

1. Receipt of formal letter enclosing copy of resolution passed at meeting requesting federation of Local Council or Nationally Organized Society.
2. A copy of the Constitution adopted or of the Rules of the said Society.
3. Approval of the Executive Committee expressed by resolution.
4. Payment of affiliation fee on application of the Treasurer, who shall report its receipt to the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

13.—All matters to be brought before the Provincial Legislatures by Local Councils must first receive the endorsement of the Executive Committee of the National Council.

14. The above standing orders shall be observed by the Sub-Committees so far as they are applicable.

CONSTITUTION

Recommended by the National Council for

LOCAL COUNCILS

IN FEDERATION WITH THE

National Council of Women of Canada

PREAMBLE.

Believing that the more intimate knowledge of one another's work will result in larger mutual sympathy and greater unity of thought, and therefore in more effective action, certain Associations of Women, interested in Philanthropy, Religion, Education, Literature, Art and Social Reform, have determined to organize Local Councils, and to that end join in the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Federation shall be called the Local Council of in affiliation with the National Council of Women of Canada.

ARTICLE II.—POLICY.

The aim of a Local Council is to bring the various Associations of Women in into closer relations through an organized union; but no Society entering a Local Council shall thereby lose its independence in aim or method, or be committed to any principle or method of any other Society in the Council, the object of which is to serve as a medium of communication and a means of prosecuting any work of common interest.

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERS.

SEC. 1.—Any Society of Women, the nature of whose work is satisfactory to the Executive Committee of a Local Council, may become members of said Local Council by its own vote.

SEC. 2.—The women of any organization, composed of both men and women, may associate themselves by their own vote and join said Local Council.

SEC. 3.—Any women representing organized Societies of Women which by reason of internal regulations cannot affiliate, and which it is at the same time desirable to have represented, may be invited by the President and Executive to join the Committee.

ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

The officers of a Local Council shall consist of a President, one or more elected Vice-Presidents, ex officio Vice-Presidents (Presidents of all Societies federating in a Local Council), a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary and a Treasurer.

These officers, together with the Conveners of Standing Committees, shall comprise the Executive Committee, whose business it shall be to control and provide for the general interests of the Council. Five members shall constitute a quorum of this Committee.

ARTICLE V.—MEETINGS.

SEC. 1.—A Local Council shall hold Annual Meetings for the election of officers and other business.

SEC. 2.—The Committee of Arrangements shall consist of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 3.—Other meetings of a Local Council may be held from time to time as may best promote the interests of said Council.

SEC. 4.—At the meetings each Society belonging to the Council shall have three or more votes (exclusive of that cast by the President), as may be decided upon by the Local Council, but the number of votes allowed to each Society must be uniform.

SEC. 5.—All other members of any Society belonging to the Council may have the privilege of participating in all discussions that may arise at the meetings, but may not vote.

SEC. 6.—All new business to be brought before the Annual Meeting of a Local Council must first be submitted to the Executive Committee as a notice of motion.

ARTICLE VI.—FINANCE.

SEC. 1.—Each Society federating in a Local Council shall pay a uniform annual fee of \$..... towards the expense fund of the said Council, the sum to be decided upon by the Local Council.

SEC. 2.—All money raised under the auspices of and with the approval of the Local Council shall be paid in to the Treasurer of the Local Council and shall be administered by the Executive Committee of the said Local Council.

ARTICLE VII.—PATRONS, ETC.

SEC. 1.—Any person whose name is acceptable to the Executive Committee may become a Patron of a Local Council upon the payment of \$5 annually, or \$50 at one time.

SEC. 2.—The names of Patrons shall be placed with those of the Executive Committee, on all printed documents.

SEC. —Any person whose name is acceptable to the Executive Committee, and who is not connected with any affiliated society, may become a member of the Local Council on payment of \$1 annually, and may take part in the proceedings and discussions of the public meetings of the Council, but is not entitled to vote. Such members shall receive free all literature published by the Local Council.

SEC. 4.—Any person whose name is accepted by the Executive Committee may become a Life Member of the Local Council on payment of a fee of \$15, and may take part in the proceedings and discussions of the public meetings of the Council, but is not entitled to vote. The names of

such Life Members shall be printed immediately after those of the Life Patrons of the Local Council, and they shall be entitled to receive free all ordinary literature published by the Local Council.

SEC. 5.—The President of a Local Council is ex officio a Vice-President of the National Council and a member of the National Council Executive Committee. Each Local Council is entitled to five votes at the Annual Meeting of the National Council in addition to the vote cast by their President. The delegates are to be furnished with credentials.

ARTICLE VIII.—AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of a Local Council at any Annual Meeting, provided that such alteration be in harmony with the Constitution of the National Council, notice of the proposed change having been sent to the Executive of the National Council two months, and to each Society belonging to the Council at least one month, prior to such meeting.

FOOTNOTE. For regulations respecting affiliation with the National Council, fees for Patrons and Associate Members of the National Council, regulations concerning representation and voting at Meetings of the National Council, and sending in resolutions to the National Council, see Constitution and Standing Orders of the National Council in the Year Book.

STANDING ORDERS

RECOMMENDED FOR THE USE OF

LOCAL COUNCILS

IN FEDERATION WITH THE

National Council of Women of Canada

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise specified, the words Council and Executive Committee shall be held to mean Local Council and its Executive Committee.*

I.—MEETINGS.

1. The Annual Meeting of the Council shall be held during January of each year, unless an alteration of the date is deemed advisable by the Executive Committee.
2. The Council shall hold three regular public meetings (exclusive of the Annual Meeting) during the year, the date of such meetings to be left to the Executive Committee to decide.
3. Special Meetings of the Council for urgent business may be convened by the President at her own discretion, or at the request in writing of three members of the Executive Committee.
4. Standing Committees and Sub-Committees may be appointed by the Council as may be found necessary for the efficient carrying on of the business of the said Council. The Convener or Secretary of such Committee shall present a report, first to the Executive Committee, and then at one of the regular public meetings. The President and Corresponding Secretary shall be ex-officio members of all such Committees.
5. The agenda of business at the Annual Meeting of the Council shall include the following:—

Prayer.

Roll Call.

Minutes of last Annual Meeting.

President's opening remarks.

Correspondence.

Appointment of members of the Council as returning officers and tellers for the ballot voting, if necessary.

Annual Report and Financial Statement.

Appointment of Auditor.

Reports of Local Societies and Institutions.

Amendments to Constitution and Standing Orders (if any).
Motions of which due notice has been given to the Executive Committee, and by them to each Affiliated Association, and amendments relevant to the motions before the meeting.
Election of Officers.
Other business.
Reading and confirmation of the Minutes.
(This agenda to be followed as nearly as possible at all meetings.)

6. A preliminary agenda for the Annual Meeting shall be sent out to each Affiliated Society and Institution two months before the Annual Meeting, and shall be laid before each such body for discussion along with the nomination papers for officers, in order that suggestions as to any notice of amendment, alteration, support or withdrawal may be sent back to the Executive Committee three weeks after its receipt. The final agenda, as amended, shall be returned a month before the Annual Meeting, in order that each Society may be able to consider it at their ordinary monthly meeting, and instruct their delegates how to vote.

7. The responsibility for the appointment and instruction of delegates to the Annual Meeting rests solely with the bodies appointing, and delegates are required to act in strict accordance with the instructions of the Affiliated Society or Institution which they represent, and on points which may incidentally arise, as far as they can judge, in accordance with the spirit of that organization, and not as individuals.

8. Resolutions from Affiliated Societies and Institutions must be received by the Corresponding Secretary two months before the Annual Meeting, in order that they may be placed on the preliminary agenda and be sent out for the consideration and amendments of the affiliated organizations. Amendments can be sent in when the preliminary agenda is returned to the Corresponding Secretary.

9. Motions shall be placed on the agenda either by the Executive Committee or by any of the affiliated bodies, but no resolution shall be sent in by an individual.

10. Delegates shall occupy seats allotted by previous arrangement to the representatives of Affiliated Societies and Institutions.

11. The public is privileged to attend the meetings of the Council, not including the meetings of the Executive Committee.

12. If a two-thirds majority of the National Executive Committee deem any resolution sent up by the Local Councils or Nationally Organized Societies in federation unsuitable or inadvisable for presentation to the Council, it shall not be placed on the agenda for the Annual Meeting of said Council. The votes composing the above two-thirds majority shall be given, either personally or in writing, by the actual members of the said National Executive Committee.

II.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

1. The President, or in her absence one of the elected Vice-Presidents, shall preside at all meetings of the Council and its Executive Committee. She shall take a general supervision of all its work.

2. One of the elected Vice-Presidents of the Council shall act in the absence of the President, or the Executive Committee may appoint an Acting President.

3. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all the correspondence of the Council; she shall present a report at the Annual Meeting and keep a complete roll of Affiliated Societies and their authorized representatives, and shall prepare an agenda for all meetings of the Council and its Executive Committee.

4. The Recording Secretary shall keep careful minutes of the proceedings of meetings of the Council and of the Executive Committee of the same.

5. The Treasurer shall receive, collect and hold all moneys of the Council, disbursing the same by order of the President. She shall pay out all accounts by means of cheques, and shall have her book audited by an auditor appointed by the Council before presenting her Annual Report. All subscriptions and fees shall be acknowledged by official receipt, signed by the Treasurer.

III.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

1. Papers for the nomination of the officers and Conveners of Standing Committees of the Council shall be sent out by the Executive Committee to each Affiliated Society and Institution two months before the Annual Meeting, and shall be returned by them within three weeks after receipt to the Corresponding Secretary, filled in in accordance with the instructions of each Affiliated Society or Institution.

2. Nominations for officers and Conveners of Standing Committees of the Council may be made by each Affiliated Society or Institution, and by the Executive Committee of the Council, but not by individual officers of the same.

3. The election of officers and Conveners of Standing Committees shall be by ballot.

4. The Corresponding Secretary shall make a list of all nominations received, and shall send a copy of such list to each officer of the Council, Affiliated Society or Institution of the Council, one month before the Annual Meeting, in order that each Affiliated Society or Institution may be able to instruct its delegates to vote for the candidates which it prefers.

5. The ballot papers for the election of the officers and Conveners of Standing Committees shall be supplied to each delegate by the returning officers. The voters shall be required to mark their papers and hand them to the returning officers. No delegates shall receive a second ballot paper, except from the returning officers in exchange for the one previously given.

6. In the case of the resignation or death of an officer or Convenor of a Standing Committee during her term of office, a successor shall be elected by the Executive Committee to serve during the remainder of such term.

IV.—RULES OF ORDER.

1. Every person when speaking shall stand and shall address the chair.

2. Every motion shall be read by the presiding officer before it is open to debate or amendment. Only two amendments shall be proposed at one time to a motion or question. In other words, there may be only three questions at one time before the Council: the main motion, an amendment, and an amendment thereto; but when an amendment to an amendment is disposed of, another amendment can be proposed, provided it is not one similar to that already voted on. A motion for the adjournment of Council or debate is always in order under such circumstances.

3. Amendments must be relevant to the subject matter of the original motion.

4. Motions and amendments shall be voted on in the reverse order to that in which they are submitted, the last amendment being thus voted on first.

5. All special motions shall be in writing, and shall be seconded before being put from the chair, but motions for adjournment of Council or of debate, or for the previous question, or mere routine business, need not be written.

6. A motion that is not seconded may not be read from the chair, and no entry thereof shall be made in the minutes.

7. A motion may be withdrawn with the consent of the whole Council present, or in other words, without a negative voice.

8. No question or motion can be regularly offered if it is substantially the same as one on which the judgment of the Council has already been expressed during the meeting of the Council.

9. Any member may require the question under discussion to be read at any time of the debate, but not so as to interrupt a speaker.

10. A motion to adjourn is always in order, and shall be voted on without debate when there is a question under consideration; when there is no such question under discussion, and the motion for adjournment is a substantive or main motion, a debate thereon is permissible, but it must be confined to the question of adjournment. A motion to adjourn cannot be amended, and must be simply, "That the Council be now adjourned," or "That the debate be now adjourned." A motion that the Council do adjourn to a particular day or hour, or "That the debate be adjourned to a particular day or hour," is always amendable with respect to day or hour.

11. The presiding officer may at any time take the opinion of the Council as to the length of time to be allowed for the discussion of any motion, and shall then, at her own discretion, limit the time for the speaker.

12. No member shall speak twice to a motion or question, except in explanation of a material part of her speech in which she may have been misconceived, but then she shall not introduce new matter. A member who has spoken to a motion may speak again when a new question or an amendment is proposed to the motion. A reply shall be allowed only to the mover of a main or substantive motion.

13. When two or more members rise to speak, the presiding officer shall call upon the member who, in her opinion, first rose in her place; and should more than one member rise at once, the presiding officer shall determine who is entitled to the floor.

14. No member shall speak to any question after the same has been fully put by the presiding officer.

15. The presiding officer, or any member of Council, may, at the close of any speech, propose, without debate, "That the question be now put"; and if the motion be seconded and carried by a majority, the original resolution, or the resolution as amended, shall be at once put without debate.

16. When a debate on a question is concluded, the presiding officer shall proceed to put the question. If the question has not been heard, she shall read it again to the meeting. Having read the question on which

the decision of the meeting is to be first given, she shall take the sense of the members by saying, "Those who are in favor of the motion or amendment shall say aye"; "those who are of the contrary opinion shall say no." When the supporters or the opponents of the motion have given their voices for and against the same, the presiding officer shall say, "I think the ayes have it," or "I think the noes have it," or "I cannot decide." Any member of the Council feeling a doubt as to the correctness of the decision may call for a division.

17. If a member were not present in the hall and did not hear the question read or "put" by the presiding officer, she shall not vote on that question.

18. On the general business of the Council, the sense of the delegates shall be taken in the usual parliamentary method of asking for ayes and noes as prescribed in the foregoing order. In cases where a division is called for, the vote shall be taken by calling over the roll of affiliated bodies, when the vote of each body shall be given by the delegate or delegates present.

19. The presiding officer shall have a casting vote when there is a tie, but shall not otherwise vote as a member of the Council.

20. In the event of the full number of delegates from any Affiliated Society or Institution not being able to attend, the uniform number of votes allowed by the Council to each such body shall be given by such delegate or delegates as are present.

21. The presiding officer shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Council, and in explaining a point of order or procedure, she shall state the rule or authority applicable to the case.

22. Local Councils shall not bring any matters before the Provincial Legislatures without first receiving the endorsement of the Executive Committee of the National Council.

23. When any doubt arises on the proper procedure to be followed, reference shall be made to Dr. Bourinot's Book on "Parliamentary Procedure and Procedure at Public Meetings."

V.—AMENDMENT OF STANDING ORDERS.

1. The by-laws may be altered or amended at any time by a two-thirds vote of the Council, notice of proposed change having been given at a previous meeting.

STANDING ORDERS

RECOMMENDED FOR THE USE OF

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES OF LOCAL COUNCILS

IN FEDERATION WITH THE

National Council of Women of Canada

I.—MEETINGS.

1. The meetings of the Executive Committee shall be convened by the President, or Acting President, at such times and places as may seem to her desirable for the efficient conduct of the work of the Council. Not less than a week's notice shall be given to each member, unless most urgent business compels the Committee being called together at short notice.

2. Special meetings shall be called by the President at the request in writing of any three members of the Executive Committee. A week's notice must be given in such cases, and the place of meeting left to the option of the President. The names of the three members requesting the meeting shall be mentioned in the notice summoning the meeting.

3. The notice calling each Committee shall contain the terms of any important resolution or urgent business, of which notice has been given in sufficient time so to do.

4. At the ordinary meetings of the Executive Committee the agenda of business shall include the following:—

Prayer.

Roll Call.

Reading of the Minutes of last meeting.

Correspondence.

Report of Corresponding Secretary.

Report of Treasurer.

Reports of Committees (if any).

Any business carried over from last meeting.

New business.

Reading and confirmation of the Minutes.

II.—RULES OF ORDER.

1. Every member of the Executive Committee, when speaking, shall address the chair only.

2. All correspondence received since last meeting shall be upon the table, filed according to subject and date. Such general correspondence as

the Executive Committee desire to hear shall be read by the Corresponding Secretary before each subject comes on for discussion, and any communication relating thereto which may be considered important shall be read to the meeting. Any member shall be entitled to call for the reading of other communications.

3. All correspondence of importance received by the Corresponding Secretary, or copies thereof, shall be submitted to the President, and copies of all letters of moment sent out by the Secretary shall be kept and produced, if desired by the Executive Committee.

4. The minutes, a memorandum of notes sent by absent members, and a record of attendance, shall be kept by the Recording Secretary.

5. Every notice of motion for the agenda shall be sent in to the Corresponding Secretary in writing, and shall be signed by the member of the Committee sending it in.

6. All motions or amendments, other than mere formal ones, shall be reduced to writing.

7. Motions to rescind resolutions passed within six months, and motions to the same effect as motions negatived within the previous six months, must be passed by a majority of two-thirds of the members present.

8. Any part of the regular business of a meeting may be taken up out of its regular order, or any special business may be taken without notice, only when a motion of urgency has been passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present.

9. The standing orders shall not be suspended unless by a unanimous vote.

10. The presiding officer shall have a casting vote in the case of a tie, but shall not otherwise vote as a member.

11. When the President of any Affiliated Society or Institution is unable to attend a meeting of the Executive, it shall be competent to the Executive Committee of such Affiliated Society or Institution to appoint a substitute to attend in her place, or to empower their President or representative to appoint a substitute.

12. The affiliation of Local Societies and Institutions shall be accepted on the following terms:—

1. Receipt of formal letter enclosing copy of resolution passed at meeting requesting the affiliation of Local Society or Institution.
2. A statement of the aims and objects of said Society or Institution.
3. Approval of the Executive Committee expressed by resolution.
4. Payment of affiliation fee.

13. The above Standing Orders shall be observed by the Committees so far as they are applicable.

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MISS ANNIE BROWN, Factories Inspector,
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Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Persons having business with the Lady Inspectors will find them at the above address.

J. T. BURKE,
Chief Inspector.

HON. JAS. S. DUEE,
Minister of Agriculture.

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Each Institute member is entitled to such reports and bulletins interesting to women as are published annually by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

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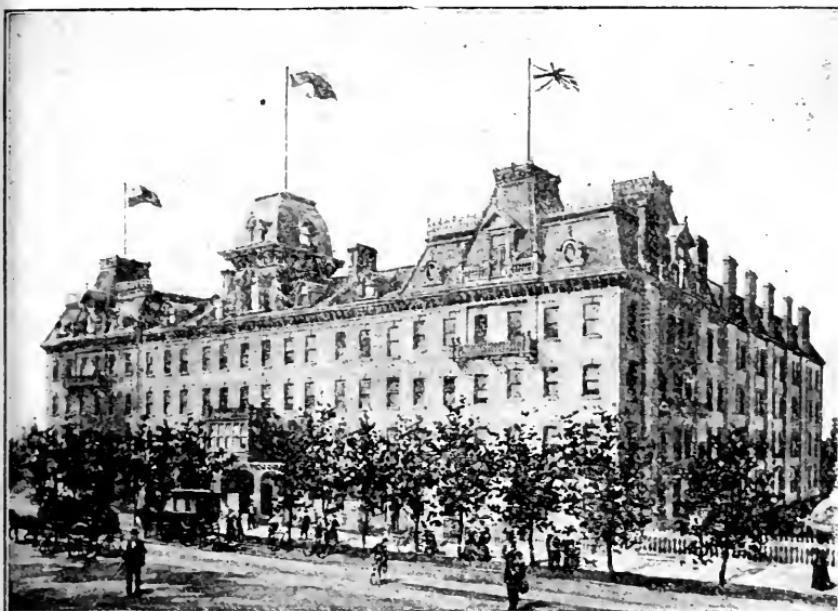
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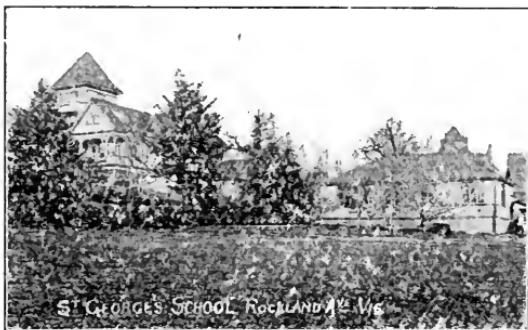
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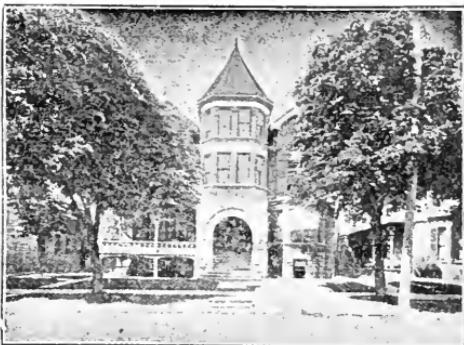
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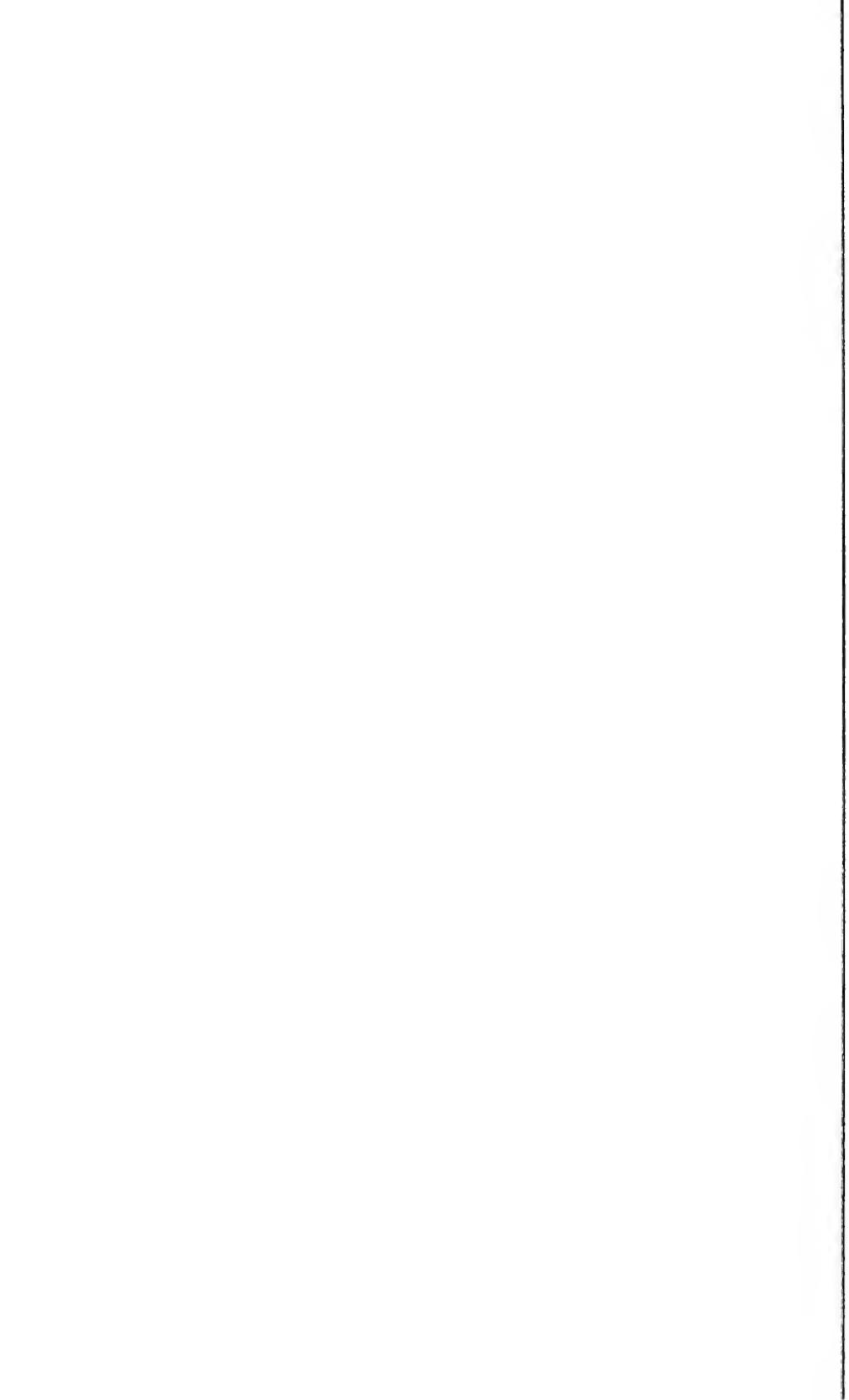
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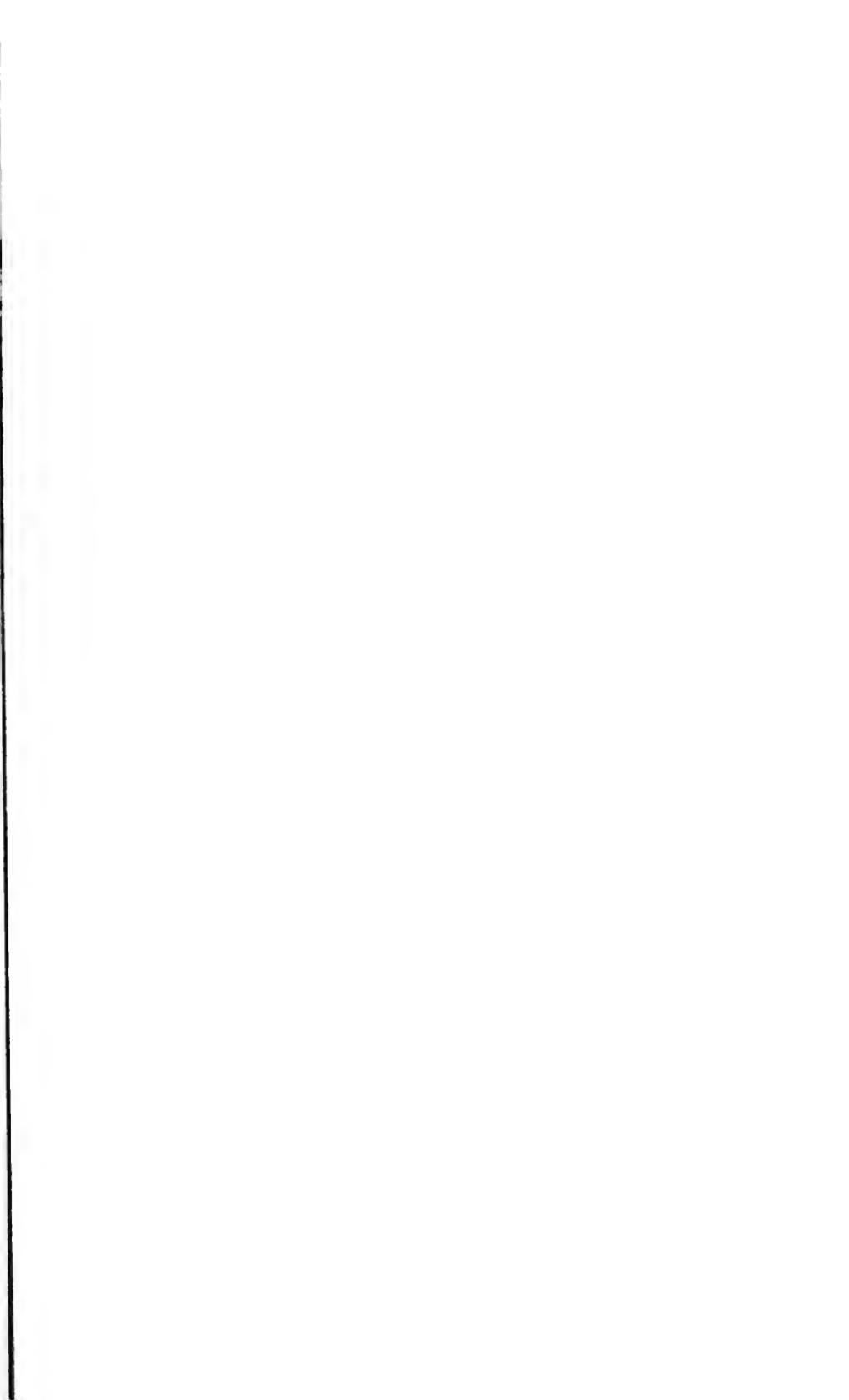
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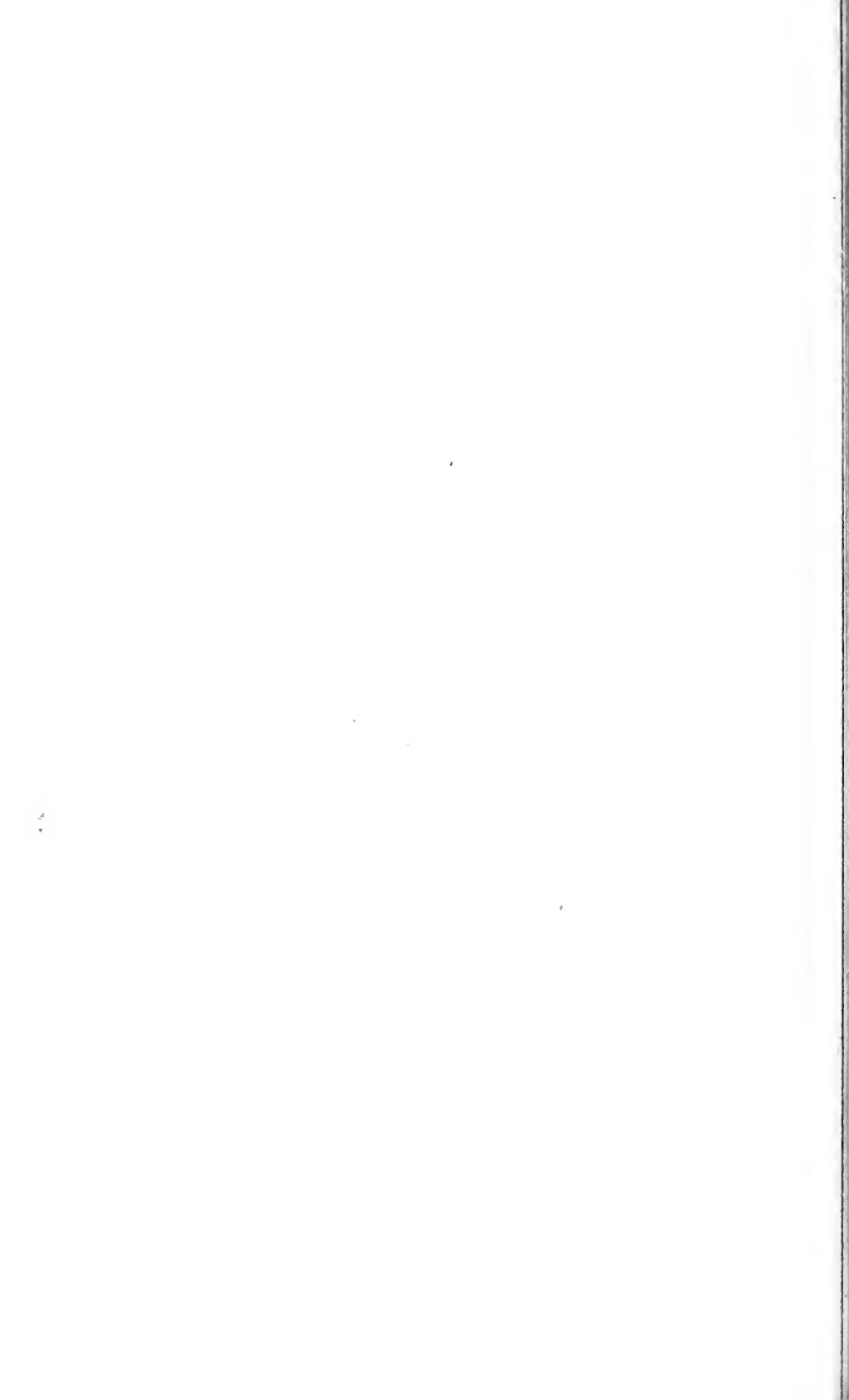
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